PROCEEDINGS

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DIAGNOSIS AND SURGICAL TRATMENT OF COLONIC ATRESIA IN 32 NEWBORN CALVES

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Abstract:

Introduction: Intestinal atresia is a congenital defect that can occur in any segment of the intestinal tract. Aresia coli, followed by atresia ani, are the most common presentations. Atresia coli characterized by complete absence of a portion of colonic lumen. Survival rate for surgical treatment of the calves with colonic atresia is various and controversial. This study was carried out to determine typical signs of disease, diagnosis, surgical treatment, and survival rate of the affected calves.

Materials & method: A Case Series Study was made on cases with colonic segmental aplasia found in 32 calves during a 3-year period. A presumptive diagnosis was made by accurate history and physical examination. Lateral plain and barium enema radiographs were taken from abdomen to determine atretic site (4 cases). The diagnosis was confirmed through right flank exploratory laparotomy (17 cases) or based on necropsy findings (11 cases). Twelve calves were treated surgically, involving decompression of the distended large intestine followed by right mid-flank colostomy.

Results: Majority of the affected calves had normal behavior and appetite in 24 - 48 hours after birth. Later, they developed inappetence, abdominal distention, and sign of abdominal pain, progressive depression, weakness, and recumbency. In clinical examination calves had apparently normal anus and rectum. Eight of those calves recovered after the colostomy. They did not show any sign of post surgical complications in the follow up period. Four of the cases were died in next day. Discussion: The overall long-term survival rate, defined as reaching 6 months age, was 66.6. This indicates that right flank colostomy is successful in treating of colonic atretic calves. Survival seemed to depend on early recognition, general condition of the animal, and surgeon's experiences. The surgery might be most successful in calves that are bright, alert, and ambulatory. The colostomized calves do not grow same as normal calves. It was concluded that right flank colostomy could be a suitable surgical method in treating colonic atresia in the affected calves. In spite of relatively high survival rate of colostomized calves, it needs more investigation.

FOCAL GINGIVAL HYPERPLASIA IN A MULE

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Abstract:

A three-year-old mule was referred to the veterinary clinic of the Shahrekord University for Examination and treatment of three intraoral masses known to exist for 4 months. The masses didn't cause signs of pain and the animal was in good bodily condition.

Oral examination revealed three 1 × 1 × 2 cm masses on the labial aspect of the gingiva cranial to the incisors teeth.The masses was excised using a scalple under general anesthesia. The resected mass was non-ulcerated and moderately firm.

Histopathologic examination revealed well vascularized, mild inflammed dense connective tissue covered by stratified squamous epithelium. The fibers and fibroblasts oriented parallel to the surface of the masses.

No evidence of neoplasia and epulis was seen and multifocal gingival hyperplasia was diagnosed.