

## Omasal Rupture in a Cross Bred Cattle- A Field Report

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### Introduction

In bovine, the omasum is a spherical to ovoid organ situated to the right of the midline in the middle third of the abdomen (Nickel et al., 1987). Although the omasum is involved in many disorders of the gastrointestinal tract, clinical signs due to omasal dysfunction are seldom observed, and primary diseases of the omasum, such as omasal impaction and omasitis, are rare (Radostits et al., 2007, Dirksen 2002). There are a few diseases of the omasum, the most common of them is the omasal impaction. Omasal impaction as a clinical entity is difficult to define and is usually diagnosed at necropsy. It is reputed to occur when feed is tough and fibrous (Radosits et al., 2007). In this study, the clinical signs of omasal impaction were recorded and the necropsy changes are demonstrated in cows affected with omasal impaction. The omasal impaction was confirmed after Post mortem examination.

### History and clinical examination

A 4 years old primiparous cross bred Hostein Friesian cow was presented with a history of pyrexia, anorexia and cessation of defecation. On clinical examination revealed 104 degree celcius, enlarged peripheral lymphnodes and the ruminal movement reduced with weakness

in the ruminal contractility. In the peripheral blood smears showed anaplasma marginale. Animal was treated with 2000ml of 5 % Dextrose Normal saline and Oxytetracycline @20 mg/ kg body weight through intra venous route. Rumenotorics were administered orally. Animal was not responded to the treatment and laid down in lateral recumbancy and started paddling of all legs. Both the legs were stiff in nature. On rumen palpation, doughy in consistency and pit on pressure was seen. On second day animal was died.



**Fig.1 Omasal rupture**

### Necropsy findings and Discussion

On necropsy findings revealed contents of rumen was more fibrous and dry in condition. Peritoneum was splashed with oamsal contents. Omasum was ruptured. Omasum showed about 1000 grms of sand.

The crossbred heifer was tied in a shed with mud floor till their pregnancy period. After calving animal was shifted to

the milking animal shed where the floor was concrete in nature. Sand present the omasum might be acquired from the mud flooring during which it had severe pica. Deficiency of essential macro mineral like Calcium and Phosphorous will play a major role in pica condition. (Naci Ocal et al 2008). Depraved appetite is seen when cattle consume nonfeed materials such as dirt, sand, fine stone, and many other substances for no apparent reason. Many suggest that these habits can be explained on the basis of nutrient deficiency, but this has not been confirmed by research. One possible explanation for this habit is that such cattle are “bored.”(Siegmund, 1986)

### **Conclusion**

Taking the status of lactation, pregnancy and milk yield of the dairy cattle into consideration, rations should be supplemented according to mineral deficiency in soil and plants that may prevent the onset of pica, which is an important predisposing factor for omasal rupture.

### **References**

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