

**6.16 Mapping of the area of desensitization of T10 to L3 spinal nerves in goats using proximal paravertebral anaesthesia**

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The tenth thoracic to third lumbar spinal nerves were blocked individually in three Alpine – Malabari adult male goats, each using the technique of proximal paravertebral anaesthesia with bupivacaine hydrochloride 0.5% solution and the area of desensitization was mapped. The area of analgesia started from dorsal midline in all cases, extended caudo-ventrally and terminated at varying distance between the level of costal arch and the ventral midline. The area of desensitization in all these nerves had shown a posterior bend at the upper third of the body wall. The extent and the direction of the mapped area were decided by the direction of the course of individual nerves and overlapping of dermatomes of other nerves.

**6.17 Clinico-physiological and haemato-biochemical studies on electroacupuncture of acupoint, LIV-14, LI-30 and GV-20 in cow calves**

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Eight clinically healthy male cow calves were divided into two groups. The animals of group 1 were subjected to electrostimulation of LIV-14, BL-30 and GV-20 acupoints and animal of group 2 were treated with LIV-14, BL-30 and GV-20 with sedative (Diazepam) @ 0.5 mg/kg body weight. Efficacy of the electrostimulation analgesia was determined by observing clinico-physiological and haematological parameters. A non-significant increase in temperature and heart rate up to 15 min followed by a gradual and non-significant decrease was observed in both groups. The respiratory rate was comparatively higher in the animals of group 2 at respective time intervals. A significant ( $P<0.05$ ) increase in TLC level was observed in both groups. The extent of analgesia and area of desensitization of abdomino-pelvic region was more in the animals of group 2 as compared to group 1.

**Session No. 7: Poster session**

**7.1 Caecal impaction in buffalo-a clinical case report**

*Sahu, A., Sharma, P.D., Hansraj and Behl, S.M., College of Veterinary Sciences, Hisar (Haryana)*

A two-month pregnant, 5 year old buffalo was admitted with the history of anorexia and no defaecation since last 8 days. There was metabolic alkalosis ( $pH>7.6$ ) with hypochloraemia ( $Cl^- 75 \text{ mmol/L}$ ), hypokalaemia ( $K^+ 2.4 \text{ mmol/L}$ ) and hypocalcaemia ( $Ca 1.4 \text{ Osmmol/L}$ ) preoperatively. The exploratory laparo-rumenotomy revealed normal cardiac opening and reticulo-omasal groove but there was omasal impaction. Exploration of the abdominal cavity revealed small intestinal distension with gas and ingesta. The caecum was in its normal position but highly distended and firmly impacted. Typhlotomy was performed at the apex and hard impacted ingesta was evacuated manually. Post operatively, 2.7% hypertonic saline solution, antibiotic (oxytetracycline+ streptomycin), analgesic, neostigmine and B-complex was administered for 5 days.

**7.2 Successful management of fecolith in a rhinoceros**

*Sarkate, L.B., Lokhande, D.U. and Khandekar, G.S., Bombay Veterinary College, Parel, Mumbai (M.H.)*

A 25 year old male rhinoceros of Veer Jijamata Zoo of Mumbai was referred for the treatment of loss of appetite and suspended defaecation. Rhino showed signs of straining, abdominal pain and lateral recumbancy with frequent sitting and getting up for 4 days. Later the animal stopped moving around in the open space and did not enter in the pond. Further, the condition of rhino deteriorated and it became dull, depressed and dehydrated. Blood examination did not show any alterations in the cellular pattern. Fecal examination did not reveal presence of any cyst or ova. Treatment with injectable perinorm and orally with esabgoal remained unsuccessful. Per-rectal examination conducted under xylazine sedation on 10<sup>th</sup> day revealed hard ball like structure in the posterior abdomen. Hence enema was given using 25 litres of castor oil, twice in a week. Attempts for passing stomach tube for administration of oral laxative failed. Calcium gluconate was given intravenously while 30 mL of neostigmine was administered daily for 3 days. Two big faecolith on 28<sup>th</sup> day were expelled following the onset of abdominal pain. Later rhino gradually recovered completely.

**7.3 Urethral rupture distal to sigmoid flexure in a buffalo calf**

*Sharma, P.D., Sahu, A. and Singh, K., College of Veterinary Sciences, Hisar, Haryana*

A buffalo calf aged four months was presented with subcutaneous infiltration of urine throughout whole ventral aspect of the body from brisket to perineal region. The urinary bladder was intact and animal was consistently straining for urination. Post-scrotal urethrotomy revealed inflamed urethra and appeared hard cord like. Again prescrotal urethrotomy was performed and 1.5 cm long rupture was found distal to sigmoid flexure. Urethra was flushed with normal saline and catheterized from the site of rupture. Animal started urination just after catheterization. Multiple stab incisions were given in the skin along the sheath over the oedematous area. The wounds were regularly dressed with magnesium sulfate and glycerin paste. The oedematous skin was infiltrated with antibiotics and anti-inflammatory drugs subcutaneously. Post-operative therapy included antibiotics, anti-inflammatory, vitamin B complex and fluid therapy for five days with daily antiseptic dressing.

**7.4 Ectopic pregnancy in goat: A case report**

*Patil, D.B., Kelawala, N.H., Tank, P.H., Parikh, P.V., Patel, B.M. and Desai, T., College of Veterinary Sciences and A.H., Anand (Gujarat)*

A goat with the history of abnormal abdominal enlargement anterior to udder and difficulty in parturition was presented. X-ray revealed foetal skeleton inside the distended abdominal cavity. Following laparotomy, the macerated foetus was removed

**7.5 Penile osteectomy in calf**

*Gupta, R.P., Veterinary Hospital, Bijuri, Annupur (M.P.)*

A calf aged approximately 8 months was reported to have protrusion of penis from ruptured scrotum following extensive injury. Penis became edematous and hyperaemic. Catheterization was not possible. The animal was unable to pass the urine for last 24 hours. Operation was performed