Recto-Vaginal Tear

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treatment will naturally vary with the cause. Therefore, diagnosis is of primary importance being made mainly by the process of elimination through the use of history of possible injury, diet, and X-ray pictures. If nothing is present indicating trauma or intervertebral involvement, and if the diet lacks meat or vitamin B, a deficiency of this vitamin may be diagnosed and improvement expected by therapy if the condition has not progressed too far.

The vitamin B complex mixture used consisted of the following in a 5 cc. solution:

- Thiamine HCl ................. 10 mgm.
- Riboflavin ........................................ 10 mgm.
- Pyridoxine HCl .................. 5 mgm.
- Ca Pantothenate ................ 50 mgm.
- Nicotinamide ...................... 250 mgm.

The Brewer’s yeast tablets used were made up of:

- Vit. B₁ ................................ 25 I.U.
- Vit. B₂ ................................. 25 gammas
- Vit. B₆ .................................. 15 gammas
- Pantothenic acid .................... 60 gammas
- Nicotinic acid ..................... 175 gammas

5 Recto-Vaginal Tear. On April 23, 1946, a 7 year old mare and foal were presented at the Stange Memorial Clinic. The mare had given birth to the foal earlier in the morning.

The rectal and vaginal mucosae were badly torn with considerable loss of tissue from the septum between them and their was extensive edema of the vulvar region. The placental membranes were retained.

The foal was very weak and could not stand. Blood transfusions, mare’s milk, and a special formula consisting of 4 tablespoons of lime water, 2 teaspoons of table sugar in ½ quart of whole milk were given to the foal, but it died approximately 48 hours after admittance to the clinic. Cultures taken revealed *Escherichia coli* present in the heart blood.

The mare was given chloral hydrate intravenously. A dark gray exudate was present between the placenta and the wall of the uterus. The placental membranes showed considerable necrosis and were removed with difficulty. Linen sutures were used to close the recto-vaginal tear and 6 number 10 capsules of sulfanilamide were placed in the uterus. There seemed to be considerable loss of tissue between the rectum and vulva which was attributed to pigs. Mares normally stand when giving birth to foals but with this recto-vaginal tear it is thought she took a recumbent position and thus the pigs gained access to her.

Three quarts of mineral oil were administered per orum daily to maintain proper consistency of the feces and reduce irritation of the torn area. General wound treatment was administered post-operatively.

On the first post-operative day the sutures were partly torn loose and feces were being forced into the vagina through the tear. Irrigation of the recto-vulvar region with potassium permanganate (1:3000) was employed. It was impossible to suture again the edges of the wound because there was not enough tissue to work with.

On May 9, 1946, the mare was discharged with the recto-vaginal tear still present to a certain degree, but with the edges healed. The owner was advised to bring her back to the clinic for further surgical treatment at a later date, after there had been complete healing of the lacerated tissue.

It is possible that artificial insemination would be a successful breeding procedure for this mare at a later date.

Blood of the porpoise is more like human blood than that of most animals. The sea-going mammal shows close affinities with oxen and pigs.

Human brucellosis in Mexico, according to the Castenada, is in the vast majority of the cases of the melitensis (goat) variety; the percentages of being: 1.3 suis, 3.5 abortus and 95.2 melitensis.