



A report of successful treatment of tetanus in a kid

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Objectives: Tetanus is an infectious disease caused by bacillus clostridium tetani. The spore of the bacteria is found widely in both soil and animal feces. Goats are very susceptible to the disease. The veterinarians often visit the tetanic animals in its final stage, so they can not treat them. The main aim of this paper is that the only approach in visiting a tetanic animal is not always euthanizing the animal but also in dependent of the animal conditions, it is possible to keep alive it by using of tetanus antitoxin, a muscle relaxant, an antibacterial ,and some supportive drugs.

Materials & Methods: A female kid with the age of two months is referred to the veterinary clinic of Ferdowsi University. The farmer's complaint was rigid walking, hyperesthesia, anorexia and inability of sucking milk. In clinical examinations, body stiffness, especially in shoulder area, muscles tremor, trismus, prolapse of third eyelid, enophthalmia and ear erection were revealed. The respiratory and heart rate were elevated to 66 breaths and 110 beats per minute respectively. Due to the history, clinical findings, tetanus was diagnosed and treatment was initiated and recommended to keep the kid isolated, quiet, and in darkened surroundings.

Results & Conclusion: When this spore-forming rod is confined to an oxygen-deprived area, such as a deep puncture wound, some potent neurotoxins are released. Among them, tetanospasmin has the most important role in the clinical signs. Therefore, there is a history of injury or wound in the affected animals. In our case, horn fracture had occurred about two weeks before referring and for solving the problem, the farmer had been put a hot iron and rubbed some unsterile oils on the injured horn without using any disinfectant substances. In the flock, because of the listed history, only one case had involved. When some practices such as castration, tail ducking and dehorning, are done in dirty and unsanitary conditions, the epidemic shape of the disease is observed in the flock. Acepromazine 5% (0.1 ml, IM), saline- dextrose solution (250 ml, IV), ceftiofur sodium (2.2 mg / kg, IM) and tetabulin (1000IU,IM) were used for treatment. By following up the case, recovery has been recorded about one week later. Because tetanus anti-toxin is not usually effective once the toxin has reached the spinal cord, injecting it immediately is vital if the goat is to have any chance of surviving.

Keywords: Tetanus, kid, treatment

The first report of goat pox in vaccinated saanen goats with TC- gorgan strain vaccine in Iran

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Objectives: Goat pox is an important viral disease in Middle East. Its mortality is often less than 10%, case fatality rate of about 100% is reported in some young animals. Although the disease is endemic in Iran, but the importance of this report is two points, one is the affection of saanen goats as a non- native goat in Iran and the other is the occurrence of the disease after vaccination by the available vaccine in Iran. The final aim of this report is giving some knowledge about the application of TC-gorgan strain goat pox vaccine in non-native to

Materials & Methods: In summer, 1389, taken the visit of two heads of saanen goat in a farm in mashhad, the goat pox were diagnosed. The goats were vaccinated by goat pox vaccine 17 days ago. In clinical examinations, the findings were fever, respiratory distress with harsh lung sound, rhinitis, conjunctivitis, nasal mucopurulent discharge. Macules and papules with necrotic points in their center were observed in different parts of the body including on the muzzle, around the ears, abdomen, tail and udders. Many nodules with hair loss were touched in subcutaneous tissue at all over the skin from head to tail.

Results & Conclusion: The manifestation of goat pox is more sever in non-native goats than native goats. Respiratory and visceral lesions and also bacterial secondary infections have important role in mortality. Abortions, mastitis, skin condemnation, loss of animal production and exports are the most important economic losses. According to available information, this is probably the first report of goat pox in saanen goat in Iran after vaccination with TC -gorgan strain vaccine. In this paper, in addition to confirm the recommendation listed in the brochure of goat pox vaccine that is not to use the vaccine for non- native goats, the uncommon nodular form of goat pox (stone pox) were presented as a clinical feature in the affected goats .Also, the methods of treatment of the affected goats and its results, the latest knowledge about the control, prevention and treatment of goat pox is presented. It should be noted, that no using of the vaccine from that time till now, and no report of the disease in that farm were reported.

Keywords: stone pox, saanen goat, TC- gorgan strain vaccine