1957

Two-Headed Calf Causes Dystocia

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passive hyperemia. The spleen was also greatly enlarged.

The abdominal viscera were removed from the thorax and packed in towels soaked with warm physiological saline solution. The tears in the diaphragm were sutured together using a combination of interrupted and mattress type catgut sutures. Number 00 catgut sutures were also used to attach the diaphragm to the thoracic wall. The abdominal incision was closed using interrupted catgut sutures for the peritoneum, muscle and fascia. Vetafil was used for the skin. The air from the thorax was removed by using a syringe. Artificial respiration was continued until the patient came out of anesthesia.

Postoperative care consisted of the use of a bland diet, systemic antibiotics, B-Sol® (Fort Dodge Laboratories) and physiological saline-dextrose solutions given subcutaneously.

1. Professional Veterinary Services, Miami, Florida.

---Roger Seigert, '57

---Two-headed Calf Causes Dystocia---

On Jan. 26, 1957, a 3 year old Guernsey cow was brought to Stange Memorial Clinic because of dystocia. Dr. D. E. Gubser of Earlham, Iowa, had diagnosed a two-headed calf in anterior presentation causing the dystocia and recommended sending the cow to the clinic for cesarean section.

Cesarean section was performed through an 18-inch incision in the left flank. Inverted L and epidural anesthesia were used.

The calf was delivered dead. Grossly there were two heads, two necks and one body. Necropsy revealed that there were two gullets with the rest of the digestive tract single. The spinal column was double through the cervical, thoracic and lumbar regions. The sacrum was single. There were two hearts.

Therapy for the cow immediately following surgery consisted of 500 cc. of physiological saline and 500 milligrams of chlortetracycline intraperitoneally, 500 milligrams of chlortetracycline intraterine and 2,000,000 units of penicillin and 5.0 grams of streptomycin intramuscularly. On each of the following 4 days the above dosage level of penicillin-streptomycin was given intramuscularly.

Recovery was uneventful and on Feb. 2, 1957, the cow was sent home with a good prognosis.

---Rodney Hall, '58

---Intestinal Obstruction of the Canine---

The possibility of foreign bodies in the intestinal tract should be a consideration in dogs exhibiting persistent emesis. Younger dogs are more likely to ingest foreign objects due to their playful and curious attitude. The object may remain in the stomach and cause varied symptoms depending upon the degree of irritation to the gastric mucosa and the size of the object. No symptoms may be discernible or the dog may exhibit varying degrees of anorexia and vomition. If the object is small enough to pass through the pylorus it may pass on to the intestinal