



Incidence of foreign bodies affection, and its treatment in ruminants referred to AL-Muthanna Veterinary Hospital

Ali Abbas Ajeel ^{1*}; Zainb Hasan Hadi

¹ Department of surgery/ College of Veterinary Medicine/ Al Muthanna University/ Iraq

ARTICLE INFO

Received: 12.12.2019

Revised: 12.01.2020

Accepted: 17.01.2020

Publish online: 27.02.2020

*Corresponding author:

Ali Abbas Ajeel

Email address:

draliabbas1972@yahoo.com

Abstract

This study was intended to study the incidence of foreign bodies' affection and its treatment in ruminants. The study was included twenty-six (12 cows, 5 ewes, and 9 does) clinical cases referred to AL-Muthanna Veterinary Hospital between October 2018 and April 2019. The average age of ewe and doe was 1-2 years, while the age of cow was between 4-5 years.

The restraint of animals depends upon the used operative site and animal species. The surgery was performed both in standing and lying down positions. Sheep and goats are restrained in

right lateral recumbency with both forelegs and both hind legs tied separately in the ventrolateral and low-flank approaches. However, the operation was down in standing position with left flank in cows. The sedation was done, but the animals kept in the anxious condition. A 2% Xylazine Hydrochloride 0.03 to 0.1 mg/kg IM, was used as a sedative for the cow. A local anesthetic linear infiltration of the flank with 2% Lidocaine Hydrochloride was done for all cows. The foreign bodies were found in the rumen and reticulum associated with traumatic reticuloperitonitis. A various large number of non-metallic foreign bodies (15-20 kg) were removed from the cow's rumen (polyethylene bags, nylon ropes, electrical wires, clothes, leather pieces, socks, glasses, bones), while in does and ewes the weight of foreign bodies was (4-6kg). Metallic objects (springs, nails, coins, wire, spoons, hair clips, screws) were also found in some cases. However, metallic objects in five cows were found penetrating the wall of the reticulum, resulting in traumatic reticuloperitonitis. In some cases, nails were entangled in the reticular mucosa and remained hanging inside the reticulum. Most of these objects were located in the anteroventral part of the reticulum.

In conclusion, various large numbers of foreign bodies were detected in rumen and reticulum in this study. Moreover, some of these foreign bodies were penetrating, while others were found accumulated in the rumen. A great economic significance was associated with these cases and led to reduced production and productivity of affected animals. Ingestion of metallic and non-metallic foreign bodies by cattle was the most important not only because of its mortality and morbidity but also it contributes a lot to animal output and the most of the non-metallic foreign bodies lodged in rumen while metallic foreign bodies lodged in the reticulum.

To Cite this article: Ali Abbas Ajeel; Zainb Hasan Hadi. (2019). Incidence of foreign bodies affection, and its treatment in ruminants referred to AL-Muthanna Veterinary Hospital. (2019). MRVSA. 8 (3): 20-31.

Doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22428/mrvsa-2019-0083-04>.

Keywords: Does, Foreign bodies, cow, sheep, AlMuthanna, traumatic reticuloperitonitis, Veterinary Hospital.