

ABSTRACT-(JCDR-2014, VOLUME-X)

Canine Research

1. Canine Ehrlichiosis – A Review

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ABSTRACT

Present review describes the aetiology, history, geographic distribution, pathogenesis, clinical signs, pathological finding, laboratory abnormalities, diagnosis, treatment, prevention and zoonotic risk associated with canine monocytic ehrlichiosis and canine granulocytic ehrlichiosis.

2. Diagnostic and Therapeutic Aspects of Canine Leptospirosis

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ABSTRACT

Present article deal with advanced diagnostic and therapeutic aspects of canine leptospirosis , the elements making this disease a persisting challenge for clinicians and prevention are discussed.

3. Epidemiological Study and Clinical Manifestation in Cardiomyopathic Dogs

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ABSTRACT

On the basis of clinical manifestations, electrocardiography, radiography and cardiac Troponin-I assay the prevalence rate of cardiomyopathy in dogs was 6.57 per cent. Male dogs had a higher frequency of cardiomyopathy (82.60%) in compare to female dogs (17.39%). The major clinical manifestations were anorexia/reduced appetite; weakness/depression/dullness, easy exertion, refractory appetite, ascites, posterior weakness, cardiac arrhythmias, coughing, dyspnoea/tachy/orthopnoea/ shortness of breath, Jugular distension/pulsation, mucus membrane pale/muddy/ cyanotic, weight loss, weak femoral pulse/ pulse deficit, syncope and death.

4. Hemato-Biochemical Alterations in Canine Atopic Dermatitis

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ABSTRACT

The clinical and dermatological examinations of nine dogs revealed intense pruritus , severe erythema of face, feet, axilla, and groin region, pyoderma . hyper pigmentation, lichenification and alopecia. Complete blood count and blood biochemical examinations revealed a significant increase (P=0.05) in total leucocyte count in affected dogs with eosinophilia. Significant reduction (P=0.05) in mean values of total protein, globulin were recorded. Dogs showed significant improvement in parameters following cyclosporine therapy.

5. Cardiac Indexing in Dilated Cardiomyopathy Affected Dogs

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ABSTRACT

Cardiac indexing (CI) was performed in 23 dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM)affected and 11 normal healthy dogs, out of 2881 dogs by vertebral heart score (VHS) and using lateral and dorso-ventral thoracic radiographic views ,respectively. The cardiac silhouette in lateral thoracic radiograph extended within 3 – 3.5 ribs in control group while it extended from minimum of 4 ribs to maximum 6.5 ribs in DCM group. The average Cardiac Indexing values obtained (mean ± SE) by Hamlin’s method (1968) in Control and DCM groups were 61.45±0.95 % and 74.58±1.35 % ,respectively. While average CI values (mean ± SE) using (VHS) as per Buchanan and Bucheler method (1995) in Control group and DCM group were 9.80 ± 0.15 vertebrae and 11.94 ± 0.31 vertebrae, respectively. These values of cardiac indexing by both methods in DCM group were much higher than the normal recommended range and significantly higher (P = 0.05) than the values in the control group.

6. Studies on Serum-Biochemical Profile of Dogs Suffering from Dilated Cardiomyopathy

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ABSTRACT

A total of 46 dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM) positive and 55 healthy dogs were evaluated for liver function tests, kidney function tests and serum electrolytes. The values of aspartate amino-transferase, alanine amino-transferase, alkaline phosphatase, total bilirubin, direct bilirubin and indirect bilirubin showed statistically significant increase in the right sided DCM and bilateral DCM as compared to the left sided DCM and healthy dogs. Whereas, there was no significant difference observed in the values of these parameters between the left sided DCM and healthy dogs. Analysis of kidney function tests revealed significant difference in BUN between healthy and DCM affected groups (left sided, right sided and bilateral DCM) of dog; however there was no significant difference within left, right and bilateral DCM affected dogs. Whereas, serum creatinine levels were slightly increased in left sided, right sided and bilateral DCM groups of dogs as compared to the healthy group, but statistically non significant. Out of sodium, potassium and chloride, sodium was decreased significantly in left sided and right sided DCM groups of dogs as compared to healthy group, whereas, no significant difference was observed in bilateral DCM group compared to healthy and left sided DCM. Further, potassium was found significantly decreased in right sided DCM group of dogs as compared to the healthy, left sided and bilateral DCM groups of dogs.

7. Epidemiological Observations on Dilated Cardiomyopathy in Dog

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ABSTRACT

A total of 2881 dogs, without any age, breed or sex prejudice, presented with the complaint of respiratory distress, coughing, weakness, lethargy, exercise intolerance and or cyanosis were subjected to thorough physical examination, radiography, ECG and Echocardiography. Total 23 dogs were found to suffer from DCM with 19 males and 4 females. The overall prevalence of DCM, during study period was 0.8%. The sex wise proportional prevalence in male dogs worked out to 1.68% and in bitches 0.23 % with male to female ratio 4.75:1. The highest prevalence of disease or age at which disease was typically diagnosed, in this study, ranged between 5-10 years. Breed wise prevalence was highest in Golden Retriever (7.14%), while its lowest prevalence was observed in Spitz /Pomeranians (0.34 %). Labrador currently seemed to be the breed which were most affected (27.31 %) of Mumbai region.

8. Prevalence of Dilated Cardiomyopathy in Various Age Groups of Dogs

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ABSTRACT

A total of 2497 dogs of different breeds, sex and age group screened for dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM), 29 were echocardiographically confirmed for DCM. Highest prevalence of DCM was recorded in age group of 5-10 years followed by above 10 years, 3 - 5 years and lowest in age group of 1 month - 3 years. Study displayed higher occurrence of DCM in middle aged dogs.

9. Prevalence of Chronic Renal Failure in Dogs

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ABSTRACT

Prevalence of Chronic Renal Failure (CRF) in dogs was recorded 0.27 % in the present study with higher predilection of males (75 %) having prevalence of 0.30% and females (25 %) having prevalence of 0.21%. The mean age of diagnosis was 8 years with a range of 5.5 to 11.5 years in which highest frequency (66.66%) was recorded in 5-10 years of age group followed by above 10 years of age group (33.33%). Although CRF was identified in six different breeds, but Labradors were reported to be most affected.

10. Hemato-Biochemical Alterations in Dogs Suffering from Dilated Cardiomyopathy

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ABSTRACT

Blood samples were collected from 23 dogs suffering from dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM) and 11 healthy dogs. Analysis revealed non-statistically significant alteration in hemato biochemical parameters in the dogs of both the groups. It was concluded that estimation of haemogram, liver function, kidney function tests, serum electrolytes (Na⁺, K⁺ and Cl⁻) and thyroid function test (T₃, T₄ and TSH) neither differed significantly from their normal levels nor did aided in diagnosis of DCM.

11. Study on Hemato-Biochemical Changes in Dogs Suffering from Renal Failure

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ABSTRACT

A study of haemato-biochemical changes in dogs suffering from renal failure(RF) observed significantly lower haemoglobin, packed cell volume and total erythrocyte count while total leukocytes count and neutrophil, lymphocyte and eosinophil, serum creatinine and BUN values were significantly higher than healthy dogs. Basophils and monocyte values of these dogs were insignificantly lower. Glucose values were non significantly decreased while total protein of dogs with RF showed non significant difference in comparison to healthy dogs.

12. Treatment of Dermatomycosis in Canine

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ABSTRACT

A 1.5 year old Labrador with the history of alopecia, pruritis and scaly skin in patches was presented to the clinic. The dog suffered from anorexia and excessive itching. The patient was successfully treated with flucanazole and 0.2% enilconazole.

13. Therapeutic Management of Rickets in a Dog

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ABSTRACT

A 10 months old Pomeranian dog was presented with the history of progressive bending of both fore limbs and difficulty in walking since last one month. Physical examination revealed bending of the radius and pain on palpation of carpal joints. Treatment regimen consisted of parenteral calcium gluconate, vitamin D3 and oral calcium and phosphorus and vitamin D3 daily for 42 days. The dog showed remarkable recovery and was able to walk with normal gait after 6 weeks.

14. Comparative Study of Conventional and Laparoscopic Techniques for Cryptorchidectomy in Dogs

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ABSTRACT

Surgical correction of cryptorchid dogs was attempted by conventional (Group I ,n=6) and laparoscopic cryptorchidectomy(Group II ,n=6) .In both groups xylazine and ketamine were used for anaesthesia.Time taken for Cryptorchidectomy (in minutes) in groups I and II was 36.34±2.48 and 19.08±1.86, respectively. Laparoscopic method of cryptorchidectomy was found to be quick, effective and minimally invasive technique. Thus, could be used as an alternative to conventional cryptorchidectomy as also provides good visibility and exposure of the abdominal cavity.

15. Gastro-Intestinal Foreign Bodies in Dogs

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ABSTRACT

The present report describes history and radiographic interpretations of 9 cases of gastro intestinal foreign bodies in dogs. All the dogs were observed with the common history of anorexia, vomition, dehydration, constipation, lethargy, abdominal pain since last 3 to 7 days. The lateral digital radiograph of abdominal region of dogs revealed the presence of numerous dense radiopaque masses and concretions of irregular sizes in the gastro-intestinal tract.

16. Comparative Evaluation of Propofol and Halothane Maintenance Anaesthesia in Dogs During Different Laparoscopic Procedures Under CO₂ and Filtered Room Air Pneumoperitonium

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ABSTRACT

Twenty four dogs of either sex presented for laparoscopic examination and different surgical interventions were randomly divided in two group. Propofol was administered as an induction agent to each dog of both the groups. In group I filtered room air and in group II CO₂ gas was used for pneumoperitonium. Anaesthesia was maintained by intravenous injection of incremental dose of propofol in group I and with 2.5% halothane in group II. The quality of induction of anaesthesia was overall excellent to good in both the groups. The quality muscle

relaxation was excellent in group II whereas the dogs of group I showed fair to excellent quality of muscle relaxation. Five dogs of group I where anaesthesia was induced with propofol showed fair to satisfactory recovery. Mean duration of anaesthesia in group I and II was 43.75 ± 2.17 and 47.92 ± 1.73 minutes, respectively. There was no significant difference in the duration of maintenance of anaesthesia between the groups. The time required for laparoscopic procedure using halothane was slightly more than the propofol anaesthesia alone. The mean time of recovery was 24.58 ± 1.68 and 17.08 ± 1.56 minutes in group I and group II, respectively. Recovery from anaesthesia was significantly faster in group II than the group I. It was concluded that propofol and halothan was better combination using both filtered room air & CO₂ for laproscopic surgeries in dogs.

17. Histopathological Observations of Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma in Canine

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ABSTRACT

Forty cases of tumor of oral cavity in dogs were evaluated histopathologically, irrespective of age, sex and breeds. Squamous cell carcinoma was confirmed in 12.5 % cases. Grossly, the tumor masses were in the form of cauliflower like growth with pink to grey in color and rough, inflamed and ulcerative epithelial surface with apparent necrosis. Microscopically, epithelial pearls or cell nests were seen in which the center was consisting proliferated neoplastic cells and at the periphery immature polyhedral cells were observed along with eosinophilic infiltration.

18. Cystic Calculi in Dogs

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ABSTRACT

The present report describes history, radiographic and ultrasonographic interpretations of eight cases of cystic calculi in dogs. All the dogs were presented with the common history of urinary obstruction with stranguria, pollakiuria, hematuria, reluctance to move, poor appetite and weight loss since last 3 to 7 days. The lateral digital radiograph of abdominal region of dogs revealed calculi in the urinary bladder. The midline sagittal sonogram of the caudal abdomen of showed the thin walled urinary bladder lumen containing echogenic urine and presence of hyperechoic structures. The distinct acoustic shadows of the respective calculi were casted distally indicating mineralization.

19. Scanning Electron Microscopic Studies on the Seminiferous Tubule and Spermatozoa of Dog (*Canis Lupus Familiaris*)

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ABSTRACT

The structure of the seminiferous tubule and spermatozoa of dogs was examined using scanning electron microscopy (SEM). The internal surface of the testis was covered by the numerous seminiferous tubules. The seminiferous tubules were almost oval or rounded in outline having a lumen for release of mature spermatozoa from sertoli cell. The epithelium of the seminiferous tubule was divided into apical, middle and basal portions for convenience in examining the relationship between the Sertoli cells and each germ cell in epithelium containing maturation-phase spermatids. In the basal portion of the seminiferous epithelium, spermatogonia and/or spermatocytes were located in compartments enclosed by adjacent Sertoli cells. From the basal aspect, they were situated in successive recesses. In the middle portion, early round spermatids halfway embedded in the Sertoli cell were recognized. The exposed surfaces of these spermatids were wrapped with ramifying processes which were derived from the Sertoli cell. In the apical portion, only the heads of the maturing spermatids invaded the Sertoli cell. As the spermatid matured, the apical Sertoli process varied in range to finally release the spermatid head. The average diameter of seminiferous tubule and sertoli cell was $70.89 \pm 0.41 \mu\text{m}$ and $6.15 \pm 0.05 \mu\text{m}$, respectively.

20. Surgical Management of Memmary Gland Adenoma in a Dog – A Case Report

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ABSTRACT

A male Labrador Retriever of 6 years of age was presented with a history of a swelling around the mammary gland .The case was diagnosed of a tumour and was removed surgically under general anaesthesia. The animal recovered well after 10 postoperative days. Histopathological findings of the growth were indicative of mammary gland adenoma.

21. Dystocia in a Bitch Due to Emphysematous Fetus

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ABSTRACT

A case report of dystocia in a Labrador bitch due to an emphysematous fetus is reported and that was removed by traction (forcep) . The bitch was treated with oxytocin, calcium and 5% dextrose with an uneventful recovery.

22. Surgical Management of Uterine Torsion in a Bitch

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ABSTRACT

A 4 year old 65 days pregnant Labrador bitch was presented with the problem of anorexia, brownish vaginal discharge since last 24 hours. Ultrasound examination revealed presence of 2 dead fetuses with no fetal heart beat in the left uterine horn and 2 live fetuses in the right uterine horn. Emergency laparotomy was performed that revealed uterine torsion was present in both uterine horns but right horn torsion was slight. Recovery following ovario hysterectomy was uneventful.

23. Surgical Management of Vaginal Fibroma of Canine

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ABSTRACT

The present report describes vaginal fibroma in five bitches. Bitches were presented history of bloody vaginal discharge, abnormal growth between vulvar lips, dysuria and constipation. Clinical examination revealed pedunculated growths protruding from the vulvar lips. Under general anaesthesia, episiotomy was conducted and the tumor masses were excised. Histopathology revealed presence of sheet of spindle shaped proliferating fibrocytes with oval nuclei and exhibited little hyperchromasia characteristic of fibroma. All the bitches recovered uneventfully.

24. Clinico – Therapeutic Studies on Tick Fever in Dogs

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ABSTRACT

Out of 6735 dogs, 670 dogs showed consistent symptom in tick fever was pyrexia (103⁰F to 106.5⁰F) and presence of ticks of different species on dog's body. These dogs were treated with diminazene aceturate, oxytetracycline hydrochloride, NSS /5% DNS, doxycycline and ivermectin and recovered. The occurrence of the tick fever was found high in male as compare to female with more predilection for German Shepherd, Labrador and Spitz breeds of dogs and higher incidence was observed from months of April to September.

25. The French Bulldog – A Breed Review

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ABSTRACT

Breed origin physical characteristics care and use of French Bulldog is presented.

26. Uterine Rupture Following Queening in Queen – A Care Report

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ABSTRACT

A three year old pluriparous non-descript queen with the history of birth of one live kitten three days back was ultrasonographically diagnosed as uterine rupture and escape of two dead fetuses in peritoneal cavity. Laparotomy was performed for surgical removal of kittens followed by ovariohysterectomy. Queen showed uneventful recovery with utmost post-operative care.

27. Snowshoe Cat – A Breed Review

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ABSTRACT

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