

AN UNUSUAL CASE OF RUMENO-OMASAL IMPACTION IN A COW

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Introduction

A wide range of foreign materials such as, metallic objects (Saini and Mahagen, 2001), cloth (Venu et al., 2001) and polithene bag (NarasimhaRao et.al. 2001) are encountered in the gastro intestinal tract of ruminants causing obstruction. An unusual case of Rumeno-omasal impaction in a cow with plastic rope is reported in the present paper.

History

A Holstein Fresian crossbred cow was referred to teaching Veterinary hospital of college of Veterinary and Animal sciences, Pookot with a history of long standing anorexia and hard dung. The animal was previously treated with calcium and fluids intravenously and liquid paraffin orally. The referred veterinarian found an unusually hard and bouncing mass in the rumen on external and rectal palpation. The animal was recumbent and the body temperature (100 Degree F) was almost normal. The mucous membranes were pale pink. Pulse was fast and weak (88 per min). The blood smear revealed absence of blood parasites and faecal sample examination revealed no ova of parasites. Complete blood count revealed high PCV (49%), Haemoglobin (16g/dl) and total RBC (7.5 million/cmm) indicating haemoconcentration. The total leukocyte count was 4500/cmm. Differential leucocyte count was neutruopil 34% and lymphocyte 66%. Ultrasonography revealed the presence of a thick foreign body in the rumen. (Fig. 1). Surgical removal of the foreign body was advised.

Treatment

The left flank (paralumber fossa) was neatly shaved and prepared for aseptic surgery. The area was infiltrated with local anaesthetic, 2% xylocaine in an inverted "L" block. Exploratory rumenotomy was performed as per standard technique to search and remove obstructed foreign material. Plastic rope, used for timber logging by elephant was found in the rumen

and all the materials were entangled to form a single solid mass. Around 12 kg of plastic rope was taken out of the rumen after cutting it in to small small pieces. (Fig.2). Entire impacted ingesta from ruman and reticulum was removed through the rumenotomy incision it self . But the impacted material from the omasm could not be retrieved. So, it was decided to perform omasotomy again. After removal of all the foreign material from the rumen fresh rumen cud was transplanted and the rumen was closed with one row of Cushing's suture followed by another layer of Lamberts suture using No.2 chromic catgut and the laparotomy wound was closed in routine manner using No.2 braided silk. Right Para costal area was prepared for aseptic surgery. The area was infiltrated with 2% xylocaine and omasotomy was performed as per standard technique. The entire impacted mass was removed and omasm was closed with one row of Cushing's followed by another row of Lamberts using No.2 chromic catgut and laparotomy wound was closed in routine manner using No.2 braided silk. During the surgery the animal was administered with 8 liters of Ringer Lactate and the same quantity of Dextrose Normal Saline intravenously. Post operatively the animal was given Streptopenicillin 5 g and Diclofenac sodium 12 ml intramuscularly. The animal showed slight improvement in condition however on the second day the animal succumbed to death.

Discussion

As the use of plastics by human population

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