1955

Umbilical Hernia in a Colt

Quenten Sundberg
Iowa State College

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its death. The owner did not return the dog for a post-mortem examination, so the immediate cause of death could not be ascertained.

**Roderick Zachary, '55**

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### Animal Companionship

Everyone has seen a dog and a child together. Their love for each other is considered unending and genuine. The entire animal world calls for and responds to the desire for deliverance from loneliness; each individual desires to share its life and experiences with another.

An unusual animal companionship was presented to the Stange Memorial Clinic sometime in October, 1954. The partnership consisted of a goat and a horse. Any separation made both animals very unhappy and uncomfortable. Many unconvinced students had the tale confirmed when they separated the two. Separation caused the goat to bleat and be quite belligerent—the horse would whinny and paw at the floor in his stall. After the two were together again they would continue in their previous docile mental attitude.

In former years it was common for horseowners in the racing world to keep a goat with their steed wherever they went. For a long time it was the superstition that the goat played a part in disease prevention—some believed that the goat’s undesirable odor acted as an antiseptic. Horseowners would often surreptitiously steal the horse’s goat the night before a race and cause the horse much anxiety; the horse in his franticness would spend a restless night pacing about the stall and consequently lose the race the next day. From this experience the slang expression “get your goat” has been handed down to this generation. Horses have been attached to other animals also. Often we hear of them being devoted to chickens, cats or dogs. Their high-strung disposition is considered to play a part in the formation of these unusual companionships.

**Gary Kempers, '55**

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### Umbilical Hernia in a Colt

It is hard for the outsider to believe these relationships exist. We see this situation existing in a mother and her offspring; the cause is animal instinct. We know of cases where a dog becomes very devoted and attached to its master; a noble example of this is the blind man and his dog. We read in the literature of different forms of animal life devoting themselves to one another. It is amazing why two animals would feel so dependent on one another. It is awesome how they seek deliverance from their loneliness and have companionship in their own humble way.

**Gary Kempers, '55**
for 24 hours. On January 13, the colt was given 40 G. of chloral hydrate via a stomach tube. The animal was cast on the operating mats and restrained in dorsal recumbency. The area over and surrounding the hernial sac was shaved, washed defatted with ether and disinfected with 70 percent isopropyl alcohol. The hernial sac was secured with a vulsellum type forceps and pulled upward. An Iowa hernia clamp was applied so that the hernial ring was fixed between the edges of the clamp. The clamp was then tightened securely. The patient was given 1500 units of tetanus antitoxin subcutaneously in the neck under the mane and 3,000,000 units of aqueous suspension of procaine penicillin intramuscularly in the gluteal region following disinfection of the injection sites. The animal was then tied in its stall in order to prevent its biting at the clamp.

Postoperative treatment consisted of daily tightening of the clamp by tightening the set screws one-fourth to one-half of a turn. Three million units aqueous suspension procaine penicillin was injected intramuscularly into the gluteal region every other day for a total of four injections. The hernial sac was examined daily for signs of necrosis. By January 24, it was apparent that the tissue was not going to necrose in the usual manner. There was a warm sensation to the hernial sac indicating that all circulation had not been cut off; therefore, necrosis would not occur.

On January 26, the patient was given 45 G. chloral hydrate via a stomach tube and cast and restrained on the mats. The operative area was washed and disinfected. A tug suture of No. 4 braided nylon was placed between the abdominal wall and the hernial clamp. Stitches were taken about ½ inch long and placed as close to the clamp as possible. The patient was returned to his stall and tied.

On January 27, there was swelling above the clamp and beginning necrosis distal to the clamp. The portion beneath the clamp became drier each day. By January 30, the posterior half had separated from the belly wall. On February 2, the tissue had completely necrosed. By February 4, the wound had healed, and the animal was ordered home.

Quenten Sundberg, ’55

Intermittent Preputial Diverticulum Phimosis in a Boar. On Nov. 29, 1954, a yearling Landrace boar was admitted to the Stange Memorial Clinic. The accompanying history was as follows: The boar had settled several sows in spite of difficulty in serving them and normal libido seemed to be somewhat retarded. A noticeable quantity of ejaculate appeared to be evacuated from the vulva of the sows serviced. Occasionally, the penis was observed protruding from the prepuce 4 to 6 inches. In all other aspects the animal appeared normal.

Upon examination it was found that the penis could be extended manually for a sufficient distance to permit normal copulation. No adhesions were present; however, a large preputial diverticulum was observed. The glans penis was slightly flattened and had a tendency to enter the preputial diverticulum upon erection which prevented normal penetration of the female genital tract. The diagnosis was preputial diverticulum phimosis due to entrance of the glans penis into the preputial diverticulum.