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Dermoid Cyst in a Dog

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Intussusception of the small intestine passing beyond the cecum. (1) Incision to allow reduction of the intussuscepted portion. (2) Points of resection. (3) Cecum dissected loose. (4) Adhesions preventing reduction. The drawings were made by Gene McGehee, a third-year student.

and the posterior part of the ileum was severed about four inches anterior to the ileo-cecal valve. The small intestine was also severed anterior to the beginning of the intussusception and an end to end anastomosis was accomplished. A total of approximately 30 inches of intestine were removed. The peritoneum and rectus sheath were sutured separately with No. 0 chromic catgut. A non-absorbable interrupted suture was used to close the skin incision.

Immediately following surgery, 50 cc. of blood was given intravenously, 3 cc. penicillin-streptomycin and 2 cc. of adrenal cortex, intramuscularly. Five hours following surgery 500 cc. of 5 percent dextrose solution, 3 cc. of penicillin-streptomycin and 1 cc. of adrenal cortex were given.

The day following surgery the dog drank a little warm milk and seemed reasonably alert and active. She picked up steadily and on the third day following the operation, she ate one half a can of I/D prescription diet. The dog's stool remained very thin, but after the seventh day the vaginal discharge was no longer noted. On October 8, one-half of the skin sutures were removed and the antibiotic therapy which had been maintained at 2 cc. every 12 hours was discontinued.

On October 9, the remaining sutures were removed and the dog was sent home. She appeared very active and the incision was healing nicely. One month later the veterinarian who referred the case to the clinic was contacted, and he reported that the bitch had been kept on a soft diet for a week at which time she had a normal stool. Other than this it was an uneventful recovery, the dog being in perfect health at that time.

Robert K. Gubser, '55

Dermoid Cyst in a Dog. On September 20, 1953, a year-and-a-half old Dachshund male was admitted to the Stange Memorial Clinic for treatment of a dermoid on the right cornea. The dermoid appeared to be a patch of skin containing a tiny clump of hair and was attached directly to the cornea of the right eye.

The patient was put under light surgical anesthesia with nembutal. The eye was rinsed with 2 percent boric acid solution and 1 percent pontocaine hydrochloride solution was dropped into the eye at a rate of two drops every two minutes for six minutes. The dermoid was carefully dissected off with extreme caution because of the thinness of the cornea and the possibility of rupture of the cornea and hernia of the contents of the anterior chamber. There was only slight hemorrhage and this was controlled by a light pressure pack. Chloromycetin ophthalmic ointment was infused into the eye and the patient was returned to its cage.

Aftercare consisted of twice daily infusions of chloromycetin ophthalmic ointment for three days, then daily infusion until November 8, when the treatment was stopped. At this time vesicles appeared on the margins of both ears. It was

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felt that this condition might possibly be
due to a sensitivity, therefore the infusions were stopped. The patient was dis-
charged on November 12, at which time
the eye was very nearly healed.

This case is interesting in that while
seen occasionally in cattle, the condition
is relatively rare in the dog, this being
the first case in three years at the Stange
Memorial Clinic.

Donald McKenna, '54

Pyometritis in a Springer Spaniel. On Oct. 12, 1953, an eight-
year-old Springer Spaniel was admitted to the Stange Memorial Clinic. It had a
history of a swelling in the "stomach" for the past week as well as of refusing food
but desiring much water. The bitch had
been treated previously for an uterine in-
fecion, after which time she had shown
improvement; however, a vulvar dis-
charge had been noted a week previous
to admittance to the clinic.

Examination showed the abdomen to be
greatly distended and the patient in a
much depressed state. A blood sample
was drawn and a white blood cell count
of 77,500 was found to exist. There was
no evidence of discharge from the vulva
at this time due to the cervix being tightly
closed. The prognosis was deemed guard-
ed and it was decided an oophorohyster-
extomy was in order.

The patient was given morphine as a
preanesthetic and a local anesthetic was
used along the line of midventral incision
due to the toxic condition of the animal.
Upon incision of the abdominal cavity the
greatly distended, cyanotic appearing
uterus was encountered. This structure,
upon removal, measured approximately
60 cm. in length for the longest horn and
10 cm. in diameter at the largest point; it
weighed approximately nine pounds. Be-
cause of enlarged blood supply to the part
due to the infection, extensive ligation
was necessary. Since the patient was in
a severe toxic condition, 150 cc. of whole
blood was administered during the opera-
tion.

For the next two days following the
operation the patient appeared very de-
pressed; however, by the third day defi-
nate improvement was noted and the
patient began eating small amounts of
horse meat. On the sixth day after the
operation the sutures were removed; the
patient was in good spirits and eating
well. She was discharged on October 21.

John Haromy, '54

Partial Torsion of the Cecum of a
Bovine. On Dec. 21, 1953, a three-
year-old Holstein cow was admitted to
the clinic with the history of having
passed only scanty amounts of watery
fecal material for ten days. Upon fur-
ther questioning of the owner, it was
learned that she had been off feed for
about five days and that at the onset of
the condition the first thing he noted was
her discomfort while urinating.

While under observation at the clinic,
it was noted that her frequent attempts
at defecation resulted only in the passage
of a small amount of watery material.
Although she remained quite alert, her