

Unit : Bovine Postparturient Haemoglobinuria  
Lesson : 3

## Clinical Findings , Diagnosis

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# Clinical Findings

- **Haemoglobinuria**
- **Inappetence**
- **Weakness developing suddenly**
- **Severe depression of the milk yield**
- **Dehydration develops quickly**
- **Cardiac impulse and jugular pulse are augmented**
- **Moderate temperature rise**

## Clinical Findings

- **Faces are dry and firm**
- **Obvious dyspnoea**
- **Red, dark red or coffee color urine**
- **Pale mucus membrane and become icteric**
- **Tachycardia**
- **Shallow breathing**

- **Decreased milk production**
- **PICA**
- **Course of the acute disease extends from 3-5 days**
- **Cows become weak, staggers and finally recumbent**
- **Gangrene and sloughing of the tip of the tail or the digits**
- **Death within a few days**
- **Non-fatal cases of convalescence require 3 weeks**
- **Pica in recovering animal**

# Haemoglobinuria



# Haemoglobinuria



# Diagnosis

- **History and Clinical signs**

- acute hemolytic anemia
- history of recent calving

- **Urine analysis**

- Hemoglobin and Albumin
- Higher urine pH
- Microscopic examination – uniformly reddish brown erythrocyte free urine.

- **Hematology:**

- Anemia**

- Polychromasia, anisocytosis, macrocytosis, basophilic stipplings, reticulocytosis and increased no of metarubricytes.**

- Heinz body anemia**

- **Biochemical analysis:**

- low phosphorus concentration (less than 2 mg/dL)**

- low copper concentration**

- higher molybdate concentration**

- Lecithin cholesterol acyltransferase (LCAT) activity may be used as a diagnostic indicator of PPH.**





*Thank you*