Exotic Case History

Char Slindee

Iowa State University

Follow this and additional works at: https://lib.dr.iastate.edu/iowastate_veterinarian

Part of the Nephrology Commons, Ornithology Commons, and the Veterinary Pathology and Pathobiology Commons

Recommended Citation

Slindee, Char (1975) "Exotic Case History," Iowa State University Veterinarian: Vol. 37 : Iss. 3 , Article 2.
Available at: https://lib.dr.iastate.edu/iowastate_veterinarian/vol37/iss3/2

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Journals at Iowa State University Digital Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Iowa State University Veterinarian by an authorized editor of Iowa State University Digital Repository. For more information, please contact digirep@iastate.edu.
Dr. Beran emphasized the importance of good training before going abroad. He said that because veterinarians going to foreign countries are usually involved in agriculture or public health, education or experience in these fields beyond a D.V.M. is very useful. He believes a veterinarian wishing to work in agricultural programs abroad will benefit greatly from both experience in a rural practice and advanced training in animal production. Training in tropical medicine is useful in many parts of the world. Dr. Beran stresses that additional training in public health can make a veterinarian very valuable to most developing countries.

Dr. Ramsey centers his advice for the veterinarian working abroad on professional competence, commitment, and an understanding of one's position while working abroad. He said that all veterinarians abroad serve as ambassadors for our country and for our profession. Professional competence is important both for the success of one's mission and because each of us who goes abroad is a representative for many others here at home. Dr. Ramsey emphasized that the veterinarian in a foreign country must be willing to work hard and be well informed. He said that travel and other unique experiences will happen spontaneously while abroad, but that unless one works hard to accomplish his professional objectives, the trip will be a failure. Dr. Ramsey also stressed the importance of good relations with the people of your host country. He believes it is important to know the history and customs of the people, to be able to speak the language of the country, and to always remember that one is a guest while abroad. Finally, he said that one can be a better ambassador if he is able to see the good aspects of the host country and is enthusiastic about meeting the local people.

Thus, we have seen that our profession has many facets as one looks around the world. The American veterinarian who desires to work in a foreign country has a myriad of opportunities for doing so.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

This article was taken from interviews with the following staff members at the Iowa State University College of Veterinary Medicine. The interviews were held during the spring and summer of 1975.

Beran, George W. — Professor, Microbiology
D'Silva, Padua — Post doctoral Fellow, Clinical Sciences
Ghoshal, Nani G. — Professor, Anatomy, Pharmacology and Physiology
Gillette, Dale — Associate Professor Anatomy, Pharmacology and Physiology
Kealy, J. — Visiting Associate Professor Anatomy, Pharmacology and Physiology
Mitten, Russell W. — Assistant Professor, Clinical Sciences
Preston, Kenneth — Professor, Clinical Sciences
Ramsey, Frank — Distinguished Professor, Pathology
Shires, Michael — Associate Professor, Clinical Sciences

Exotic Case History

by Char Slindėe*

HISTORY

The owner of a mature female red-tailed hawk telephoned the College of Veterinary Medicine, Iowa State University and described the bird's symptoms, including frequent regurgitation of food over a three week period, and gradual weight loss. Dr. David Graham, Department of Pathology, made an initial presumptive diagnosis of gastritis and recommended Pepto-bismol[^1] and feedings of small amounts of meat without casting (normally ingested feathers and fur which are separated out in the ventriculus to be

* Miss Slindėe is a fourth year student in the College of Veterinary Medicine, Iowa State University.
regurgitated later). The bird seemed to be improving on several occasions but then relapsed, and was shipped by air to Dr. Graham. The bird arrived emaciated, depressed, and slightly dehydrated. On the basis of the history and initial clinical examination the clinical diagnosis was gastritis and/or gastrointestinal obstruction. Fluid therapy of Lactated Ringer’s and Aminosol was initiated, and radiographs were taken; the bird died two hours later.

**RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS**

A homogenous soft-tissue mass is visible in the renal-gonadal region.

**DISCUSSION**

At post-mortem, the ovary and oviduct showed no microscopic lesions. The kidneys were diffusely enlarged and a light yellowish-tan, with one small region of normal renal tissue at the hilus of the left anterior lobe. Upon histological exam of the kidneys, all the tubular structures were found to be mildly to severely dilated and contained amorphous to granular albuminous debris. Some tubules contained heterophils, macrophages, and erythrocytes, with others swollen and necrotic, having no recognizable lumen. The glomeruli were consolidated, with the capillary spaces obliterated in most tufts. There was no marked distension of Bowman’s capsules. Occasional degenerating tubules contained basophilic (mineralized) granules in their lumens and walls (nephrocalcinosis). The final diagnosis was that of chronic nephritis. It should be noted that the renal lesions were consistent with those seen with the “T” strain or “Gray” strain of infectious bronchitis, but the virus was not isolated. Gout, a frequent sequella of chronic renal lesions in birds, did not occur in this case.

**REFERENCES**

Graham, David, BS, DVM, PhD, personal communication.

1 Pepto-bismol®, Norwich Products.
2 Aminosol®, Abbott Labs.
3 Hofstad, Diseases of Poultry, p. 594.