

*Short communication*

Successful Retrieval of Cervical Oesophageal Foreign Body in Two Cross bred Cows

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ABSTRACT

A six-year-old female cross breed jersey and seven-year-old cross breed Holstein Frisian cows were presented with bloat, respiratory distress and profuse salivation. On physical examination foreign body were identified at cervical part of the oesophagus. Under xylazine sedation foreign body (Beet root) were removed manually from both cows. Physical examination and early presentation of the case made successful retrieval and recovery.

Key Words: Cow, Cervical oesophagus, Foreign body.

INTRODUCTION

The oesophagus is divided into three parts: cervical, thoracic and abdominal oesophagus. The common condition of oesophagus in ruminants is foreign body obstruction and other less common conditions are oesophageal stricture, perforations, diverticulum and mega oesophagus (Kavin *et al*, 2021). Intraluminal obstruction of oesophagus usually occurs in ruminants when foreign object in form of large feed stuff (Phytobezoars) medicated bolus, trichobezoars and pieces of leather/rubber are most commonly lodged either at the cranial aspect of cervical oesophagus or the thoracic inlet or at the base of heart (Gosai *et al*, 2020). Causes of oesophageal obstruction in cattle include rexin, Coconuts, cloth and palm kernel (Pund *et al*, 2018). This present paper discusses successful retrieval of Foreign body (Beet root) in two cross breed cattle.

CASE HISTORY AND CLINICAL EXAMINATION

The animals were brought from Tirupur to Veterinary Clinical Complex, Pedhappampatti with

a history of bloat, respiratory distress and profuse salivation. Clinical examination revealed normal rectal temperature, respiratory rates 46 breaths / min and heart beat 104 beats /min. The animal was coughing at regular intervals. A high-pitched ping was heard on auscultation and percussion of the left Para lumbar fossa due to free gas bloat. Movable spherical ball like structure were palpated at the level of cervical oesophagus it was confirmed as choke. After confirmation, Probang were inserted to relieve the free gas but obstructed foreign body were unable to push into the reticulum so it was removed manually as per standard protocol.

TREATMENT AND DISCUSSION

Inj. Xylazine 0.05mg per kg BW intramuscularly (Kavin *et al*, 2021) administered initially for sedation after 30 min. Butlers gag was placed in the oral cavity and ingested beet root was removed manually with mild traction (Fig.1, a2 & 3). The following treatment was given Inj. Meloxicam 0.5mg per kg BW, Inj. Strepto penicillin 5g and Chlorpheniramine Maleate @0.5 mg/Kg body

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Fig.1. Placing of Buttlers Gag to remove the Foreign body



Fig.2 & 3 Foreign Body (Beet Root)

weight intramuscularly sid for a period of 3 days for pain if any during traction, to avoid secondary bacterial infection and to prevent the release of histamine, respectively (Gosai *et al*, 2020) Both cows were recovered completely after a week with normal appetite. Bovines are frequently affected by oesophageal obstruction than other animals and is attributable to their greedy nature and peculiar indiscriminate feeding habits (Das *et al*, 2019). As in this case Oesophageal obstruction commonly occurs in the cervical part of oesophagus. 80% of obstruction were reported in cervical part (Hofmeyr, 1974 and Veena *et al*, 2000). It caused by variety of objects like phytobezoars, vegetables, coconut, mango, rubber and leather material etc. (Viswanatha *et al*, 2012). An Intraluminal esophageal obstruction (choke) are more common in crossbred cows because of indiscriminate eating behaviour (Mahesh *et al*, 2016).

CONCLUSION

Aspiration Pneumonia and septic pleuropneumonia may be complications of esophageal obstruction, especially in chronic cases. Chronic esophageal obstruction (>24 hours) may be associated with pressure necrosis of the esophageal mucosa because of prolonged contact with the foreign body. Circumferential mucosal damage may contribute to esophageal stricture. Timely removal of foreign body either surgical or nonsurgical method is essential to avoid this kind of complications.

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