

## Trichobezoars Induced Abomasal Impaction in a Mecheri Sheep

N. Arulnathan<sup>1</sup> and C. Bandeswaran

Mecheri Sheep Research Station, Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Pottaneri – 636 453, Salem District, Tamil Nadu.

(Received : 29-11-2012; Accepted : 02-02-2013)

The intraluminal obstruction of gastrointestinal tract of large and small ruminants especially cattle, sheep and goats are commonly caused by bezoars (phytobezoar or trichobezoar). The obstruction due to these foreign bodies leads to indigestion, lack of defecation, development of toxæmic condition and ultimately death. Many number of hair balls in the rumen, reticulum and abomasums in a goat were recorded by William *et al.*, (2000). A wide range of foreign bodies including bezoars were reported in the gastro intestinal tract of large and small ruminants by Remi-Adewunmi *et al.*, (2004). Phytobezoars have been found to be fatal in bullocks, small ruminants and wild animals (Veeraiah, 2008). The present paper describes a case of abomasal trichobezoars induced impaction in a Mecheri Sheep.

### Case History and Observations

A three year old Mecheri ewe in Mecheri Sheep Research Station, Pottaneri was brought by the shepherd with the complaint of decreased

appetite, not taking feed/grazing properly and isolated during grazing hours from the flock, weight loss, decreased faecal output, lethargy and apparent depression for past two days. The animal kept under observation, with anorexia not voiding faeces. Absence of defecation, abdominal straining, progressive bloat or abdominal distension was noted.

### Treatment and Discussion

The sheep was treated symptomatically with antibiotics, antihistamines, anti spasmotic, anti bloat and appetite stimulants. The animal did not respond to the treatments and finally died on the fourth day. Post mortem was carried to find the cause of death. Grossly the animal appeared dehydrated with poor body condition. Rumen and reticulum were impacted with cud. Near pyloric end of abomasums six bezoars of varied sizes (two in large size and other four in medium sizes) blocking the entry to lumen of the intestine were recovered (Fig 1 and Fig 2).



**Fig 1.** Trichobezoars detected in the abomasum of Mecheri sheep



**Fig 2.** Trichobezoars recovered in a Mecheri sheep

<sup>1</sup>Corresponding author : Email : drarulnutri@gmail.com

Grossly the abomasum was inflamed with oedematous folds leaving erythymatus patches. Daryoush Mohajeri *et al.*, (2012) reported the inflammatory lesions in the abomasums in the slaughtered sheep in the Tabriz abattoir in which abomasal bezoars were recorded. Shakila and Devasena (2000) recovered abomasal trichobezoars from a spotted Deer which was reared on a diet mostly consisting of tamarind leaves without concentrate. Shilpa *et al.*, (2012) reported abomasums trichobezoars in a chinkara maintained on greens, concentrates and ad lib water. In this present report, bezoars were recovered from a sheep which was reared under semi intensive system of management by grazing in the established silvipasture and concentrate supplementation in the evening. In this case the impactions of abomsum lead to anorexia and bloat with subsequent of toxaemia

and death. This statement correlated with Mital (2004).

### References

- Daryoush Mohajeri, Yousef Doustar, Ali Rezaii, Mehrdad Nazeri (2012) Asian J. Exp. Biol. Sci. 3(1) : 66.
- Mital, S.K., Shrivastav, A.B. and Shrivastav, P. (2004) Zoo's Print Journal, 19(9) : 1618.
- Remi-Adewunmi, B.D., Gwang, E.O. and Oswinowo, A.O. (2004) Nig. Vet. J.,25 : 32.
- Shakila, S. and Devasana, B. (2000) Indian Vet. J. 77 : 270.
- Shilpa, V.T., Chittappa, B.C., Arshad Ahmad Dar, Giridhar, P. and Renukaprasad, C. (2012) Indian Vet. J. 89(10) : 101.
- Veeraiiah, G., Srinivas, M. and Lakshmi Rani, N. (2008) Buff. Bulletin, 27(2) : 185.
- William, B.J., Roa, G.D.J., George, R.S., Jayaprakash, R., Ameerjan, K., Dharmaceelan, S. and David, W.P.A. (2000) Indian Vet. J. 77 : 332.

### IVJ TARIFF FOR BOOK REVIEW

1. Two numbers of each book - one for sending to the reviewing expert and the other for IVJ Library - should be submitted.
2. A Review charge of Rs. 1000/- for the expert for each book should be paid in advance.
3. For the review of each book at least one advertisement - preferring any one of the three types of advertisement as per the IVJ advertisement tariff - should be given either for the book or for the publisher as you decide.
4. All payments should be by DD or Multicity cheque drawn in favour of the Editor, Indian Veterinary Journal" - payable at Chennai.
5. Review of the book will be as per the Reviewing Expert is not more than 2 pages of IVJ.
6. Review time - a minimum of one month from the date of receipt of the book and the payment.
7. Publication of the Review - Earliest issue immediately after the receipt of the review.

- **Editor**