

## Paralytic ileus in a cattle

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### Introduction

Paralytic ileus is common in cow in late pregnancy or in 1st two week after parturition. It is a state of functional obstruction of intestine was tone and motility of intestine lossed. It occurs as result of reflex inhibition of alimentary tract tone and movement in acute peritonitis. It is also an important sequel to intestinal obstruction and to traumatic abdominal surgery in which handling of viscera is unavoidable (Radostatis et al. 2000). Recently the syndrome has been reported in camels (Singh et al 1999) and in buffalos (Gupta and Varshney, 2001). The present report records the case of paralytic ileus in cattle with its successful treatment.

### Case history

Medium size local cow in early lactation was reported to have reduced appetite, dullness and marked reduction in faeces for last five days. There was no history of surgery. The scanty feacse was reported to be greenish black in color.

Detail clinical examination revealed marked bilateral distention of abdomen, fluid tickling sound, abdominal pain, normal temperature (101.4oF), respiration (20/min.) and pulse (65/min.) per rectal examination revealed greenish-black color scanty

mucus. Lungs were found to be clear. There was well established dehydration.

### Treatment

History and clinical symptom in the present case appears to be classical and in agreement with those reported by Radoststis et al.(2000). The animal was treated with Nux Vomica@ 30 gm orally once a day for six days which is nervine tonic. Magnesium sulphate, a purgative ,was given orally@ 250 gm once aday for six day.To alleviate dehydration, Inj Dextrose 5% was administered I/V @1000 ml along with Inj ringer lactate @1000ml for six day. Apart from rehydration, Inj dextrose 5% also helps to alleviate toxemia.Liver tonic , Inj Levadex, was also given 10ml I/M once in a day for six day.The same treatment was repeated after 24 hour interval for next six day. Clinical symptom started to disappear from 3rd dose and on 7th day feed intake, defaecation was normal and cow was alert.

### References

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2. Radostatis,O.M., Gay, C.C., Blood ,D.C. and Hinchcliff, K.W.(2003):Veterinary Medicine, Ninth Edn, Publication by Book Power.
3. Singh ,A .P., Tanwar, R. K., Sharma, S.N. and Gahlot, A.K.(1999): Intas PoliVet.2: 54.

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## Elephant dies of anthrax - India

An elephant died of anthrax in Noam Range under Kalimpong forest division recently. Its body was recovered on Sunday [18 May 2008] and the examination of its blood sample confirmed that the pachyderm had died of anthrax. The forest department has started a thorough screening of the forests in North Bengal to find out whether any other elephants have died recently. Anthrax has been reported sporadically in Indian elephants for decades. However, when investigated there is not unusually an ongoing covert problem in forest deer, which has spectacularly and suddenly spilt over into these undeniable and obvious pachyderm cases. Then folk sit up and pay attention. Elephants dying are but a part of a larger problem.

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