Obstetrical Practices as Used by Iowa Veterinarians

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Obstetrical Practices

as used by

Iowa Veterinarians

Compiled by Craig Larson

FOLLOWING are the results of a questionnaire prepared by the staff of the Iowa State College Veterinarian with the assistance of the clinical staff at Iowa State College and passed out to the Iowa practitioners attending the 1956 state convention. We of the ISC Veterinarian hope this will be of interest and benefit to the practitioners as well as the students.

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1. What percent of your bovine dystocias do you do a caesarean section?
   a. Less than one percent of dystocias 34%
   b. 1-3 percent of dystocias 50%
   c. 4-5 percent of dystocias 15%
   d. More than 5% of dystocias 1%

2. What percentage recovery do you get on these caesarean sections?
   a. 100% recovery 14.0%
   b. 90-99% recovery 30.3%
   c. 80-89% recovery 20.0%
   d. 60-79% recovery 20.7%
   e. 50-59% recovery 9.6%
   f. Less than 50% 5.1%

3. What percentage of your porcine dystocias do you do a caesarean section?
   a. Zero percent of dystocias 14.9%
   b. 1-5 percent of dystocias 53.0%
   c. 6-10 percent of dystocias 24.8%
   d. 11-20 percent of dystocias 8.0%
   e. 21-30 percent of dystocias 2.6%
   f. 31-40 percent of dystocias 0.6%
   g. Over 40 percent of dystocias 0.4%

4. What percentage recovery do you get on the porcine caesarean sections?
   a. 100% recovery 5.5%
   b. 95-99% recovery 14.4%
   c. 90-94% recovery 16.5%
   d. 80-89% recovery 26.6%
   e. 70-79% recovery 19.3%
   f. 60-69% recovery 14.4%
   g. 50-59% recovery 7.5%
   h. Less than 50% 6.2%

5. When you do a caesarean section do you do it on the farm or do you have it brought in to your office or hospital?
   a. Farm 92%
   b. Hospital 8%
6. Do you have facilities in your office (or hospital) for large animal surgery or obstetrical work?
   a. Yes 11.4%
   b. No 88.6%

7. How many calls do you get per month that involve sterility or infertility?
   a. Zero calls per month 5.8%
   b. One call per month 10.3%
   c. Two calls per month 6.4%
   d. Three calls per month 12.8%
   e. Four calls per month 9.0%
   f. Five calls per month 19.2%
   g. 6-10 calls per month 20.6%
   h. 11-20 calls per month 10.3%
   i. 21-30 calls per month 1.9%
   j. 30-100 calls per month 1.9%
   k. Over 100 calls per month 1.2%

8. What drugs do you use to treat pyometra?
   a. Penicillin-Streptomycin 15.8%
   b. Penicillin with Sulfas drugs 8.2%
   c. Other antibiotics 27.5%
   d. Nitrofurans 0.3%
   e. Stilbesterol 26.8%
   f. Estrogens 7.2%
   g. P.O.P. 24%
   h. Nolvasan® (Fort Dodge) 7.2%
   i. Antihistamines 0.3%
   j. Lentin 0.6%
   k. Posterior Pituitary 2.8%
   l. Douche 0.3%
   m. Some of these above drugs are used in combination

9. Do you own an x-ray machine?
   a. Yes 16
   b. No 139

10. If not do you anticipate the purchase of such a machine in the near future?
    a. Yes 3
    b. No 152

11. If not do you have other x-ray facilities available for your use?
    a. Yes 36
    b. No 116

12. Do you do artificial insemination?
    a. Yes 13
    b. No 142

13. Do you own an artificial vagina?
    a. Yes 50
    b. No 105

14. Do you own an electro-ejaculator?
    a. Yes 1
    b. No 154

15. Have you ever been called upon to make a fertility examination of a boar?
    a. Yes 54
    b. No 101

16. Have you ever been called upon to make a fertility examination of a bull?
    a. Yes 113
    b. No 42

17. What do you consider to be the most common cause of infectious sterility in your area?
    a. Vibriosis 15.7%
    b. Brucellosis 41.4%
    c. Trichomoniasis 5.2%
    d. I don't know 20.4%
    e. Other 17.1%

18. What treatment do you think is most successful in the treatment of chronic bloat?
    a. Surgical 8.1%
    b. Defoaming agents 23.4%
    c. Marketing the animal 40.0%
    d. Antibiotics 3.9%
    e. Other 23.4%

Methionine and lysine are the two amino acids which are most likely to be deficient in mixed feeds for domestic animals.

Brucellosis is primarily a cattle, goat and hog disease, which is transmitted to humans by direct contact, or through infected milk or cream, the handling of infected carcasses or accidental injection with live virus vaccine. Most likely to be affected, therefore, are veterinarians, farm workers, ranch hands, storage house workers, packers, meat handlers and butchers.