A Macerated Fetus in a Bovine

Loyd A. Jensen
Iowa State College

Follow this and additional works at: https://lib.dr.iastate.edu/iowastate_veterinarian
Part of the Large or Food Animal and Equine Medicine Commons, and the Veterinary Pathology and Pathobiology Commons

Recommended Citation
Available at: https://lib.dr.iastate.edu/iowastate_veterinarian/vol12/iss3/12

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.
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 tetraiodide 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.

J. A. Downard '51

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.
On March 22, the cow appeared quite depressed. No rumen movements were present. One oz. of three parts tartar emetic, one part gentian and one part nux vomica was given in a capsule for a ruminatoric.

The next day the cow was very depressed. No rumen movements were present. The cow was not straining. One quart of molasses in two gallons of warm water was given by means of a stomach tube and a stomach pump. One oz. of three parts of tartar emetic, one part gentian and one part nux vomica were given in a capsule per orum. The patient had eaten very little in the preceding week, so these medicinals were given to stimulate rumen motility and provide some nourishment.

The cow expired later in the day.

Necropsy showed the cadaver to have chronic focal purulent nephritis, chronic cystitis, necrotic metritis, necrotic vaginitis and a macerated fetus that had died at about the fourth month of gestation. All that was left of the fetus was bones and a mass of necrotic tissue.

Loyd A. Jensen '51

Hemorrhagic Metritis with Resulting Anemia. On Feb. 20, 1950, a 12 year old Boston bitch was admitted to Stange Memorial Clinic with a history of having hemorrhaged from the uterus over a period of three weeks. Upon admittance the dog showed extreme depression and a very pronounced anemia of the mucus membranes. A diagnosis of hemorrhagic metritis was made.

A complete oophorohysterectomy was indicated and the patient was placed on the table in dorsal recumbency and restrained. The ventral abdominal wall was shaved, defatted with ether and sprayed with 70 percent ethyl alcohol. Ether anesthesia was used.

An incision one and one-half in. long was made posterior to the umbilicus. The right horn of the uterus was secured with a Covault hook and pulled out through the incision. An angiotribe forceps was placed across the ligament. The ovarian artery was tied off distal to the forceps with "O" catgut. The ligament was then severed distal to the forceps. The same procedure was followed with the left horn. The body of the uterus was then pulled through the incision and an Oschner forceps placed across the body just anterior to the cervix and the body of the uterus severed. A purse string suture and two infolding sutures were used to close the cut end of the uterus.

The peritoneum was closed with a continuous suture of catgut. Five interrupted nylon sutures were used to close the skin incision. Elastic bandage was wrapped tightly around the abdomen and 400,000 units of procaine penicillin hydrochloride were given intramuscularly in the right hip.

The patient was allowed to go home following the operation with instructions to the owner to return the animal on Feb. 22, for observation and further treatment. Liver tablets fortified with ferrous sulfate and folic acid were dispensed and the owner was instructed to give the patient two tablets three times daily for a period of 10 days.

On Feb. 22, and Feb. 24, the patient was returned to the clinic for an injection of 400,000 units of procaine penicillin hydrochloride and two cc. of liver extract intramuscularly. The liver extract was continued by the local veterinarian. The dog was returned on Feb. 28, and the nylon sutures were removed. The dog made an uneventful recovery.

R. B. Holst '51

Obturator Paralysis following Dystocia. A first calf Brown Swiss heifer was admitted to the Stange Memorial Clinic the afternoon of Jan. 12, 1950. Delivery of an abnormally large calf had been attempted in the field.

Upon arrival at the clinic the heifer was down. An epidural anesthesia of 10 cc. of 2 percent procaine was given. The