

Surgical Management of Intestinal Intussusception in a Bull

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Abstract

The communication reports intestinal intussusception in a bull with history of instant colic and no faeces afterward. The case was diagnosed and successfully treated surgically.

Keywords: Bull; intussusception; laparotomy; nerve block

Introduction

Intussusception is an invagination of a portion of intestine (intussusceptum) into the lumen of adjacent bowel (intussuscipten). Intussusception in cattle may result from problems that alter normal intestinal peristalsis including enteritis, intestinal parasitism, abscess or hematoma, neoplasia and sudden dietary changes. The most common location of Intussusception is small intestine.

History and Diagnosis

A Non-descript seven years old bull was presented with history of acute colic a week ago, anorexia and no faeces. On per-rectal examination, mucoid tarry black faeces (Fig. 1) were seen and no intestinal mass could be confirmed. But on owner's consent, laparotomy was decided to confirm intestinal Intussusception. Other parameters like temperature, heart rate along with respiration rate were normal.



Fig.1: Black pasty faeces



Fig. 2: Resecting Intussusceptum

surgery in standing position. Local infiltration anesthesia with 2% Lignocaine using inverted-L block was given at the incision site. On exploration, Intussusceptum was exteriorised, resected (Fig. 2) and end to end anastomosis of intestine was done using 3-0 catgut in Lambert Cushing suture pattern. Muscles and skin were sutured in routine using Vicryl-0 and Nylon respectively (Fig. 3). The surgical wound was sprayed with Aluspray-AWD^a after surgery (Fig. 4). Post-operative follow up was done with Inj. Dicrysticin-S^b 2.5 gm IM for 5 days, Inj. Zobid-M^b 10 ml IM for 3 days, Inj. Rumeric^c 10 ml IM for 3 days; IV fluids RL 1 lit, D 10 3 lit, Metrogyl^d 600 ml daily for 3 days with Laxatives and Probiotics.



Fig. 3: Skin suturing



Fig. 4: After surgery



Fig. 5: Sutures removed 12th day

Procedure

Upper right flank region was prepared for aseptic

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- a - Brand of Vetoquinol Ltd., Mumbai
- b - Brand of Zenex Animal Health, Ahmedabad
- c - Brand of Virbac Animal Health, Mumbai
- d - Brand of JB Chemical and Pharmaceuticals, Ahmedabad

Summary

The bull passed feces within 6 hours post surgery, sutures were removed after 12 days and an uneventful recovery was noticed (Fig. 5).

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