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Hydrops Amnii in a Ewe

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From this time on the mare began to pick up in her feed consumption and began to be more alert. Antibiotic therapy was still being employed.

A final anesthetic was employed in the form of Equitol on April 27. At this time the cast was removed and pressure necrosis observed on both sides of the hock and at the fetlock. A few bone spicules were observed protruding through the skin approximately four inches above the fetlock joint; these were removed. Again the entire area was cleansed and a new cast applied. This day marked the last use of antibiotic therapy, and from this time on, no odor was detected around the cast. Moreover, the mare continued to be in good spirits. She was then examined and found to be in the later stages of pregnancy.

The cast was removed for the final time on April 29, and an x-ray taken. There was good callus formation, although some bone necrosis was still remaining. On the subsequent days the leg was dusted with sulfanilamide powder and air slaked lime. Fly spray was used as needed. No further change in the mare’s condition was noted until the night of June 24, when a successful parturition took place.

The mare was discharged on July 4, having undergone both successful healing of the compound comminuted fracture and a successful parturition.

**Scot Dickinson, ’54**

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**Hydrops Amnii in a Ewe.** On April 28, 1953, a two-year-old ewe was presented at the clinic with a history of being bloated. The ewe was due to lamb in approximately one week.

Upon examination, the left side of the ewe was seen to be greatly distended posteriorly, with swelling of the subcutaneous tissue around the thigh. There appeared to be relaxation or separation of the abdominal muscles. The ewe was able to stand but had difficulty in moving about.

On April 29, the ewe was unable to stand alone. The swelling had increased from the previous day and considerable edema and displacement of the udder was noted. A tentative diagnosis of hydrops amnii was made, and it was decided to sacrifice the ewe in an attempt to save the lamb. The ewe was placed under nembutal anesthesia and two healthy lambs were delivered by caesarian section. Upon opening the abdominal wall, the uterus was found to be tremendously distended with fluid. A 14-inch horizontal rupture of the left flank muscles in their midportion was observed and only the skin remained intact. The ewe died postoperatively.

**Gene Jordahl, ’54**

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**Infarction of the Duodenum.** On Dec. 18, 1953, a five-year-old Brown Swiss cow was admitted to the Stange Memorial Clinic. The patient had previously been examined by the ambulatory clinicians, at which time she had shown few diagnostic symptoms. She was