

ABSTRACT-(JCDR-2001, VOLUME-I)

3. SKIN DISEASES IN RELATION TO LIPID PROFILE IN DOGS

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ABSTRACT

This research work was concluded in Bikaner town of Rajasthan State. Dietary fat deficiency due to ignorance of dog owners was found to cause skin diseases in pet dogs. Recommendation was made for 10 per cent daily dietary supplementation of edible fat (Ghee or Vegetable oil) in order to treat and prevent skin diseases in dogs.

4. SOME CLINICAL STUDIES ON CANINE CUTANEOUS LEISHMANIASIS

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ABSTRACT

A total of 1230 domestic and 560 stray dogs were screened for cutaneous leishmaniasis. The occurrence of the disease in suspected domestic and stray dogs was found to be 46.66% and 66.66%, respectively. Whereas, prevalence in domestic and stray dogs was found to be 1.13% and 2.14%, respectively. Out of 26 confirmed dogs of cutaneous leishmaniasis, 10 were male and 16 were female. The disease was more prevalent between 2-3 years of age group and short haired breeds. In domestic and stray dogs, cutaneous ulcerative lesions were more prevalent. Majority of lesions were present on extremities. A total of 62.36% lesions measured up to 20 mm while 27.03% measured between 20 to 40 mm. Maximum number of lesions were less than 3 months duration.

Key words: Cutaneous, Leishmaniasis.

5. EFFECT OF DRUGS ON THE PREVENTION OF POST OPERATIVE ABDOMINAL ADHESIONS AFTER EXPERIMENTAL ENTERECTOMY IN DOGS

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ABSTRACT

Experimental enterectomy followed by end to end anastomosis was performed in 35 adult healthy mongrel dogs, followed by post operative administration of drugs and their combination in 5 groups comprising of 7 dogs each. Group A was kept as control. In group-B, ibuprofen suspension was administered intra peritoneally (IP) while in animals of group C,D and E metronidazole suspension IP, chloramphenicol IM and cephaloridine IM were administered respectively in combination with ibuprofen suspension for 7 days post operatively. Dogs were sacrificed 21 days post operative to record the adhesions. All the drugs and their combination used reduced the adhesions in comparison to control group but the combination of ibuprofen and metronidazole was the most effective in reducing the peritoneal adhesions.

6. EPIZOOTIOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANINE DERMATITIS IN HOSPITAL POPULATION OF GUJARAT STATE

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Abstract

In the present study out of the 1873 dogs brought to the hospital and examined, one hundred eighty three (9.88%) dogs were found to be of clinical dermatitis. Significantly high incidence ($P < 0.05$) was recorded in the Pomeranian breed (60.9%). The etiological study of dermatitis revealed a bacterial (60.87%), fungal (14.13%), parasitic (13.04%) and non infectious origin (11.96%). The incidence of fungal dermatitis was found higher in the young pups during the winter season along with positive coefficient correlation with relative humidity.

Key Words : Dermatitis, Epizootiological Survey.

7. CLINICAL-PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN EXPERIMENTAL STRYCHNOS NUX VOMICA POISONING IN DOGS

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Abstract

Malicious nux vomica poisoning was induced in dogs by oral administration of nux vomica powder. Clinical signs characterized by restlessness, nervousness and frenzy. Later, staggering gait, tail stiffness, twitching of muscles, dyspnoea, muscular twitching, convulsions, hyperaesthesia, stretching of limbs and curving of neck followed by deaths. Necropsy revealed early rigormortis, dark red to blackish blood, congestion of lungs, cerebral meninges, spinal cord, liver and kidneys. Histologic changes were emphysema in lungs, degeneration of hepatic and neural cells and engorgement of renal & spinal blood vessels.

Key Words : Nux Vomica, Poisoning.