Clinical and haematobiochemical changes in cattle with oesophageal disorders

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The study was carried with twelve apparently healthy animals and thirty seven cattle with oesophageal disorders. These animals were subjected to physical examination, haematobiochemical, radiography of oesophagus and oesophagoscopy. Oesophageal dilatation, oesophageal foreign body and oesophagitis were noticed in 37.84 %, 45.95 %, and 16.21 % of cases respectively. The predominant clinical signs noticed in cattle with oesophageal disorders included salivation, tachypnoea, anorexia, bloat, regurgitation and extended head and neck. The salient clinical signs noticed in cattle with oesophageal dilatation were regurgitation, salivation and tachypnoea. Stomach tube could be easily passed in to the rumen. Anorexia, extended head and neck, tachypnoea were the predominant clinical signs in cattle with oesophageal foreign body. Palpation of the cervical oesophagus revealed foreign body in 76.47 per cent of animals with oesophageal foreign body. Cattle with oesophagitis exhibited anorexia and regurgitation as the salient clinical signs. Cattle with choke had highly significant elevation of mean packed cell volume and creatinine phosphokinase compared to that of the respective control mean. There was a significant leucocytosis with neutrophilia in cattle with oesophageal dilatation when compared to that of respective control mean.