

Treatment and Outcome- Wound was lavaged with diluted bethadine and debris removed. Animal was placed in ventral position under general anesthesia. Using a 18G needle two orthopedic wires was placed around the root of central incisors beneath mucosal tissue and twisted in rostral mandible. Using interrupted suture patterns, the mucosa sutured. Mucosal color returned to normal immediately after surgery and after 2 month follow wound was healed and calf was able to eat normally.

Clinical Relevance- The recommended method for reduction of fractures extending caudal to fourth incisor is to place wire at the base of the teeth and passing and twisting it around the first cheek teeth or at drilled hole in the interdental space. Wire can slip, break, cut the mucosa or interrupt blood circulation if not placed properly. Method was modified; leaving only the twisted part out, reducing the risk of slippage or breakage, easier placement, less malocclusion, and giving more reliable stabilization.

Key Words- Mandible fracture, Orthopedic wire, Calf

References

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Poster Presentation

Claw Lesions following FMD in a Dairy Herd

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Objective- Evaluation claw complications following FMD in a dairy herd.

Animals- This study was done in a dairy farm with 800 milking cows.

Procedures- Foot and Mouth disease occurred in the farm about a month before start of this study. Hoof injuries based on "a comprehensive claw regions" was recorded. Total of 134 in 34 cows treated during the study (the average of 3.94 injuries per cow).

Results- Most injuries were recorded in the zero zone of the hooves (55% of the affected cows).

The lowest incidence was recorded in zone 7 (3%). Incidence of the lesions in zones 10, 9, 4, 6 recorded as 47, 41, 38 and 32 percent respectively.

Conclusion and Clinical Relevance- Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) is a highly contagious and usually acute affliction of cloven-hoofed animals and camelids cause by a virus of family Picornaviridae. In cloven-hoofed livestock the disease is usually characterized by high morbidity, low mortality and the development of vesicles and erosion in the mucosa of the mouth and skin of interdigital spaces and coronary bands.

The high incidence of FMD in productive parts of horny tissues following opportunistic injuries such as interdigitalphlegmon are reasons for high activity of the virus or its products in coronary band and surrounding skin of hooves. Zone 9 lesions at the top of coronary band are one of this type of lesions. In some cases, especially in interdigital it makes more complications that may result to vertical cracks and excessive granulation tissue in zone 12. Complications of FMD lesions in hooves should be controlled otherwise problems may lead to early culling of the animal. It should be noted that many of lesions and complications may arise long time after onset of the disease.

Key Words- FMD, Hoof, Cow, Interdigital Phlegmon, Digital dermatitis

References

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Poster Presentation

Evaluation the Distribution of Injuries in Different Bovine White Line Zones

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Objective- To evaluate the distribution of injuries in different bovine white line zones

Design- The objective of this study was to evaluate the distribution of injuries in different zones of white line in dairy cow.

Animals- The study was conducted in a dairy farm with 900 milking cows

Procedures- The cows were milked three times a day, kept in free stalls with sand, with 36 litres per day