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Post-Parturient Intrauterine Hemorrhage

Of unusual interest was the case presented to the Charles Henry Stange Memorial Clinic, March 10, 1938, with the following history and symptoms.

A valuable two year old English Setter bitch had whelped nine pups three days previously. Following parturition there had been a constant hemorrhagic vaginal discharge with resultant weakness. Her pulse rate was 120; respirations, 48; temperature, 101.8; general condition, good. The mucous membranes were pale and slightly cyanotic. The milk had evidently not agreed with the pups as six of the nine were dead when the bitch entered the clinic and a seventh died in the clinic.

A diagnosis of post-parturient intrauterine hemorrhage was made; the two remaining pups were placed with a foster mother, and treatment was begun.

Treatment

The rear legs of the bitch were bathed and thoroughly dried, two 1-320 grain tablets of "Ergotrate" were administered and the bitch carried to the operating room for a blood transfusion. One hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters of blood were injected into the saphenous veins by the direct transfusion method from the heart of an anesthetized donor. After completing the blood transfusion the bitch was given 10 cubic centimeters of a hepatic extract intramuscularly, and 5 pulvules of "Extralin" per orum. As she appeared to have milk in the mammae the pups were placed in the kennel with her.

That afternoon the bitch seemed weaker, so at 5 P. M. she received 10 cubic centimeters of a hemostatic solution intravenously, two 1-320 grains of "Ergotrate," and 5 pulvules of "Extralin" per orum. At midnight she was again very weak and 5 pulvules of "Extralin" were administered as supportive treatment.

The next morning as she was observed in her kennel the following symptoms were apparent. She was lying stretched out in her kennel in a very depressed condition; the mucous membranes were chalk colored, the heart rapid, weak and somewhat irregular.

Transfusion Shock

Five pulvules of "Extralin" were given and preparations were made for an indirect blood transfusion. From an anesthetized donor 450 cubic centimeters of blood was collected from the heart and citrated. The bitch was removed to the operating room and the preparations for the transfusion were completed, the radial vein being selected for the injection. Using the Simplex intravenous outfit the transfusion was begun and the heart, pulse, and respirations were closely observed. When the bitch had received 300 cubic centimeters shock began to appear, indicated by heavy breathing and a very irregular heart beat. The transfusion was stopped and 5 minims adrenalin hydrochloride (1 : 10,000.) were administered intravenously. Then the transfusion was continued. This time the shock became so severe that all reflexes disappeared, the respirations became very labored and the pulse was very bad. Again the transfusion was halted and 10 minims of adrenalin hydrochloride were given intravenously. In a short time all the reflexes returned and the remainder of the blood was administered, followed by subcutaneous injections of 10 cubic centimeters of a hemostatic solution and 5 minims of adrenalin hydrochloride.

Thirty minutes later the dog appeared much brighter, regained her feet and consumed a large quantity of water. Five pulvules of "Extralin" were given per orum, and the dog's hind legs were washed free of blood and dried thoroughly. That afternoon most of the evidence of hemorrhage from the vagina had disappeared.

Recovery

The next day the bitch was much bet-
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ter. Her mucous membranes were almost normal and she ate and drank. The supportive treatment previously administered was continued, and her hind quarters were also bathed and dried again. To relieve the congestion of the mammary glands they were milked out at regular intervals.

During the days preceding her release the dog was routinely checked, and as her general condition improved treatment was stopped. After being in the hospital sixteen days there was noted a slight discharge from the left eye, necessitating a daily boric acid wash and the application of merthiolate ointment to the eye until the patient was discharged.

—Donn E. Bacon

CRYPTORCHID

On February 6, 1939, a four year old buckskin horse was operated at the Veterinary Clinic, Iowa State College.

The history of the case revealed, according to the owner, that the horse had been operated previously removing only the left testicle. The operator had been unable to remove the other one.

When operated here at the clinic, it was found that the left testicle had been removed, and there was much evidence of the attempted removal of the right testicle. The operator had been unable to remove the other one.

When operated here at the clinic, it was found that the left testicle had been removed, and there was much evidence of the attempted removal of the right testicle. The incision on the right side exposed a large amount of connective tissue extending from the scrotum throughout the entire right inguinal canal, and a traumatized internal inguinal ring. When the operator passed his hand through the internal inguinal ring he found a circumscribed pocket which was about ten to twelve inches in diameter. The operator was confused momentarily until he concluded this pocket was formed by thickened omentum adhering to the abdominal wall. The function of the omentum is to wall off localized infections and to plug any ruptures in the abdominal wall or visceran. It was necessary for the operator to thrust his fingers through this wall of omentum, where he located the testicle just anterior to the bladder. The testicle was promptly removed and found to be large, soft and of a flabby consistency.

ANNUAL BANQUET

Dr. Walter Kirch of Des Moines, Iowa was the featured speaker at the annual Jr. A. V. M. A. banquet held Tuesday, April 11, 1939, at 6:30 P.M. in the Memorial Union of Iowa State College. Dr. Kirch spoke on "The Rise of Fascism," a speech made doubly interesting because he had spent his youth and manhood in Italy and had his personal observations from which to draw material. Dr. Kirch was educated in the school of medicine at the University of Florence, Italy. Later he accepted a fellowship at the Mayo Foundation at Rochester, Minn. where he became a member of the staff and remained for five years. For the past six years he has been associated with Dr. Pearson in Des Moines, specializing in diseases of the eyes, ears, nose, and throat. Dr. E. A. Hewitt of the Physiology department introduced Dr. Kirch to the audience.

The program also included entertainment by Tommy Swanke's orchestra and the Delta Zeta Trio.

Guests present were Dr. Seidell, the State Veterinarian of Iowa; Dr. Goodman, Botany department; Dean M. D. Helser; Louis de Vries, Modern Languages; Mr. Kempf and Dr. Nelson, Chemistry department; Dr. Louis Nelson of Ames; Russel Mead of the Ames Veterinary Supply Co.; Dr. Hoffer and Don Abernathy, Corn States Serum Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Dr. Pirie, Cedar Rapids; Dr. Potter, Iowa City, Iowa; Dr. Stephen­son, Bennett, Iowa; Dr. Baughman and Dr. Smith, Fort Dodge Laboratories; and Dr. Young, Waukee, Iowa.

The members of the committee in charge of the banquet were James Ramsey, Russell Beamer, John Carey, and Hobart Ogden. Reuben Hovland acted as Master of Ceremonies.

Aside from swelling which occurred from lack of exercise, the horse recovered and was discharged seven days following the operation. At the latest report the horse was working every day.—D. Stauch

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