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Esophageal Dilation in a Toy Manchester

Paul Nees
Iowa State College

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potassium permanganate solution. Sulfa powder was then put in the wound and fly repellant was applied to control screw-worms. The wound looked good at this time and the temperature was still normal. This treatment was continued for two days more.

On August 1, the temperature was 103.2°F. Three million units penicillin were given and continued for another two days. Then the dose was reduced to 1,500,000 units penicillin and 2 G. streptomycin were added. This was continued for three days. During this week the temperature fluctuated between 101° and 103°F. The local wound treatment was continued in the meantime.

The tenth day postoperatively, the cavity had filled in considerably, although it was still possible to move one’s hand around inside. It was decided healing was being retarded by accumulation of fluid in the ventral part of the cavity due to a lack of bottom drainage. An incision was made at the ventral part of the cavity to provide the needed drainage and considerable hemorrhage followed, probably from the subcutaneous abdominal vein or one of its larger tributaries. The incision was packed with sterile gauze to provide hemostasis and a blood transfusion, 500 cc. along with 1,500 cc. saline, was given.

The next day the pack was removed and flushing of the wound with potassium permanganate and inserting sulfa powder resumed. In five days healing was progressing nicely due to the bottom drainage. The cow was sent home on August 11.

Robert C. Cowger, ’55

6 White Heifer Disease. On Feb. 4, 1954, a 2-year-old Shorthorn heifer was admitted to the clinic with the history of being bred 3 months previously by a bull that was reportedly settling other cows in the herd. Six weeks later, there was a persistent discharge from the genital tract.

When the animal was presented to the clinic, she showed symptoms of frequent straining, lack of condition, and some dehydration. A vaginal examination revealed a complete stricture of the vagina by

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