



accordance with the findings of Or (2000). There were no toxicity symptoms during the treatment period. The effective response to the treatment was obtained probably due to drug's complete absorption from the gastrointestinal tract, increased aqueous solubility which is acid independent and the maintenance of the concentration in the skin similar to plasma (Adams 2001). The failure of the griseofulvin treatment can be attributed to the inefficient absorption of the drug from digestive tract and the delayed accomplishment of the desired concentration of the drug in the skin (Greene 1998). The usage of drug in the dermatomycosis cases was found to be very effective and economical.

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RENAL CALCULI IN A COW

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A cross-bred cow aged 2 years was presented with a history of dysuria and anorexia. No improvement was noticed upon treatment. The animal died after 1 week. On postmortem examination, the kidneys, ureter, and the bladder revealed calculi of varying sizes ranging from 2 mm to 6.5 cm (fig.). The kidneys appeared pale and soft. All the calyces contained calculi. The largest calculi was recovered from the pelvis of the right kidney. Both the ureters were occluded with calculi. The bladder also contained calculi of varying sizes. The calculi were of different shapes with sharp edges. The chemical examination revealed the calculi were of hippuric acid. No references could be traced out regarding the observation of a kidney stone as big as this.

