Post-operatively all the piglets were treated with broad spectrum antibiotics and anti-inflammatory drugs for five days. Wound was daily dressed with povidone iodine. On tenth day skin sutures were removed. Piglets were recovered uneventfully with no complication.

An abdominal hernia is a full thickness defect in the abdominal wall that may allow protrusion of abdominal contents. A variety of genetic and environmental factors contribute to the formation of umbilical hernias, which occur when weakened supportive muscle around the umbilical stump or naval area interferes with closure of umbilical opening allowing intestine to protrude through the abdominal wall (Barbara et al. 2009). Umbilical hernias are often detected in pigs between ages 9-14 weeks of age (Searcy et al. 1994). One possible reason of the recognition of condition at this age may be the rapid growth of pig, combined with increased weight of abdominal contents leading to a hernia of significant size. Congenital umbilical hernia result from failure of fusion or delayed fusion of lateral folds (rectus abdominis muscle and fascia) at the umbilicus after normal return of hind gut (six weeks of gestation) from the umbilical cord (Klein and Hertzlen 1984). Most umbilical hernias are inherited and are probably the result of polygenic threshold character, possibly involving a measure gene whose expression is mediated by the breed background (Hayes 1972, Robinson 1977).

In the present study inbreeding might be the reason for umbilical hernia because all the affected piglets were from the same farm with the history of common occurrence of umbilical hernia. Hence, suggested the owner to change the boar to prevent congenital abnormalities.

References

Evulsion Fracture of Maxilla and its treatment in a dog

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Maxillofacial fractures are difficult to manage owing to the unique anatomical features of presence of dental roots in the bones. The teeth of the upper jaw are located in the maxillary and incisive bones, but are commonly referred to as the maxillary teeth. Mandibular and Maxillary fractures represent 3-6% of all bone fractures in cats and dogs. These fractures are most often open and infected. (Verstraete F.J.M, 2003).

Case History and Observations
A five month old non-descript male pup was presented to the clinics with a history of indulging in dog fight a day before. The pup was reluctant to take solid food. The upper lip and a part of face on left side appeared swollen. As the pup did not allow to handle its face, it was decided to examine under anaesthesia. The pup was premedicated with Atropine @ 0.04
mg/kg s/c half an hour prior to the administration of Xylazine @ 1 mg/kg bw i/m followed by Ketamine @ 10 mg/kg bw i/m. The oral cavity was examined for presence of injuries. The buccal surface of the upper lip was swollen, but there was no external injury. On the left side of the maxilla, an evulsion fracture of 2cm size involving the two upper left incisor teeth was noticed. The bone was attached only by a flap of mucous membrane. The incisor teeth were not dislocated from their dental roots.

The wound was cleaned using povidine iodine solution, the fractured fragment was reduced into its normal position by manipulation. The fractured fragments were held in position by means of interfragmentary wiring using Vetafil. Vetafil was anchored to the canine tooth of the upper side and was looped around the teeth. Suture material was anchored to the upper gingiva on the buccal side. Stability of fracture reduction was ensured.

Post-operatively, Cefotaxime @ 50 mg/kg bw and Meloxicam @ 0.3mg/kg bw were administered for five days. Dexamethasone 4mg was administered i.m. on the first day. It was advised to feed only liquid diet for ten days. After ten days semisolid diet was advised for one month. The pup recovered uneventfully, as it did not interfere with the dental wiring. The interfragmentary suture was removed after 3 weeks.

The aim of treatment was to prevent damage to the soft tissue and dental structures, implement ideal anatomic reduction and conserve correct occlusion and alignment with the rigid fixation provided (Akin et al., 2013). Conventional cerclage wiring technique was not preferred as the fracture was evulsion type and needed anchoring to the soft tissue. Invasive techniques are not indicated because of the unavoidable dental trauma associated with these techniques. Hence Vetafil, one of the strongest non-absorbable suture materials, was used for fixation of the fracture. This ensured anatomic reduction and correct occlusion and alignment of the teeth.

References

Osteosarcoma in a Crossbred Cow

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Osteosarcomas are highly malignant tumors of skeletoblastic mesenchyme in which the tumor cells produce osteoid or bone. They are the most common type of primary bone tumor in dogs affecting primarily large breed in middle to older age (Nelson and Couto 1998). Osteosarcomas rarely develop in large domestic animals. In the scientific literature very few reports of osteosarcoma in cattle are available (Plumlee et al., 1993, Radostits et al. 2007). This communication reports a case of osteosarcoma in a cross bred cow.

Case History and Observations
A 6 year old cross bred cow was presented to Teaching Veterinary Hospital of Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University with the history of occasional unilateral epistaxis.