Suppurative Pododerniatitis in a Bovine

M. A. Nelson
Iowa State College

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enlargement in the left kidney region. The enlargement seemed to be primarily to the left of the median line and extended forward as far as the hand could reach. It hung down into the peritoneal cavity about 6 in. When it reached the level of the right kidney it appeared to turn sharply to the right. The consistency was firm and the outline of the mass was somewhat irregular.

April 13, blood for culturing was submitted to the diagnostic laboratory. The results, 4 days later, were still negative. The owner of the patient, when told the results of the examination, decided that he had nothing to lose if a laparotomy were performed. An unfavorable prognosis was given.

The horse was extensively prepared for surgery. For 7 consecutive days he was given, by intravenous transfusion, 500 cc of citrated blood. A ration containing bran, salt, linseed oil meal and ground oats in mash form, along with good alfalfa hay was provided. The patient had a depressed appetite but did eat small amounts of the ration. The above therapy was augmented with 30 Gm. of a commercial mixture containing 2 percent arsenic trioxide, sulfur, and willow bark. This compound was given b.i.d. with the hopes of stimulating erythropoiesis. Another commercial compound containing vitamins A, D₂ and D₃ along with 2 percent dicalcium phosphate was given per crum. To this latter mixture was added small amounts of magnesium sulfate, cobalt chloride, copper sulfate, potassium iodide, and reduced iron. This mineral vitamin mixture was given, 30 Gm. b.i.d. to build up the resistance of the patient for the shock of surgery.

Beginning 36 hr. prior to the operation, the patient was given 100,000 O.U. of penicillin in oil intramuscularly every 6 hr. This made a total of 800,000 O.U. previous to surgery. April 21, 1,500 cc of blood was obtained from a donor to give to the patient during surgery. The left para-lumbar fossa was clipped, shaved and disinfected. The patient was restrained on the operating table and given Mullenbruck's anesthetic solution to affect. Some of the anesthetic was given prior to putting the animal on the operating table. The shaved left para-lumbar area was painted with strong tincture of iodine and swabbed with 70 percent alcohol. The surrounding area was draped with sterile towels which were clipped to the edges of a 10 in. dorsal-ventral incision.

The large sub-peritoneal mass was palpated. Two arteries, about 1 cm. in diameter supplied blood to the mass. These were ruptured in attempting to remove the growth by blunt dissection. Shortly thereafter, a copious flow of blood appeared through the incision. The profuse hemorrhage and extensive involvement denoted a rapidly fatal outcome. Euthanasia was performed with Mullenbruck's solution.

The necropsy revealed a mass some 40-50 cm. in diameter, located in the sub-lumbar region. This mass consisted of multiple chronic abscesses with very extensive, dense, fibrous granulation tissue. The mass filled the root of the mesentery, enmeshing 3 loops of the intestine and partially surrounding the right kidney. The adrenals and part of the left kidney were buried in the mass. There was questionable hyperplasia of the splenic pulp and a thrombus filled the splenic vein from tip to mouth. There were toxic changes in all of the parenchymatous organs. Cultures of the pericardial fluid and hearts blood taken at autopsy were negative. Culture of the abscesses gave pure cultures of *Streptococcus zoonepidemicus*.

Suppurative Pododermatitis in a Bovine. A 6 year old Holstein cow was presented to Stange Memorial Clinic, Jan. 29, 1948 with a history of lameness in the right hind leg due to trauma which had occurred 2 weeks previously. The patient, in poor condition, displayed extreme pain in locomotion and refused to bear weight on the affected leg.

Palpation of the right rear leg, revealed a diffuse, warm swelling which circum-
scribed the pastern area. Slight pressure caused a suppurative exudate to appear on the lateral aspect of this region. General examination revealed normal respiratory sounds.

Sodium sulfapyridine was administered, 60 Gm. in 500 cc of distilled water, at two day intervals. February 3, a noticeable decrease in sensitivity of the part was detected on palpation and locomotion seemed to be somewhat improved. It was thought that slight stenotic tones synchronous with inspiration could be heard near the cardiac area. Laboratory cultures revealed the presence of *Corynebacterium pyogenes*. February 4, the swelling had reduced in size and the pain was lessened. The suppurative process still remained. Dry rales could be detected over the cardiac region at this time. Sulfanilamide was administered per orum, twice daily for two weeks for a total dosage of 600 gr.

February 6, the patient was restrained on the operating table and the afflicted pastern area cleaned, shaved, defatted with ether and sterilized with strong tincture of iodine. An elliptical incision was made over the area of suppuration on the lateral side of the right rear pastern. A vertical pocket was located by blunt dissection which extended deeply and about 3 in. dorsal and posterior to the area of incision. This encapsulated abscess contained about 10 cc of suppurative exudate. After its removal, the pocket and entire wound were packed with equal parts of ferrous sulphate and mercurous chloride. Cotton packs were applied to suppress hemorrhage and wrapped securely with surgical guaze. The animal was then returned to the back stall.

The bandage was removed Feb. 9, and the leg soaked for 20 minutes in warm phenol-formalin solution. This soaking process was continued throughout the course of treatment. Rales were found to persist but varied in amplitude from day to day. The animal maintained a fairly good appetite but continued to lose condition and weight.

No change in temperature, pulse, or respiratory rates were observed. Rumen movements were normal and the feces were normal until Feb. 19, when a diarrhea was observed. The diarrhea was thought to be due to the prolonged sulfonamide therapy so the following day sulfanilamide was discontinued and two no. 10 capsules of tannic acid and two no. 10 capsules of Clovite were administered per orum. The Clovite was given in a divided dose.

The fluidity of the feces was considerably lessened by Feb. 22. The appearance of the leg and locomotion had returned to normal, but the owner was informed that the metastatic process in the lungs would probably not permit complete recovery. The animal was discharged Feb. 23, 1948.

M. A. Nelson, '49

**Fecaliths in a Scottish Terrier.** A 6 year old male Scottish Terrier was admitted to Stange Memorial Clinic April 13, 1948, with a history of depression and difficult defecation. For the past 3 weeks small amounts of hemorrhagic feces had been excreted. The patient had suffered a fractured pelvis at the age of 2, and the resulting exostosis had reduced the internal diameter of the pelvis to approximately 1½ in. A radiograph demonstrated several large masses in the cecum, colon, and rectum. The largest mass, about 6 cm. in diameter, was located in the posterior colon, and 2 masses, each about 2 cm. in diameter were lodged in the cecum.

The patient was placed on the examination table, and the masses were located by digital palpation; they were of extremely hard consistency. The dog was moved to the bath sink to attempt removal of the fecaliths by massage and irrigation. A soapy enema was introduced into the posterior digestive tract by means of a colonic tube, and the large posterior mass was manipulated in an effort to reduce its size. A few small fragments of the mass were broken off, however it was too hard to reduce further without additional damage to the already irritated colon.