

ABSTRACT-(JCDR-2013, VOLUME-IX)

Canine Research

**1. DISSEMINATED INTRAVASCULAR COAGULATION (DIC) IN
CANINE – OLD DISEASE WITH NEW HOPE**

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ABSTRACT

Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) is a serious, often fatal, life-threatening condition in humans and animals. It is a complication of a wide spectrum of disorders including sepsis, neoplasms, infectious diseases and various inflammatory conditions. The key event in the pathogenesis of DIC is systemic activation of coagulation cascade leading to thrombosis. It is generally diagnosed based on the presence of an underlying disease that causes DIC combined with various laboratory tests that suggest problems in the coagulation system. Despite the gloomy prediction, animals with DIC can survive, if the underlying cause is a treatable illness and the coagulation abnormalities are treated appropriately and promptly. As DIC is associated with organ failure and often a fatal condition, prognosis varies depending on the underlying disorder, the extent of the intravascular thrombosis (clotting) and the response of the dog to the therapy.

2. UPDATE ON HISTORY, ETIO-PATHOGENESIS AND CLINICAL SIGNS OF LEPTOSPIROSIS IN DOGS

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ABSTRACT

Leptospirosis is a bacterial disease affecting several mammalian species, including human beings with reservoirs in companion animals, livestock and wild animals. In dogs, it is spread mainly by rodents that act as a maintenance host for several Leptospira serovars. Until recently, the most common signs observed in affected dogs consisted of icterus and haemorrhagic diathesis, but today the most prevalent clinical signs are attributed to acute renal failure. The current literature gives a peer review of leptospirosis in dogs. This review considers the history, epidemiological feature, pathogenesis and clinical signs of this emerging zoonotic disease.

3. ADVANCED DIAGNOSIS IN CANINE SCABIES

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ABSTRACT

Scabies is a contagious disease of humans and other mammals, caused by the mite *Sarcoptes scabiei*, a burrowing mite. Generally canine scabies is diagnosed via clinical signs and microscopic examination of skin scrapings from the lesions. Presently diagnosis of canine scabies is reviewed and advanced diagnostic tests are enlightened. They are pinna-pedal reflex, dermatoscopy, antigen detection, PCR diagnostic, Intradermal skin test, histologic examination, antibody detection -Serological examination, *S. scabiei* gene discovery, immunodiagnostic assay using recombinant *S. scabiei* allergens and therapeutic diagnosis.

4. A STUDY ON ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC VALUES OF ARRHYTHMIC DOGS

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ABSTRACT

In the present study electrocardiographic values of 96 arrhythmic dogs were measured. The arrhythmic dogs were presented with a wide variety of clinical signs such as weakness, depression, exercise intolerance, lethargy, refractory appetite, syncope, dullness, easy exertion, and posterior weakness. Forteen types of arrhythmia were observed in the study. Sinus tachycardia was electrocardiographically characterized by increased heart rate 192.2 ± 4.97 where as sinus arrhythmia showed variation in RR interval = 10%. Bradycardia was reflected by heart rate = 60 beats per minute. P wave of different amplitude and configuration with a constant P-R interval were characteristic feature of wandering pacemaker. Atrial tachycardia was characterized by repeated premature complexes and rapid atrial heart rate. In case of Atrial premature complexes heart rate was normal with irregular rhythm owing to premature P' wave. (P' wave) in place of P wave, Ventricular tachycardia had repeated VPC. Sinus block were characterized by long pauses (more than twice R-R interval) and regularly irregular rhythm, 1st degree AV block by increased P-R interval (0.15 sec.) and 2nd degree heart block by progressively increase in P-R interval. P wave was absent without P-R interval in dogs with silent atrium.

5. PATHOGENECITY TRIALS OF *ESCHERICHIA COLI* FROM PYOMETRIC BITCHES

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the present work was to establish the pathogenicity of Escherichia coli (E coli), the predominant isolate obtained from pyometric female dogs. The study was carried out on White Albino rats of either sex weighing 80-150 g. Albino rats were divided into two groups as control and experimental with 10 animals in each group. The control group was

given Standard feed and water and 0.3ml. of PBS (intra-peritoneum) while the experimental group was given Standard feed and water and inoculums' of E.coli (0.3 ml. adjusted to 1×10^9 CFU/ml). The experimental rats were sacrificed on day 7 and day 14. Hemato-biochemical studies along with the detailed histo-pathological examination were performed at the time of sacrifice. Smear prepared from the perianal swabs of rats inoculated with E. coli revealed the presence of gram negative rods after 4th day of inoculation. The haematological parameters showed no significant variation from the control group at both the intervals. The values of ALT, AST and ALP were increased in experimental animals at both 7th and 14th day. The carcass of all the animals inoculated with E. coli were septicaemic and the liver, kidney and intestine showed marked microscopic changes. The E. coli isolates from uterine exudate of canine pyometra is pathogenic and can infect other species as evidenced by pathogenecity trials conducted in rats.

6. EFFECT OF THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT ON ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC PARAMETERS IN DIALATED CARDIOMYOPATHY AFFECTED DOGS

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ABSTRACT

Electro cardio graphy (ECG) was recorded in 23 dialated cardiomyopathy (DCM) affected dogs and 11 apparently healthy dogs. The DCM affected dogs were suggested a treatment protocol for a period of 30 days. Due to severity of disease, 12 dogs died (Died group of dogs) and 11 dogs survived and reported for post therapeutic evaluation after 30 days (After treatment Group). Out of these 23 DCM affected dogs, Five dogs suffered atrial fibrillation (21.74%). ECG in DCM affected dogs showed a significant increase (P 0.05) in heart rate, P wave width, P wave amplitude, QRS width and amplitude. The dogs in DCM group showed electrocardiographic evidence of left atrial enlargement and left ventricular enlargement. The heart rate in died group of dogs was higher (NS) by 21.57%, on percentile basis, than the Survived group of dogs. Therapeutic management for a period of 30 days, prolonged the PR interval and QT interval, on percentile basis, by 18.18 % and 1.91% with the consequential reduction in heart rate by 9.54%.

7. HEMATO-BIOCHEMICAL ALTERATIONS IN CANINE PYOMETRA

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ABSTRACT

A study was conducted to investigate the hemato-biochemical alterations in 20 pyometric dogs. Pyometra was found in animals between age group of 3-10 years; however, the maximum cases of pyometra were noticed at 4 years of age. The results of haematological studies comprising haemoglobin estimation (HG, g/dl), total erythrocyte count (TEC, millions/ μ l), Packed cell volume (PCV, %), Mean corpuscular haemoglobin (MCH, picogram), Mean corpuscular haemoglobin concentration (MCHC, g/dl), Total leukocyte count (TLC, thousands/ μ l) and differential leukocyte count (DLC) revealed marked anaemia, leukocytosis, neutrophilia and elevated number of band cells. However, there were significant elevation of serum ALT, AST, ALP, bilirubin and BUN but decrease in protein and albumin concentration was observed.

8. VERTEBRAL HEART SCORE IN SAINT BERNARD BREED OF DOGS

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ABSTRACT

Present communication describes the vertebral heart score (VHS) in Saint Bernard breed of dogs in healthy state, as good relations are known to exist between vertebrae length and heart size. Cardiac measurements are more useful when the normal range is breed and sex specific and relatively narrow. Result showed a VHS of 10.70 ± 0.18 vertebrae with distribution range of 9.24 to 11.80 vertebrae in this breed. The longitudinal axis was 6.11 ± 0.13 , while short axis was 4.61 ± 0.13 vertebrae.

9. PREVALENCE OF CANINE CORONA VIRUS IN DOGS

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ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to assess the prevalence of Canine Coronavirus (CCV) in dogs suffering from diarrhea in some districts of Uttar Pradesh, India. Forty five fecal samples were collected from diarrheic dogs below 1 year age between March 2011 to June 2011. Prevalence of CCV in these dogs was found to be 10.64%. The test was carried out with a commercial CCV Ag test kit. This study presents a report on the prevalence of CCV in parts of UP and suggests that CCV can be a cause of viral diarrhea in dogs in this area.

10. THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF DEMODICOSIS IN DOGS

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ABSTRACT

Demodicosis was diagnosed and treated in 20 dogs irrespective of age, sex and breed. Screening was done on basis of microscopic examination of skin scraping and dermatological clinical examination. The infected dogs were treated with combined therapy of ivermectin, topical application of amitraz along with supportive therapy for secondary bacterial infection and immunomodulation. Out of 20 cases, 16 cases responded to therapy in 4 weeks of treatment.

11. THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF SNAKE BITE IN DOGS

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ABSTRACT

Present communication describes the successful management of snake bite in two dogs. Prominent signs were vomiting, twitching of muscles, salivation, abnormal gait, panting and dilated pupil. Dogs were treated with reconstituted polyvalent anti snake venom, dexamethasone, botropase, amoxirum forte along with tetanus toxoid. Appreciable improvement was observed in 5 hrs of therapy but complete recovery was recorded in five days.

12. FLEA ALLERGY DERMATITIS AND ITS THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT IN DOGS

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ABSTRACT

Flea allergy dermatitis is a hypersensitivity reaction to components of fleas, especially allergens in flea saliva. Twelve cases were presented in Canine Outdoor of TVCC of College of Veterinary and Animal Science, Bikaner with history of itching, alopecia and redness on body. The clinical examination revealed pruritus, crusts, hyperpigmentation, papules, lichenification, hypotrichia, pustules, hyperkeratosis and diagnosed as Flea allergy dermatitis by wet paper flea test. All the dogs were treated with fipronil, predenisolone, marbofloxacin, and syrup containing Omega 3 and Omega 6 fatty acids. All the dogs were recovered 21 days after commencement of treatment.

13. SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF CANINE PYOMETRA

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ABSTRACT

Present case report describes failure of medical management in pyometra in 6 year old Labrador bitch. Major clinical manifestations were anorexia, vomiting, fever, distended abdomen, lethargies and depression. Per vaginal examination showed a scanty amount of yellow brown pus, while ultrasonographic examination showed some hypoechoic honey comb like pouches in uterus which confirmed pyometra. The bitch underwent ovario-hysterectomy with uneventful recovery.

14. RENAL FAILURE IN DOG

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ABSTRACT

Present case report describes renal failure in an 8 year old Doberman male dog, which was diagnosed thorough history, clinical examination and serum biochemistry. Dog was treated with furesimide and continuous infusion dopamine along with other supportive and fluid therapy but dog does not respond for the treatment possibly due to presentation in end stage of chronic kidney disease.

15. MANAGEMENT OF ASCITES IN A DOG

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ABSTRACT

Hepatic origin ascites was diagnosed and treated in a 6 year male boxer dog, prominent signs were distended abdomen, difficulty in breathing, frequent vomiting, hollow flanks with prominent spines. Radiography showed ground glass like density of the abdomen, while hemato-biochemical showed anemia and hepatic dysfunction. Treatment was done with diuretics, antibiotics, fructodex, recovery was recorded in six days of treatment.

16. SERTOLI CELL TUMOUR IN A DOG AND ITS SURGICAL MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

A five year old Doberman dog was presented to Bombay Veterinary College Hospital with a complaint of swelling at the scrotal region and improper gait for last three months. The left testicle was enlarged with hard consistency while the corresponding right testicle was small, flabby and atrophied. Orchiectomy was performed to remove both the testicles under general anaesthesia. Histopathological examination confirmed the tumour mass as sertoli cell tumour. The dog made an uneventful recovery post surgical excision of the tumour mass.

17. USE OF DECOLORIZED IODINE IN ALOPECIA OF CANINE

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ABSTRACT

Therapeutic studies of four cases of alopecia in dogs in group I (2 dogs) with decolorized iodine and group II (2 dogs) with omega 3 and 6 fatty acids, orally is reported and found after increasing results in dogs of group I.

18. DIAPHYSEAL OBLIQUE FRACTURE OF FEMUR AND IT'S SURGICAL MANAGEMENT IN A DOG

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ABSTRACT

A 7 years old female Spitz dog was presented with history of lameness along with non-weight bearing on left hind limb caused after jumping from a height since a week. Lateral radiograph by C-arm of left femur revealed complete, oblique fracture. Under general anaesthesia using atropine sulphate, xylazine and ketamine open reduction and internal fixation with intramedullary Steinman pinning and circlage wiring were done. The immobilization was further strengthened by application of Thomas splint. Post-operatively antibiotic, analgesic and regular dressing of the wound was carried out. On 35th post-operative day the immobilizers were removed and the dog recovered well.

19. SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF DYSTOCIA IN A BITCH

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ABSTRACT

A 4 year old Labrador bitch was brought with a hanging pup from vulva and history of delivery of three dead pups since last 24 hrs. The successful obstetrical management with the help of oxytocin, 5% DNS, valethemate bromide, calcium gluconate, ceftriaxon and meloxicum was done.

20. SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF VAGINAL LEIOMYOMA OF CANINE

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ABSTRACT

Six female dogs were presented with the acute signs of constipation, dysuria and swelled vulva. Clinical examination revealed multiple, smooth, encapsulated leiomyomas of various sizes in the vaginal wall. These leiomyomas were surgically managed successfully and all the dogs recovered uneventfully.

21. VAGINAL FIBROMA AND URINARY INCONTINENCE IN A BITCH

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ABSTRACT

One 10 year old nulliparous Spitz dog was presented with complain of vulval bleeding and licking the site along with tenesmus, haematuria, dysuria, urinary incontinence and faecal tenesmus. On physical examination, bulging of the perineum was noticed. Vaginal examination showed a smooth surface tumour mass attached to vaginal wall. Under general anaesthesia using atropine sulphate, xylazine hydrochloride and ketamine hydrochloride episiotomy was conducted and the tumour mass was excised. Post-operatively antibiotics and analgesics were administered. On 10th post-operative day sutures were removed and the dog recovered well.

22. CANINE TRANSMISSIBLE VENEREAL TUMOR OF A DOG AND ITS SURGICAL MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

One two year old male mongrel dog weighing 12 kg body weight was presented with the complain of severely ulcerated and proliferated growths on and around the scrotum. History, clinical and cytological examination of the mass revealed as case of canine transmissible venereal tumour. Under general anaesthesia the tumour mass was excised and the area was cauterized with silver nitrate sticks. For complete removal of the remnant tumour mass and to avoid recurrence chemotherapy with vincristine sulphate @ 0.025 mg/kg bwt iv was advised with 10% dextrose solution after a week and then at 15 days interval for two times. After 12th day the skin suture was removed. The dog recovered well without any recurrence.

23. UPDATE ON USE OF MEDICATED SHAMPOO IN COMPANION ANIMAL DERMATOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

Utility of shampoo therapy in canine dermatological disorders, basic difference in human and canine skin, functions of shampoo, frequency, method and contact time, pre-shampooing preparation of dog, various type of shampoo for different need of dog and function of active ingredients of shampoo is described.

24. ADVANCEMENT IN DENTAL CARE IN CANINES : AN VERRIEW

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ABSTRACT

Dental care is necessary to provide optimum health and quality of life. most of the time, they results from multi-factorial infection, with predominant signs of halitosis, ptyalism, dysphagia, behavior alterations, altered gingival colour, gingival bleeding, tooth mobility, periodontal and periapical abscesses. Present paper reviewed the clinical manifestations, method of oral examination, treatment options including scaling, root planning, polishing, client education and home care.

25. THE NEAPOLITAN MASTIFF- A BREED REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Breed origin physical characteristics care and use of Neapolitan Mastiff is presented.

26. BRONCHIAL ASTHMA IN A CAT

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ABSTRACT

A 4 years old female Siamese cat presented to the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Jigjiga for several episodes of wheezing, coughing and respiratory distress. Complete blood count revealed only the increased numbers of circulating eosinophils. Thoracic radiography recorded increased bronchial and interstitial patterns with alveolar densities. The cat recovered completely with oxygen therapy; bronchodilator -inhaled terbutaline long-acting theophylline; corticosteroid- prednisolone; inhaled fluticasone and marbofloxacin with in 15 days.

27. THE BENGAL CAT - A BREED REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Breed origin, physical characteristics, care and use of Bengal cat is presented.