

Also, localized conservative treatment of the sole ulcers was performed.

**Clinical Relevance-** A tentative diagnosis of sub-acute rumen acidosis is usually confirmed by the herd response to corrective nutrition.

**Key Words-** Physically effective NDF, Effective NDF, Sub-acute Rumen acidosis, Sole ulcer

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Oral Presentation

### Ultrasonographic, Laparoscopic and Surgical Findings in Cow with Omental Bursitis: Case Report

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**Case Description-** A cow with loss of appetite and abnormal distension of the abdomen

**Clinical Findings-** The main clinical findings were abnormal distension of the abdomen as the most important clinical symptom. The owner complained of the fact that the cow showed loss of appetite and abnormal distension of the abdomen. The most important finding on clinical examination was made on rectal exploration in which a large sac filled with fluid was felt in the left and right side in the abdomen. In the right side the large sac correspond with dilated abomasum.

The purpose of this report is to describe unusual case of abdominal distention due to inflammation of the omental bursa.

This diagnosis was verified by laparoscopic, ultrasonographic and surgery studies.

**Treatment and Outcome-** Left and right flank exploratory laparoscopy was performed. A large mass was seen in laparoscopy exploratory laparotomy showed that, this was an inflamed omental bursa containing a large quantity of serofibrinous exudate, about 30 L of fluid were within the cavity.

Ultrasonography help us to localize the lesion to make surgical drainage. The clinical diagnosis is difficult and is usually based on exploratory laparotomy, laparoscopy and ultrasonography. Treatment consists of drainage of omental bursa.

**Clinical Relevance-** This case report describes the clinical, ultrasonographic, laparoscopic and surgical findings in a Holstein cow with omental bursitis.

This is an interesting case to use ultrasonography and laparoscopy to confirm omental bursitis.

#### References

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Poster Presentation

### The Effect of *Mycobacterium Avium Paratuberculosis* Infection on Digital Diseases Occurrence in Dairy Herds

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**Objective-** *Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis* infection or Johne's disease is a chronic progressive infection of ruminants. Clinical form of the disease is characterized by chronic diarrhea, emaciation, weakness and death. The subclinical form of disease is characterized by progressive weight loss, reduced milk production and early elimination of infected animal. This study was designed to evaluate the effect of *Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis* infection on lameness, sole ulcer, white line disease and phlegmon in an industrial dairy farm.

**Design-** The case-control study to identify *Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis* infection.

**Animals-** 1700 dairy cattle

**Procedures-** ELISA test (ID. VET co., France) was used. All data about previous and current lactation periods of 1700 dairy cattle was recorded between 2010-2013. These data were analyzed by SAS version 9.2. Chi-square test, used for analyzing the data. A *P* value  $\leq 0.05$  were considered significant.

**Results-** In this study the effect of *Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis* infection on lameness (12.74% positive cows, 24.70% negative cows) and white line disease (2.31% positive cows, 4.07% negative cows) was significant. But it was not significant on sole ulcer and.

Infected cows was unexpectedly had a significant lower incidence of lameness and white line disease.

**Conclusion and Clinical Relevance-** According to the Mycobacterium paratuberculosis infection cause reduced BCS, impotence, decreased production of diarrhea and other symptoms Reduced milk production, causing less metabolic stress, as well as less negative energy balance problems and the effects of animal weight, incidence of lameness is also less.

**Key Words-** *Mycobacterium Avium paratuberculosis* Infection, Lameness, Elisa Test

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Poster Presentation

### A Case-Report: Clostridial Edema Following Cesarean in a Half-Blood Holstein Cattle

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**Case Description-** A cow with the history of cesarean operation 10 days ago and extensive swelling back of xyphoid to the cranial section of the udder was referred to Veterinary hospital of Shahid Chamran University, Ahvaz, Iran.

**Clinical Findings-** There were no abnormal clinical signs on the examination. To detect the cause of the swollen area, aspiration sterilely was made and stained by Giemsa. Cytological study and the amount of total protein of the inflamed area have showed the edema. In the stained sample *Clostridium spp.* Observed.

**Treatment and Outcome-** Treatment started with 50000 IU/body weight penicillin plus streptomycin for one week. Since septicemic signs were not noticed, the treatment lead to a significant decrease in edema and the full recovery after 4 weeks post-infection.

**Clinical Relevance-** Clostridium is a gram positive aerobic bacteria that could cause septic edema especially at the ventral parts of the abdominal cavity and the limbs due to the gravity. The infection is hardly treated except in primary cases with high dosages of penicillin. It can usually occur after unsterile operations, so it is

recommended that in large animal surgeries at the farms, the clinician follow the aseptic principles and administer a prophylactic antibiotic for an appropriate period.

**Key Words-** Clostridium, Edema, Cesarean, Cattle

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Poster Presentation

### The Pathological Report of Squamous Cell Carcinoma (SCC) in Calf

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**Case Description-** In autumn 1392, a 6-month-old calf Holstein breed was referred to clinic of veterinary university for treatment because of the presence of two non-bloody injury and pedicellate (cauliflower-like) on the side and under the belly.

**Clinical Findings-** Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC), is one of the malignant tumors of the skin, which is derived from the epidermal keratinocytes. These tumors have been observed in animals, especially in older one, and are observed in most of the areas of ears, eyes, nose and wool and hair-free areas that are exposed to sun light and chemicals.

**Treatment and Outcome-** After apparent investigating, the mass was removed by surgery group, and samples were sent to the pathology laboratory. In histopathological investigation, epithelial cells penetration as rotary (island-like) and often without keratin (Squamous eddies) into depth of dermis and connective tissue as well eosinophilic cytoplasm cells with low and non-typical indistinct margins and mitotic divisions were observed. With survey specifications of Macroscopic and microscopic findings, the mass of squamous cell carcinoma differentiated moderately that the emergence of that at this age is very rare.

**Clinical Relevance-** Due to the geographical location of the province, and the role of animal husbandry, and also the carcinogenic role of sun light in the first degree, it is