



Unit : Traumatic Reticulo Peritonitis and Pericarditis
Lesson : 2

What happens when Foreign Body Penetrates

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Introduction

- Penetration → Establish local foci
- FB lodge in oesophageal groove → Vomit
- Medial has low thresh hold tension receptors → Hypomotility rumen
- Develop acute local peritonitis in 24 hrs
- Deeply embedded FBs or have kinks or large diameters
 - Persistent peritonitis

What happens to Reticulorumen

Step 1

- Pain and inflammation
- Immobilization of reticulum

Step 2

- Loss of stratification of reticulorumen
- Size increased

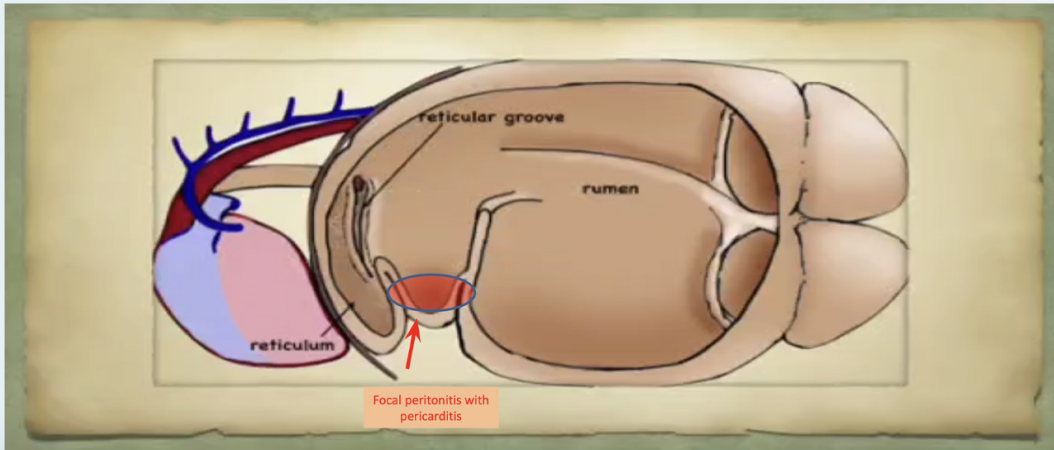
Step 3

- Ruminal contents – Pasty mass
- Transpyloric outflow – internal vomiting

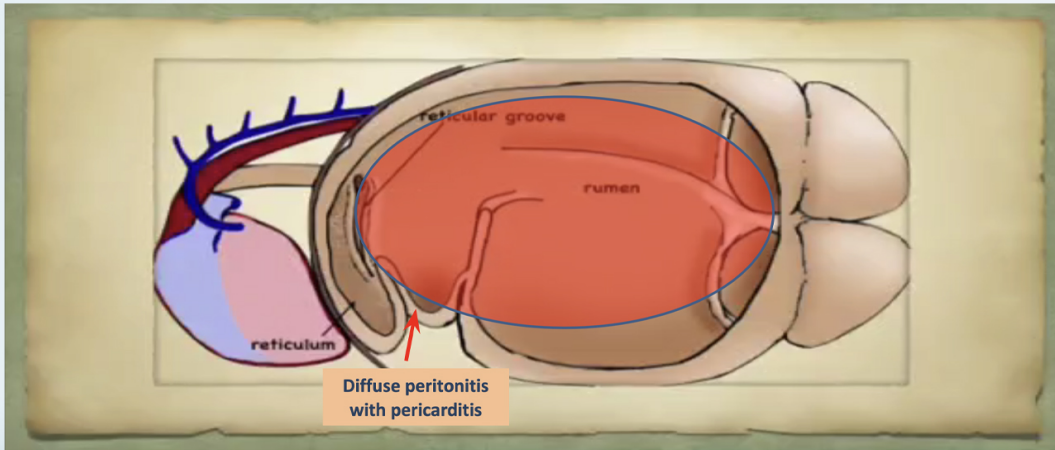
Four potential outcomes

- Acute peritonitis
- Chronic local peritonitis
- Diffuse peritonitis
- Sudden death

ACUTE PERITONITIS



ACUTE PERITONITIS



ACUTE PERITONITIS

- Clinical signs commence in 24 hrs
- Ruminal atony & abdominal pain
- Developed fibrous adhesions weeks to months
- FB sometimes moves back → Recovery
- Motility restored
- Adhesions disappear in 6 months
- Reticular abscess is complication

Chronic local peritonitis

- Formation of adhesions
- Vigorous exercise may break it
- With or without abscess
- Partial or complete obstruction of intestine
- Reduced reticulorumen motility
- Hematogenous spread
 - Endocarditis , Polysynovitis & arthritis
 - Nephritis & Pulmonary abscessation

Diffuse Peritonitis

- Fibrinous or suppurative inflammation affect entire peritoneal cavity
- Broken adhesions cause this
- Marked mental depression
- Occur during delivery or forced exercise
 - Toxemia
 - Alimentary tract stasis
 - Dehydration and shock occurs
- A fatal infection ensues

Sudden Death

- Perforation of coronary vessel or the heart itself
- Large effusion → Cardiac tamponade
- Laceration or erosion of the left gastroepiploic artery
- Rupture of reticular vein

What happen to Cardiac System

- Simple penetration doesn't cause severe pericarditis
- Introduction of mixed bacterial infection
 - Toxemia by infection
 - Fluid accumulates in sac
- Three types of pericarditis
 - Effusive pericarditis
 - Fibrinous pericarditis
 - Constrictive pericarditis

Cont...

- Effusive - Liquid with proteins accumulate
- Fibrinous - Posterior deposition of fibrin
- Fibrinous tissue results in constrictive type
 - **Progressive loss of ventricular elasticity**
 - **Compression of atria & right ventricle**
 - **Congestive heart failure signs**
- Rapid development of edema – Cardiac tamponade & death

Differential
Diag for TRP & TP

Abomasal impaction
& Volvulus



Perforated
abomasal ulcer



Acute pleuritis



Lymphosarcoma





*Thank
you*