1944

Book Review - Manual of Fractures

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

Part of the Veterinary Medicine Commons

Recommended Citation
Available at: https://lib.dr.iastate.edu/iowastate_veterinarian/vol7/iss1/13

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.
The area was immediately cleaned with soap and water, shaved and defatted with ether. Seventy percent ethyl alcohol was sprayed on the area as a pre-operative skin antiseptic. The dog was restrained and anesthetized with ether. The wound was cleaned and the herniated mass of tissue was replaced. With some difficulty, due to its friable condition, the inguinal ring was closed with No. 4 plain catgut. The skin was closed with No. 3 nylon suture material, leaving a small posterior opening for drainage. The wound was dusted with sterile talcum, covered with 3 sterile sponges and a roller bandage applied.

Points of Interest

The skin around the wound edges became necrotic and the sutures pulled loose July 2. It was then decided to allow the wound to heal by granulation. Sulfanilamide powder was dusted on daily and roller bandages were used on the area until July 8. Apparently complete recovery was realized.

There are several points of interest in this case. Given the problem of determining the cause of an inguinal and mammary enlargement, the diagnostician is presented with several possibilities. The most important are neoplasms, hernias, abscesses, mastitis, pseudocyesis and local edema due to injury. None of these conditions are connected in any way to another and yet in this case, the first three of the aforementioned were found. This seems unusual since the dog seemed to be suffering no ill effects from any of the conditions.

Guarded Prognosis

Another point emphasized is that the prognosis of a hernia should always be guarded. This was seen when the hernia ring opened the second time. The prognosis of the second hernia reduction was even more guarded due to the friable condition of the ring. There is always the possibility of a hernia recurring due to too large a ring, poor suture material or mechanical influences.

A third point is the demonstration of the fact that to have a wound heal by primary union, the wound edges must be in immediate and constant apposition. However, in this case, as in most instances when this rule is violated, healing by granulation substituted very well.

—H. D. McCready, ’45

BOOK REVIEW


This book has arisen from the need for a text explaining the treatment of fractures where previous methods have proved impractical. It is in itself a complete treatise on the principles of handling of fractures, with special attention given the application of external fixation.

The rules which must be followed in treatment of any fracture are discussed. A detailed description of the Stader reduction and fixation splint together with the principles for its application is given together with the errors and difficulties encountered in its use. The complete manner with which the book treats this new method of fracture healing is exemplified in the way its use is explained for each bone and type of fracture in which fixation may be applied. The book is profusely illustrated and written in a simple, easily understood form.

The book is developed for human surgeons, chiefly those concerned with healing of fractures resulting from conditions of battle. However, its employment by the progressive veterinarian is indicated and it should be a welcome addition to the bookshelf of the practitioner who is searching for the answer to treatment of fractures which previously have been considered hopeless.