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Hemorrhagic Metritis with Resulting Anemia

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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