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Parturition Lacerations in a Cow

Norman K. Kinney

Iowa State College

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Dr. L. E. St. Clair

Dr. L. E. St. Clair was born in Illinois. He received his D.V.M. at Colorado State College in 1935. Dr. St. Clair joined the staff at Iowa State College in the fall of 1937. Besides his regular teaching duties he is doing considerable work on Neurology and X-ray.

Dr. R. D. Hatch

Dr. Ray D. Hatch was born in Oregon. He received his D.V.M. at Iowa State College in 1937 and that fall joined the staff. Besides teaching he is doing considerable research on the histology of the bovine uterus and fetal membranes.

Dr. W. G. Venzke

Dr. W. G. Venzke was born in South Dakota. He received his D.V.M. from Iowa State College in June, 1935. That fall he enrolled at the University of Wisconsin and in June, 1937, received his master of science degree. He joined the staff here that fall. Besides his teaching duties Dr. Venzke has done extensive work in the growth of endocrine organs.

Dr. M. Lois Calhoun

Dr. M. Lois Calhoun was born in Iowa and was graduated from Iowa State College with a bachelor of science degree in 1924. In the fall of 1928 she joined the staff and in 1932 received her master of science degree. Dr. Calhoun continued her studies and in 1940 received her D.V. M., the second given to a woman by Iowa State College.

Besides her teaching duties her interests lie in the histological studies of the digestive tract of the chicken and the histology of the liver.

Mr. J. Brown White

Mr. J. Brown White was born in Illinois. He received his bachelor of science degree from Monmouth College in 1934. Mr. White, a junior in Veterinary Medicine, has the rank of graduate assistant in the Anatomy Department.

Parturition Lacerations in a Cow

NORMAN K. KINNEY
Class of 1941

On Oct. 11, 1940, a six year old Brown Swiss cow was presented at the Stange Memorial Clinic with a history of dystocia. The cervix had been insufficiently dilated when the fetus had been removed several hours previously by traction sufficient to overcome the resistance of the cervix. Examination of the genital tract revealed severe lacerations of the dorsal wall of the uterus, cervix, and vagina. A continuous mattress silk suture was used in bringing the wound edges in apposition. The first suture of the series was closed with a slip knot and the remaining sutures were spaced about 1 1/2 inches apart. An unfavorable prognosis was given.

Treatment

Daily treatment consisted of flushing the vagina with liquid bipp, and administration of sulfanilamide (5vi b.i.d.) to combat any developing infection. The patient showed depression, loss of appetite, reduced milk flow, and rapid loss of condition.

Examination of the genital tract on Oct. 18, revealed a marked contraction of the uterus and a satisfactory healing of the wounds. The appetite had increased, and the animal's general condition had begun to improve.

On Oct. 24, the sutures were removed, and it was found that the uterus and cervix were nearly closed. By this time appetite and rumination were normal, and the general condition of the animal was very satisfactory.

On Oct. 25, it was noted that the milk flow had returned to normal. At no time during the period of illness or recovery had the temperature or pulse of the animal been greatly increased. A condition such as this certainly warrants an extended post-partum breeding interval.

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