Lymphocytomatosis in a Bovine

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apogen solution. Local anesthesia was obtained by infiltration with 2 percent procaine in saline.

The exuberant granulation tissue was cut away and the sequestrum was easily removed with a forceps. The bone was then curetted to remove any roughness from its surface. Hemorrhage was controlled during the operation by the use of hemostats. A sulfanilamide pressure pack was placed over the wound to control post-operative hemorrhage.

The bandage was changed 4 hours later and a dry sulfanilamide pack was put in its place. This bandage was left on until the second day after the operation at which time it was removed and the wound examined. The wound at this time was observed to have a very healthy appearance. It was then repacked with sulfanilamide powder and rebandaged.

The following day the wound was again examined, and no suppuration could be detected. A sulfanilamide pack was then applied, and was changed on alternate days thereafter.

Dec. 19, 1947, the wound was examined. Healthy granulations were observed to be forming, and the sulfanilamide pack was replaced. The case was discharged from the clinic on Dec. 22.

—Oliver W. Whitcomb, '49

Vibrio coli is suggested as the new name for the bacteria causing dysentery in hogs.

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