

Chronic Hematuria in a Camel : A case report

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Chronic bovine haematuria is widespread condition and has been reported from all corners of the world (Joshi H.C. *et al.*, 2002). Chronic haematuria in camels is least reported and available literature is scanty.

Case History and Observations

Camel No. G 4/12, a six year old Jaisalmeri camel of Camel Contingent, Republic Day Parade belonging to 36 Battalion, BSF, Bikaner was presented to Veterinary Dispensary of the Contingent with the history of chronic haematuria. Colour of the urine was light to dark red in colour. There was no fever and anorexia but the signs of anaemia and weakness were there. Camel was earlier treated at veterinary College, Bikaner with limited response and haematuria had persisted. An urine examination was carried out. Urine pH was 10. Microscopically abundant and intact RBCs, pus cells and epithelial cells were found. While oxalate crystals were absent. antibiogram revealed no bacterial growth on aerobic cultivation.

Treatment

At Camel Contingent Inj. Imferon (Iron dextran 50mg/ml, Rallis India Ltd, Mumbai) 10ml i/m OD, Inj. Stadren (Carbazochrome Salicylate 5mg/ml, Medinex Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai) 10ml i/m OD, Inj. Urimin (Sodium acid phosphate 40.3% w/v/ml, Glaxo Smithkline India Ltd, Mumbai) 15ml i/v BID, Inj. Belamyl [(Thiamine HCL 10mg, Riboflavin 3mg, Niacinamide 100mg, Vitamin B12 10 mcg, Crude liver extract 0.66ml)/ml, Sarabhai Zydus, Vadodara, India] 10ml i/m OD, Tab. Styplon Vet (Indigenous Avurvedic Preparation, Himalaya Drug Company, Bangalore) 2 boli orally BID, Minal Forte (Mineral mixture, Alembic Chemicals, Baroda, India) 50 gm orally OD was given for 10 days. There was improvement in the case and haematuria was subsided. The treatment was repeated again for 10 days. The haematuria was completely stopped and camel started gaining health.

Discussion

The animals suffering from enzootic bovine haematuria had normal temperature, pulse and respiration but they show progressive weight loss

(Rajendran *et al.*, 1979). The urine of such animals was light to dark red in colour. Nandi (1969) stated that enzootic bovine haematuria runs a chronic course and there is no febrile reaction and anorexia. The affected animals show marked anemia and cachexia. Diagnosis was confirmed by microscopic examination of urine sample as urine contained intact red blood cells. Teotia *et al.*, (1973) reported the presence of RBCs, few pus cells, epithelial cells, casts and crystals in the urine samples of haematuric cattle. The pH of urine became slightly alkaline.

In absence of effective treatment for the disease, symptomatic treatment had been tried for management of disease. Dash (1980) recommended the use of Vitamin B supplement with Iron preparation and mineral mixture as supportive therapy for treating the cases of bovine haematuria. Ravi Prakash (1993) noticed high efficacy of styplon tablets given at the rate of 5 tablets twice daily for 10 days in addition to giving mineral mixture as routine.

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