An Esophageal Foreign Body in a Cat

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An Esophageal Foreign Body in a Cat. On the evening of January 9, 1962, a young domestic feline was admitted to the Stange Memorial Clinic. The history offered was that the patient had been very irritable and had convulsed the previous evening. Prior to the sudden onset of symptoms the animal was apparently normal.

The following day a rather firm, well defined swelling was evident on the left side of the neck and mandible. Pressure on this area was evidently very uncomfortable to the patient and would invoke a coughing spasm. Food was refused but some water was taken. Cardiac and respiratory rates were greatly increased. The pulse was estimated to be 240 and the temperature registered 104.8° F. A diagnosis of an abscess was made at this time. Pen-Strep medication, I. M. twice daily, was ordered with an initial dose of 1 cc.

By the second day of hospitalization the swelling had decreased along the mandible and was more localized in the area of the pharynx. The patient's temperature was 102.6° F. and its appetite was near normal. The patient had reportedly coughed many times during the night.

On the third day post-admission, the swelling on the neck broke open and a creamy exudate drained from it. Upon palpation an inch long sewing needle with thread attached was located and removed. The patient's temperature was 102.4° F., so antibiotic medication was continued. The abscess continued to drain for two days. During this time the patient was handled carefully to prevent any further trauma to the area and reduce the possibilities of a fistulous tract developing from the esophagus.

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After five days of medication the animal's temperature was normal, the abscess had stopped draining and had healed over. Medication was discontinued and the patient was sent home.

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Urinary Calculi in a Boston Terrier. The most common locations of urinary calculi in the dog are the renal pelvis, the urinary bladder and the male urethra. Most of these calculi are formed in the bladder. The chemical composition of cystic calculi is predominantly triple phosphates. Alterations in the pH together with the presence of bacteria, casts, epithelial cells and foreign material acting as a nucleus, predispose to calculus formation.

A four-month-old female Boston Terrier was admitted to the Stange Memorial Clinic on November 11, 1961. The history presented was that two months previously the owner had noticed blood-tinged urine being passed by the dog. He also noted that the urine would clear up for a day and then reappear blood-tinged. At times there would be a urinary incontinence. Previous medication was not known. The dog's diet consisted of hamburger, steak and milk.

When the dog was examined in the clinic, the bladder was expressed with some difficulty. A short, quick flow of