

# **ABSTRACT-(JCDR-2003, VOLUME-III)**

## **2. STUDIES ON CANINE ASCITES**

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### **ABSTRACT**

A total of 20 pet dogs suffering from ascites were subjected to the clinico-haematobiochemical study. Out of 20, 17 dogs (85%) exhibited suspected liver origin ascites (group I) and 3 (15%) developed suspected kidney origin ascites (group II). The clinical symptoms revealed that the dogs were dull, depressed and anorexic with pendulous abdomen and on tactile percussions of abdominal cavity revealed fluid thrills. Gradual enlargement of abdomen was observed in animals of both groups. Haematological examination revealed that Hb, PCV and TEC values were significantly low in animals of both groups, while leukocytosis and neutrophilia was observed in animals of group II. The biochemical examination revealed that ALT, AST and ALP levels were markedly increased in animals of group I, while BUN and serum creatinine levels were significantly increased in animals of group II. Hypoproteinaemia, hypoalbuminaemia and decreased A : G ratio were observed in both groups. Urine examination revealed presence of proteinuria and pus cells ( 3 to 6) in animals of group II. It was concluded that haematological and biochemical estimates could be good tool aid in ascites in dogs.

**Key words** : ascites, dog, origin, haematological and biochemical parameters.

## **3. SPREAD OF CUTANEOUS LEISHMANIASIS IN WESTERN PART OF RAJASTHAN**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Ten human beings were found to be positive for cutaneous leishmaniasis. Their age ranged between 13-60 years. The disease was observed more in male than female patients. Out of these ten cases, eight had nodular type of lesion and two had NUDI type of lesion. Six pet dogs were found to be positive for cutaneous

leishmaniasis. Their age ranged between 6 month to 10 years. Male and female dogs were found to be suffer equally. Occurrence of disease was more in German Shepherd breed. Four dogs showed ulcerative type, one showed nodular type and one showed NUDI type of lesion.

**Key words** : cutaneous leishmaniasis, human beings, pet dogs.

#### **4. INFECTIOUS CANINE HEPATITIS - Case reports**

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##### **ABSTRACT**

Infectious canine hepatitis is reported in two pups. Erratic appetite nausea/vomiting, pyrexia, tachypnea, swelling of face, tonsillar enlargement, coughing and abdominal tenderness and pain, photophobia and corneal opacity were the main presenting signs. Ultrasonographic imaging revealed diffuse hypoechoic enlarged liver and thickened gall bladder wall. Intranuclear basophilic inclusions were observed in corneal impression smears. Treatment of pups is also reported.

**Key words:** ICH, pup, ultrasonography, corneal opacity.

#### **5. SERUM BIOCHEMICAL PROFILE IN CANINE HAEMORRHAGIC GASTROENTERITIS**

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##### **ABSTRACT**

The present study was aimed to study and to find out any relationship between duration of illness and serum biochemical profile in haemorrhagic gastroenteritis in dogs. Level of serum sodium, potassium and total protein differed significantly ( $p < 0.01$ ) in healthy and diseased dogs, while no significant difference was noted in serum creatinine level. High degree of negative correlation between duration of illness and serum sodium and potassium level was found, suggesting their role in effect of the disease. No such relationship was noted with serum total protein and creatinine level.

**Key words** : dogs, haemorrhagic gastroenteritis, serum sodium, potassium, total protein

## **6. CLINICO-BIOCHEMICAL ASPECTS OF CANINES RICKETS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Six pups suffering from rickets were studied for clinico-biochemical parameters and radiographic evaluation. Clinically, there was enlargement of the metaphyseal region of long bones, pliable limb bones, dropped pasterns and bending of long bones. The serum calcium was normal, whereas the serum phosphorus was lower with a higher calcium : phosphorous ration of around 3 : 1. Radiographically, there was widening of epiphyseal and metaphyseal growth plates and decreased bone density.

**Key words:** dogs, rickets, calcium, phosphorus, alkaline phosphatase.

## **7. DIAGNOSIS OF CANINE RENAL PATHOLOGIES BY INTRAVENOUS PYELOGRAPHY**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Intravenous pyelography was done in 16 dogs out of which in three dogs detected renal pathologies. The dogs were using intravenous infusion of either iohexol 600 mg Iodine/kg b. wt. or diatrizoic acid dihydrate 800 mg Iodine/kg b. wt. Malfunction of kidneys was evident in all the three dogs by presence of varying degrees of opacities in the nephrograms. A kink in the ureter was visible in the pyelogram of one dog.

**Key words:** dog, renal pathologies, pyelography.

## **8. NON-INVASIVE MEASUREMENT OF ARTERIAL BLOOD PRESSURE IN CONSCIOUS DOGS - An experimental study**

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**ABSTRACT**

Systolic, diastolic and mean systemic arterial blood pressures were measured by non-invasive indirect palpatory/auscultatory technique in 10 healthy conscious Mongrel dogs for twenty days daily in the morning and evening. Blood pressures fluctuated between a systolic pressure of 102.5 mm Hg to 162.5 mm Hg and a diastolic pressure of 44.5 mm Hg to 76 mm Hg. The overall mean values for systolic (SAP), diastolic (DAP) and mean arterial pressure (MAP) were recorded as  $132.70 \pm 4.48$ ,  $61.59 \pm 2.28$  and  $85.25 \pm 2.79$  mm Hg respectively.

**Key words:** dogs, blood pressure, diastole, systole.

**9. *ESCHERICHIA COLI* CYSTITIS IN DOGS:  
DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT**

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**ABSTRACT**

Five dogs with haematuria and incontinence refractory to routine treatment for 10-15 days were investigated for disease diagnosis and management. Based on clinico-urological, radiographic and ultrasonographic examinations the diagnosis was arrived at cystitis. *Escherichia coli* was the predominant microorganism isolated from these cases. Recovery was uneventful in these dogs treated with norfloxacin (based on antibiotic sensitivity), piroxicam, serratiopeptidase, flavoxate and alkalizers.

**Key words:** cystitis, piroxicam, flavoxate, serratiopeptidase, ultrasonography, *Escherichia coli*.

**10. A REPORT ON CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT  
PARAMETERS IN DOGS**

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**ABSTRACT**

Forty five adult mongrel dogs were screened to determine clinically significant parameters. The mean haemoglobin, neutrophils, lymphocytes, monocytes,

eosinophils, basophils, alkaline phosphatase, alanine amino transferase, aspartate amino transferase, total serum bilirubin and total serum cholesterol were  $16.93 \pm 0.17$  g/dl;  $72.12 \pm 0.83$  %,  $18 \pm 0.80$ %,  $3.44 \pm 0.12$  %,  $6.11 \pm 0.34$  % and  $0.33 \pm 0.71$  %;  $102.83 \pm 10.91$  IU/L,  $71.31 \pm 2.43$  IU/L,  $51.87 \pm 6.24$  IU/L,  $0.315 \pm 0.03$  mg% and  $250.08 \pm 9.52$  mg per cent, respectively.

*Key words* : mongrel, serum enzymes and metabolites

## **11. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF INVASIVE (DIRECT) AND NON-INVASIVE (INDIRECT) MEASUREMENTS OF ARTERIAL BLOOD PRESSURE IN CONSCIOUS DOGS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Direct mean arterial pressures obtained by Cannulization of femoral artery were compared with mean arterial pressure obtained by non-invasive auscultatory / palpatory techniques in 10 healthy Mongrel dogs. Mean arterial pressure (MAP) obtained by indirect technique was found to be comparatively lower ( $85.13 \pm 2.88$  mm Hg) than that of obtained by direct technique ( $102.9 \pm 2.96$  mm Hg). A high positive correlation coefficient (+0.8782) between both indirect and direct techniques suggested that indirect non-invasive technique can be used for monitoring blood pressure of dogs in routine clinical practice. A regression line for MAP using direct and indirect technique was worked out and found as  $Y = 26.877 + 0.89X$  (where Y=direct MAP and X=indirect MAP).

*Key words* : dogs, arterial blood pressure, invasive, non-invasive.

## **13. STUDIES ON PHYSIOLOGICAL ANALYTES RELATED WITH FLUID AND ELECTROLYTE BALANCE IN DOGS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The physiological analytes related with fluid and electrolyte balance were determined in 70 healthy male and female dogs of various breeds. The physiological analytes included various blood and urine analytes. The means of serum electrolytes *viz.* Sodium, potassium, chloride, calcium, phosphorus and

magnesium were 150 m mol/L; 5 m mol/L; 109 m mol/L ; 10.2 mg/dl; 4.2 mg/dl and 1.9 mg/dl, respectively; serum proteins and blood urea nitrogen were 7.1 g /dl and 12.8 mg/dl , respectively ; blood indices *viz.* RBC, Hb ,PCV, ESR, Specific Gravity and Viscosity were  $7 \times 10^6$ /ml ; 16.3 g/dl; 42 %; 8.1 mm / hour; 1 and 4, respectively ; serum osmolarity and serum bicarbonates were 291 M osm/ litre and 28 M eq. /litre, respectively. The means of certain urine analytes *viz.* pH, titratable acidity, colour, specific gravity, osmolarity, sodium, potassium and chloride were 6.8 ; 40 M eq/ litre ; pale yellow to yellow; 1.02; 600 M osm/ litre; 150 M mol / litre; 40 M mol/litre and 201 M mol / litre, respectively.

**Key words** : physiological analytes, blood indices , dogs, electrolytes, osmolarity.

## **14. THERAPEUTICS OF DOMINANCE AGGRESSION IN DOGS - A case report**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Two cases of dominance aggression in German Shepherd dogs are reported. The aberrant behaviour was characterized by unprovoked attacking, spontaneous growling, mounting legs, resisting submissive postures, blocking movements of family members and frequently attaining a stiff erect posture. The dogs responded favourably to mehydroxyprogesterone, fluoxetine, phenobarbitone and behaviour modification approach.

**Key words:** dominance aggression, German Shepherd, mehydroxyprogesterone, fluoxetine, phenobarbitone.

## **15. USE OF AMIODARONE IN VENTRICULAR PREMATURE CONTRACTIONS IN A DOG – A case report**

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### **ABSTRACT**

A case of dog suffering from premature ventricular contractions and its successful treatment with amiodarone is reported.

**Key words** : amiodarone, dog, premature ventricular contraction

## **16. MAMMARY NEOPLASM OF THE CANINES - A report of 5 cases**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Surgical removal of mammary tumours from five bitches is described. Histopathological examination of the tumour masses revealed them to be adenoma (2), fibro-adenoma, papillary-adenoma and adeno carcinoma. Haematological examination of blood from bitches before and 10 days after surgery revealed no difference in the Hb, PCV, TLC and DLC.

**Key words:** bitches, mammary tumours, haematology.

## **17. LIPOMA AT AXILLARY REGION IN A DOG - A case report**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The presence of a lipoma at the axillary region of a mongrel dog and its surgical removal is described. There was an uneventful recovery.

**Key words :** dog, lipoma and surgical removal.

## **19. BUPHTHALMOS EYE IN A DOG - A case report**

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#### ABSTRACT

Buphthalmos eye in a dog and its successful surgical treatment is reported.

**Key words** : buphthalmos, eye

## 20. CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF OSTEOSARCOMA IN DOGS

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#### ABSTRACT

Two cases of osteosarcoma in dogs is reported. Their clinical, radiological, histopathological findings along with management is described.

**Key words** : dog, osteosarcoma, clinical management.

## 21. SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF SCROTAL HERNIA IN A PUP - A case report

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#### ABSTRACT

Surgical management of a scrotal hernia in a Great Dane pup is described. There was an uneventful recovery.

**Key words:** dog, Great Dane, scrotal hernia.

## 23. LOWER EYELID MELANOMA IN A DOG

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#### ABSTRACT

Surgical excision of lower eye lid melanoma of a Dachshund dog is reported.

**Key words:** dog , melanoma, lower eyelid, surgical excision