

ABSTRACT-(JCDR-2010, VOLUME-VI)

1. CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS IN DOGS & CATS - A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The epidemiology, life cycle, transmission, pathogenesis, clinical pathology, diagnosis, prevention and control of cryptosporidium species infection affecting dogs and cats are described.

Key words: Cryptosporidiosis, cats, coccidia, dogs and oocytes.

2. A STUDY ON PREVALENCE, CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS AND THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF CANINE DISTEMPER IN DOGS

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ABSTRACT

Canine distemper in dogs was diagnosed by canine distemper Ag test kit which revealed an overall prevalence of 19.23%. The highest incidence was recorded in age group of six months and German shepherd was found to be the most commonly affected breed of dogs. The mortality rate in canine distemper was observed to be 30% and vomiting, diarrhea, respiratory involvement, cutaneous lesion and neurological complications were observed in 8%, 50%, 50%, 10%, and 30% of cases, respectively. The symptomatic therapy which included ceftriaxone and tazobactam, metaclopramide, ranitidine, DNS 5%, ringer lactate, griptol, dexamethasone and ascorbic acid were found highly effective in management of canine distemper.

Key words: Ag test kit, canine distemper, therapeutic management.

3. DIAGNOSIS & MANAGEMENT OF URINARY BLADDER TUMOURS IN DOGS

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ABSTRACT

Urinary bladder tumors were diagnosed in 11 dogs with a history of prolonged haematuria, stranguria and dysuria by radiography, ultrasonography and CT scan. The diagnostic findings, surgical removal and the effect of anti cancer therapy on haematobiochemical parameters are described.

Key Words : Cisplatin, haematology, tumors, ultrasonography, urinary bladder.

4. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL AND HEMATOBIOCHEMICAL STUDIES OF CANINE TUMORS OF SKIN AND ASSOCIATED STRUCTURES

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ABSTRACT

One hundred twenty five clinical cases of canine tumours of skin and associated structures presented to the clinic were examined for hemato-biochemical and histopathological observations. Out of 125 animals, 62 (49.6%) showed mammary growth, 16 (12.8%) at trunk region, 9 (7.2%) gum tumor, 8 (6.4%) mandibular tumor and 8 (6.4%) had nasal tumor. Haematological and biochemical changes were increased Hb, TLC, neutrophils and decreased platelet counts and increased serum LDH. The incidence of benign and malignant tumors was 56.8% (71/125) and 43.2% (54/125), respectively.

Key words: Canine, hematobiochemical, incidence, neoplasm.

5. DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF CANINE LYMPHOSARCOMA

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ABSTRACT

Fourteen dogs with enlarged lymph nodes were screened for the presence of lymphosarcoma by evaluation of fine needle aspirates and haematobiochemical parameters. Cytological evaluation revealed 4 cases of lymphadenitis and 10 cases of lymphosarcoma. The efficacy of different therapeutic regimens, remission periods and the adverse effects are described.

Key words: Canine lymphosarcoma, staging, therapy.

6. ANAPHYLACTOID REACTION IN DOGS TO MULTIVITAMIN FORTIFIED DEXTROSE SALINE

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ABSTRACT

Two cases of anaphylactoid reaction to multivitamin fortified dextrose saline (DNS) were observed in one Mastiff and one Labrador on intravenous infusion. Urticarial plaques all over body, puffiness on lips, eyelids and face developed within 10 – 15 minutes of infusion. Both cases responded well to withdrawal of multivitamin fortified dextrose saline, and intravenous administration on dexamethasone (3 mg/kg), pheniramine maleate (2 –3 ml), adrenaline 1: 1000 (2.0 ml), and Ringer's lactate (60 ml/kg).

Key words: Anaphylactoid reaction, urticarial plaque, multivitamin fortified DNS.

7. A CLINICAL TRIAL OF RABIES VACCINE IN DOGS

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ABSTRACT

In a clinical trial of an inactivated rabies vaccine (Rakshrab), virus neutralizing antibody titres were determined by rapid fluorescent focus inhibition test (RFFIT) pre- and post-vaccination in eight pups which did not receive any vaccine previously and in 16 adult dogs which were vaccinated with rabies vaccine one year ago. The mean serum rabies neutralizing antibody titers pre- and 21-day post-vaccination in pups were 0.02 and 2.72 IU/ml, respectively and that in previously vaccinated dogs were 0.42 and 8.02, respectively. The trial observed good seroconversion efficiency 3 weeks after vaccination but the study also suggested that rabies vaccination is compulsory every year to ensure protection against rabies.

Key words: Dogs, neutralizing antibody titre, rabies vaccine trial.

8. VAGINAL CYTOLOGY IN DIFFERENT PHASES OF ESTRUS CYCLE IN BITCH

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted on vaginal cytology in different phases of estrus cycle in physiologically normal and healthy 14 bitches of varying breeds between the age group of 2 to 6 years. Vaginal mucous was collected from vagina proper, smears were prepared and stained with Giemsa's stain. Smears were studied on weekly basis during diestrus and anestrus phases and on alternate days during proestrus and estrus phases. It was found that during anestrus the parabasal and small intermediate cells were predominant where as the large intermediate, superficial and anucleated cells were significantly ($p < 0.05$) low in number. There was a significant ($p < 0.05$) increase in large intermediate cells one week before the commencement of proestrus. During proestrus there was a significant increase in large intermediate cells. Superficial and anucleated cells increased towards the end of proestrus. Parabasal and small intermediate cells present in the beginning of proestrus disappeared with the progression of this phase. During estrus the predominant cells were superficial and anucleated; the parabasal and small intermediate cells were scanty, where as large intermediate cells were moderately present. With the end of estrus and commencement of diestrus the parabasal and small intermediate cells reappeared with a significant reduction of superficial and anucleated cells but large intermediate cells were in moderate numbers.

Key words : Estrus, parabascal cells, vaginal cytology.

9. EFFICACY OF PYRANTEL PAMOATE AGAINST CLINICAL CASES OF CANINE ANCYLOSTOMIOSIS

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ABSTRACT

Pyrantel pamoate was given at the dose rate of 10 mg/kg b wt po on day 7, 7, 14 and 21 against ten clinical cases of canine ancylostomiosis. The efficacy of Pyrantel pamoate was evaluated on the basis of reduction in mean eggs per gram before the startt of treatment and particularly day after treatment. Pyrantel pamoate was found to be 88.63% efficient against canine ancylostomiosis.

Key words: Ancylostomiosis, canine, pyrantel pamoate.

10. HISTOPATHOLOGICAL STUDY OF MAMMARY TUMORS IN CANINE

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ABSTRACT

Ninety nine clinical cases of canine mammary neoplasm presented to the clinic were examined by fine needle aspiration biopsy, impression smears and other procedures. The incidence of benign and malignant tumors was 64.65% (64/99) and 33.35% (35/99), respectively. The benign tumors included mixed mammary tumors (22/64), palillary adenomas (17/64) and fibroademonas (12/64), myoepitheliomas (10/64) and mucinous ademonas (3/64). The type of malignant tumors was papillary/mucinous adenocarcinomas (14/35), malignant mixed mammary tumors (10/35), intraacimar mammary carcinomas (9/35) and intraductal carcinomas (2/35).

Key words: Cytology, dogs, immunohistochemistry, mammary tumors.

11. DYSTOCIA DUE TO SECONDARY UTERINE INERTIA IN A BITCH

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ABSTRACT

A mongrel bitch with secondary uterine inertia due to fetal obstruction was presented and treated with oxytocin therapy and the fetus was removed manually.

Key words:- Oxytocin, uterine inertia.

12. NODULAR EPISCLERITIS IN A DOG : A Case report

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ABSTRACT

A case of Nodular Episcleritis was observed in an adult Labrador Retriever dog and successfully managed with topical eye drops containing gentamicin and dexamethasone and amoxicillin with sulbactam parentally.

Key words : Conjunctivitis, dog, lacrimation, nodular episcleritis.

15. CLINICAL FINDINGS AND THERAPY OF PYOMETRA IN BITCHES

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ABSTRACT

A total of eleven cases of pyometra were diagnosed by clinical signs and ultrasonography. The proportion of bitches showing open and closed pyometra was 54.5% and 45.5% respectively. Bitches were treated by prostaglandins, antibiotics and supportive therapy. The therapy was initially successful in all treated bitches but within two months of therapy 5 bitches had reoccurrence and had to be referred for surgery. However in 54.5% bitches a single medical therapy was successful.

Key word – Canine, pyometra, sonography.

16. CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE IN A DOG DUE TO RENAL CALCINOSIS – A case report

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ABSTRACT

A Spitz dog aged 11 years with symptoms of chronic renal failure was presented to the clinic. The dog was anaemic and serum levels of blood urea nitrogen and creatinine were very high. Ultrasonographic examination revealed presence of bilateral renal calcinosis. The dog was treated for chronic renal failure and urinary tract infection and it was decided to operate surgically after some improvement in the condition of the animal, but the dog collapsed on the 7th day of treatment.

Key words : Chronic renal failure, dog, renal calcinosis, radiography, ultrasonography.

17. EFFECT OF EXPERIMENTALLY INDUCED ANCYLOSTOMIOSIS ON HAEMATOBIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS IN PUPS

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ABSTRACT

Six hook worms free pups were infected individually with 500 infective larvae each by oral dosing with a syringe into the mouth and blood was collected on the day of infection (day 0) and on day 14 and 28 post infection (PI) to study the changes in hematobiochemical parameters. The mean values of Hb, PCV and TEC which were 12.62 ± 0.30 g/dl, $39.14 \pm 1.31\%$ and $6.09 \pm 0.19 \times 10^6/\text{cumm}$ respectively on day zero, decreased significantly ($P < 0.01$) on 14th and 28th day PI. Maximum blood loss occurred between 10 to 15th day PI and between 23 to 27th day PI, which was shown by decrease in Hb, PCV and TEC. The mean values of TSP, Albumin, which were 6.44 ± 0.11 g/dl, 3.30 ± 0.15 g/dl respectively on day zero, decreased significantly at ($P < 0.01$) on 14th and 28th day PI as compared to zero day value. The mean value of A/G ratio which was 1.06 ± 0.08 on day zero, decreased significantly as compared to zero days value. The mean value of Globulin showed a non-significant fluctuation on 14th to 28th day PI as compared to zero day values which was 3.06 ± 0.12 g/dl.

Keywords: Ancylostomiosis, experimental, larvae, pups.

22. ACUTE ACETAMINOPHEN TOXICITY IN A KITTEN

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ABSTRACT

An acute case of acetaminophen toxicity was observed in a one month old male kitten, weighing 300gms, on oral administration of 250 mg acetaminophen (paracetamol) tablet. The kitten became sick within 3 hours of oral administration of the drug, by the owner on the advice of a paravet, with pallor pinnae, cyanotic conjunctiva, weakness, depression, tachypnoea, tachycardia, abdominal distension and oliguria. The kitten responded well to N-acetylcysteine @ 140 mg/kg in 5% Dextrose orally (initially), followed by 70 mg/kg in 5% Dextrose orally at 6, 12, 18, 24, 30 and 36 hours; and ascorbic acid @ 30 mg/kg intramuscularly initially followed by the same dose orally at same time as N-acetylcysteine.

Key word: Acetaminophen, N-acetylcysteine, kitten, toxicity.

23. EXOCRINE PANCREATIC CARCINOMA IN A CAT- A case report

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ABSTRACT

A 5-years old female domestic cat with a 35-day history of weight loss, lethargy and vomiting was referred to the Pet Aid Centre. The case also had severe jaundice, chronic diarrhoea and steatorrhoea. The efforts for saving the life of the case were not successful and finally the animal died of hypovolaemic shock and electrolyte imbalance. At necropsy, the body was cachectic, oedematous and severely icteric. A haemorrhagic ascitic fluid, without fibrin and clot was also noticed in the abdominal cavity. Firm tumour masses originated from pancreas were seeded to peritoneum with multiple attachments to duodenum. There were also metastasis to regional lymph nodes and liver. Based on histopathologic characteristics of the tumour, the mass was diagnosed as relatively well-differentiated exocrine pancreatic adenocarcinoma.

Key words: Cat, pancreatic carcinoma.

25. SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF TRAUMATIC PNEUMOTHORAX IN A CAT

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ABSTRACT

Successful management of traumatic pneumothorax in a Siamese cat is reported.

Key words : Cat, traumatic pneumothorax, surgery.