

Unit : Intestinal stasis in cattle

Lesson : 2

Clinical investigation

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Restraining of the cattle



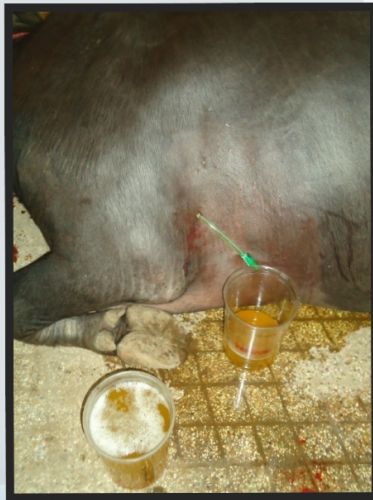
Thoracocentesis / Pleurocentesis

- Site: 6th or 7th intercostal space below the level of the fluid line

Thoracocentesis / Pleurocentesis



Thoracocentesis / Pleurocentesis



Thoracocentesis / Pleurocentesis

Normal

- Small volumes – clear to slightly turbid
- yellowish
- Non clotting
- Bacteriologically sterile
- Nucleated cells $< 10 \times 10^9$ /litre
Neutrophils, mononuclear/ mesothelial –type
cells/ lymphocytes

Thoracocentesis / Pleurocentesis

Complications

Rare but include

- Collapse of animal
- Pneumothorax
- Puncture of lung/ heart

Pericardiocentesis

- Site: 4th or 5th intercostal space

Pericardiocentesis



Pericardiocentesis



Pericardiocentesis



Abdominocentesis

Paracentesis abdominis

Indications

- Ascites
- Peritonitis
- Uroperitoneum
- Neoplasia

Paracentesis abdominis

Site

- 8-10 cm caudal from xiphoid sternum and
8-10 cm lateral from the midline

Paracentesis abdominis

- Amber coloured- Normal
- Cloudy- Increased concentration of protein
- Serosanguineous - Ischemic necrosis of intestine
- Turbid fluid containing particulate material
- Perforated abdomen

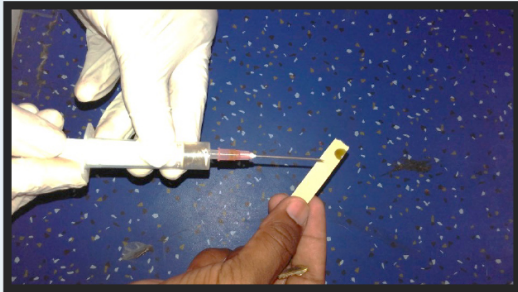
Thoraco- reticulocentesis

- To diagnose DH
- Right side of the thorax
- Area of the peristaltic sound
- 16 G needle
- Aspirate and examine
- pH and protozoa

Thoraco- reticulocentesis



Liptak test



Clinical pathology

- CBC: inflammatory changes common
- Serum biochemistry: hyperglycemia, hyponatremia, hypochloremia, hypokalemia, hypermagnesemia



*Thank
you*