Habronemiasis of the Penis

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Thrombosis of Posterior Vena Cava of a Bovine. A 5-year-old Hereford cow was admitted to Stange Memorial Clinic for treatment Nov. 13, 1954. The history stated that the animal had a severe epistaxis from the right nostril, which was believed to have come from the nasal cavity or sinus. Examination of the animal revealed the following: Temperature 100.8, extreme depression, anorexia, dyspnea, forced expiration and rales over the thorax. A blood sample showed the following: hemoglobin, 42 percent; total red blood cells, 4,865,000; total white blood cells, 17,000; stabs, 6,400; segments, 6,300; and lymphocytes 4,100.

On the following day the symptoms were the same. An examination with the metal detector over the thorax and abdomen was positive. Combiotic (10cc) was given intramuscularly and one liter of blood was given i.v. The following day the animal was dead.

The postmortem revealed the cause of death to be acute terminal dilatation of the right heart, which was caused by a lateral partially organized thrombus of the posterior vena cava. The thrombus measured approximately 10 cm. in length, and was found in the area of the liver. The lungs were showered with thousands of emboli, many of which were septic.

Don Wagner '56

Uterine Infection in a Chinchilla Caused by Pseudomonas Species. So far is known this is the first time that Pseudomonas infection in the uterus of a Chinchilla has been reported. One reads of dental abnormalities, intestinal disorders and dystocia in the Chinchilla, but there is no recollection of having seen a written record describing uterine infections.

This 2-year-old Chinchilla became sexually mature and passed through several estrous cycles. Since she was confined in the same cage with a male, it is presumed she was bred at the time of estrum. During the autumn season this Chinchilla failed to acquire a prime coat. She chewed off patches of hair over her entire body. The bristles of the tail were so short that it looked like a rat's tail. One could usually find loose hairs on the floor of the cage. Her hair coat was thin.

Normally the vulva of the Chinchilla is obscure during diestrus. At estrus the vulva becomes patent and mucus flows from the transverse opening. Estrum persists for 10-14 days unless copulation occurs. This may reduce estrum to 3 or 4 days duration.

The vulva of this Chinchilla remained patent. There was a constant, milky discharge from the vulva. The condition did not change — never getting any worse nor showing any improvement.

Skin scrapings were negative. The teeth were normal. A blood analysis was made. The hemoglobin value was 63 percent. There were 7,100,000 erythrocytes and 11,920 leucocytes. The differential white cell count showed 500 eosinophils, 3300 stabs, 3100 segments, 200 monocytes and 4800 lymphocytes.

Since the reproductive ability of the animal was lost and the pelt had no monetary value, it was decided to necropsy the Chinchilla.

The wall of the uterus was thickened. There was a mucopurulent exudate in the lumen. *Pseudomonas* sp. was cultured from the uterus. No other pathology was reported.

The infection did not spread to other Chinchillas in the herd.

—George Firkins, '55

Habronemiasis of the Penis. On August 21, 1954, a horse was admitted to the Stange Memorial Clinic showing a granulamatos swelling on the penis.

A biopsy was taken following admis-
too distant future, an illustrated article on this subject will appear in one of the veterinary journals.

(9) Studies on the Osteogenesis and Osteopathia of the Ossa Tarsi of the Ox (Bos Taurus) — The Department of Veterinary Anatomy and the Department of Obstetrics and Radiology have embarked on a joint study of the hock of the cow and bull. This has been brought about by various hock lesions in both sexes and the variations in the radiographic appearance of the normal and diseased patients thus far observed. It is hoped that this study will prove to be of great value to the veterinary radiologist.

Thus it can be seen, that while no specific major radiological problems are involved, still radiography is proving a valuable approach to the study of various animal production problems. When and if time and personnel become available in the Department of Obstetrics and Radiology, efforts will be made to supply the much needed information along two lines — (a) Variations in the Skin Tolerance of our Various Domestic Animals to x-ray Therapy and (b) Radiographic Technic Charts for the Various Domestic Animals and Birds.

In the future, the Department of Obstetrics and Radiology hopes to accomplish two things to enhance its teaching and service to students and clientele.

(a) Improve the teaching of veterinary radiology by obtaining facilities and equipment deemed necessary. For the former, a special classroom capable of being darkened and well ventilated is needed for classes in radiographic interpretation and for teaching fluroscopy. For the latter, an additional staff member and another radiographic unit is needed to permit each senior veterinary student to take, process and interpret one or more radiographs on experimental animals. The course will have to be extended whenever the demand for training in Roentgen therapy is made by the student body.

(b) Install the most powerful (500 Ma, 500 KvP) radiographic unit in the world, if possible, and special supplemental facilities such as 17" x 24" cassettes, intensifying screens, film developing hangers (the developing tanks now in use were designed and built with this future plan in mind) and a 17" x 24" reciprocating Potter Bucky Diaphram and Special radiographic stocks to make it possible to radiograph those parts of mature horses and cows, that cannot now be done because of insufficient penetration and speed of exposure.

* Clinical

(Continued from page 168)

Microscopic examination of the section showed Habronema sp. larvae in the tissue.

The Habronema is a stomach nematode of the horse. The eggs of the parasite pass out with the feces. The embryo forms are consumed by larvae of flies, commonly Musca domestica, that breed in the manure. The adult fly, still harboring the parasite, will reinfect horses by depositing the infective larvae on the lips of the horse. If the larvae are deposited in a wound, they prevent healing by stimulating formation of excessive granulation tissue, as in the case of this patient.

The patient was given 30 Gm. of Chloral Hydrate orally. The granulation tissue was removed surgically.

After care consisted of daily irrigation with 1:5,000 dilution of Potassium Permanganate and dusting the wound with Iron Subsulfate.

The patient was discharged Sept. 3, 1954 with the wound healing nicely and with a favorable prognosis.

Don Lyon '56

Iowa State College Veterinarian