Acute Tympany and Death in a 27 Days Old Calf Caused by Trichobezoar

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Abstract: A 27-day old, female Holstein calf was died immediately after the intake of colostrums with acute tympany and hypersalivation. Calf was subjected for post-mortem examination and revealed oval shaped trichobezoar at the pylorus of the stomach.

Keywords: Calf, tympany, trichobezoar

1. Introduction

A bezoar is a mass found trapped in the gastrointestinal tract usually in the stomach. According to its content, there are several types of bezoar, including; lactobezoar, pharmacobezoars, phytobezoars, diospyrobezoar and trichobezoar containing inspissated milk, masses of drugs, indigestible plants, unripe persimmons and hair, respectively (Hasunuma et al., 2011). Trichobezoars were formed after ingestion of hair and were sometimes covered by a deposit of inorganic salts. The surface of hairball was uneven and present as sharp projection. (Mesaric and Modic, 2007). Trichobezoars were round or oval masses that formed by animal licking themselves or each other and one of the other cause was Nutrition with mineral deficiency (Brooks et al., 1984). The calf breast sucking, instead of drinking milk with bottle, was liable to hair ingestion. Particularly in cold climates, due to shaggy hair

2. Materials and Methods

A 27-day old, female Holstein calf was died immediately after the colostrum intake was approximately 4 liters with acute tympany and hypersalivation in akshayakalpaldiary farm. A detailed post-mortem examination revealed oval shaped hair ball (fig-1) around 7 cm length at the pylorus and approximately 7-8 liters of frothy milk and small hairs in stomach was (fig-2) noticed.

3. Results and Discussion

Trichobezoars were round masses that they form by animals licking themselves or each other. One of the other causes of the trichobezoar formation was nutrition with mineral deficiency (Brookset al., 1984). The calf breast sucking, instead of drinking milk with bottle, was liable to hair ingestion. Particularly in cold climates, due to shaggy hair
coat, licking each other in calves is the main cause of the hair ingestion resulting in the trichobezoar formation (Jelinski et al., 1996). In ruminants they occur in the forestomachs and abomasum. They may obstruct the pylorus, but rarely cause problems in the intestine. They are much lighter then true enteroliths. Bezoars in animals were usually not significant until they completely obstruct the gut. They may act like a ball valve to the opening of a narrow passage. They may, however, lead to organomegaly due to the mineral deficiency.

References


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