

**Case Description-** A nine days old buffalo female calf of Neeli Ravi breed was brought to Veterinary Teaching Hospital, Department of Clinical Sciences, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Jhang-Pakistan, with a main complaint that the animal was micturating from umbilicus

**Clinical findings-** Physically the animal was alert and feeding on milk normally. The body temperature, pulse rate and respiration rate were normal. Hair around the umbilicus were soiled and wet due to influx of urine. The dribbled liquid was confirmed as urine from the laboratory. On the base of clinical examination and laboratory test, it was diagnosed as a case of patent urachus and was decided to be corrected surgically with prior consent of the owner.

**Treatment and Outcome-** The Calf was premedicated with injection Diazepam (Valium10®, Roche pharmaceutical-Pakistan) @ 0.15mg/kg B.wt.i.m and was complimented with general anaesthesia by Injection Ketamine HCl (Ketarol, Global Pharma.Pak.) @ 3mg/kg B.wt. i.m. Ventral abdominal area was prepared aseptically by removing skin hairs and using surgical scrub. A skin incision was made around the umbilicus followed by sharp dissection to enter into peritoneal cavity. Urachus, inflamed umbilical artery and veins were surgically approached to their bases. Umbilical artery and umbilical vein were ligated and dissected. Urachal sinus was also ligated and transected very close to the apex of bladder. Peritoneal cavity was lavaged with Normal Saline. Closure of abdominal wall was made by using different suturing pattern in routine. The calf was impregnated on course of antibiotics for five days followed by antiseptic dressing daily by Tr. Iodine. The animal recovered completely with complete obliteration of urine spillage in span of 10 days.

**Clinical Relevance-** Patent urachus is a condition in which urachus fails to close shortly after parturition resulting into an abnormal passage of urine from urinary bladder through umbilicus. Several anatomical abnormalities of the urachus may occur in all species and have been reported in cattle calves and foals (Baxter, 1989). The umbilicus in calves consists of the urachus, umbilical vein, and paired umbilical arteries. These latter structures are often referred to as the umbilical remnants. The urachus, umbilical vein, and umbilical arteries normally regress after birth to become a vestigial part of the bladder apex, round ligament of the liver, and lateral ligaments of the bladder respectively. Urachal duct abnormalities have rarely been reported in buffalo calves. The present case of patent urachus seems to be the first ever report in buffalo calf.

Potential complications that may result after umbilical surgery include hernia, ascending infection, peritonitis,

cellulites and abscess formation (Mandy *et al.*, 1996). In the present case, no such complications were observed.

#### References

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Poster Presentation

### Study of Hoof Lesions can Lead to Lameness Charolais Cow Breed in a Livestock in the Azerbaijan

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**Case Description-** The purpose of this study was to investigate the types hoof lesions and causes of injuries in the Charolais cattle breed in a cattle industry in Azerbaijan country in the winter 1392.

**Clinical Findings-** This study was conducted on 5 hundreds matured beef cows with laminitis that Maximum 3 months passed from the time of their labor. Evaluation of injuries, lameness scoring how to steps and condition of the spine was performed with Sprecher method. Sprecher movement scoring methods (grade 1 to 5) was used to assess laminitis in cows. We used affected cows with a range of locomotion scores from very mild (2,3) to severely lame (4,5). Lesions were evaluated separately in animals.

**Treatment and Outcome-** Among the 90 cows with subclinical and clinical lameness, the percentage of lameness in the anterior and posterior limb was 54 and 36 percent, respectively. Causing factors was included white line disease with 23 case, sole ulcers with 39 case, digital dermatitis with 58 case, phlegmon with 8 case, hoof wall cracks with 11 case and bone and joint disorders with 6 case.

**Clinical Relevance-** Cattle hooves on the wet concrete floor is susceptible to physical and infections damage and if suitable modification and common baths not used, this problem will exacerbate.

**Key Words-** Hoof Lesions, Lameness, Charolais

#### References

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