Actinobacillosis in a Bull

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Actinobacillosis in a Bull. On March 20, 1950, a two year old Guernsey bull was admitted to Stange Memorial Clinic with a large pendulous growth on the left side of the throat near the midline and approximately four in. posterior to the angle of the mandible. This growth had first been noted 30 days before being brought to the clinic and had increased rapidly in size during this 30 day period. The growth appeared to involve the skin only; however, it was very vascular and hemorrhaged easily when traumatized.

On March 23, the bull was restrained on the operating table, the operative area prepared, 2 percent procaine hydrochloride solution infiltrated into the area at the base of the growth, and the growth removed surgically. The wound was packed with sulfanilamide packs and sutured. The growth was sent to the laboratory for examination.

In the laboratory the growth was found to consist of abscesses containing caseous material and granulomatous tissue. Further examination revealed the caseous material to contain sulfur granules which when broken and smears made were found to be composed of Gram-negative rods. Culturing of these organisms proved them to be *Actinobacillus lignieresii*.

When the packs were removed on March 24, the wound began to hemorrhage, whereupon it was repacked and 20 cc. of thromboplastin was given subcutaneously. On March 27, the packs were again removed and the wound...
proved to be granulating nicely. Subsequent wound treatment consisted of daily dusting with sufanilamide powder.

Upon receipt of the laboratory results, 10 grains of methenamine tetraquoide were given orally b.i.d. for eight days.

The bull was discharged on April 3, 1950, after making an uneventful recovery.

This case illustrates the necessity of considering Actinomycosis and Actinobacillosis when dealing with tumor-like formations in the bovine. Clinically this case would have been diagnosed as a tumor, probably a sarcoma of some kind.

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2 A Macerated Fetus in a Bovine.

On March 13, 1950, a Hereford cow, age six years, was referred to Stange Memorial Clinic. The history accompanying this cow was that she had a prolapse of the vagina and was due to calf in about two months. The general condition was good.

A thorough examination was made and a clinical diagnosis of a prolapse of the vagina, and necrotic vaginitis was arrived at.

An area approximately two in. square was shaved over the dorsal spines of the last sacral and first coccygeal vertebrae. This area was defatted with ether and disinfected with 50 percent isopropyl alcohol. An 18 gauge needle was inserted into the sacro-coccygeal space and 12 cc. of a two percent solution of procaine hydrochloride was injected epidurally to stop the straining. The prolapsed vagina was then replaced. The vulva was oversewed with umbilical tape.

No treatment was indicated and on March 17, the sutures across the vulva were removed.

On March 20, the vulva had a foul putrid odor. It was flushed with four liters of a 1-3000 solution of potassium permanganate. Four uterine boltabs (each consisting of urea 207 gr., Sulfathiazole 5 gr., Sulfanilamide 33 gr.) were inserted into the vagina.

Macerated Fetus