

**STUDIES ON ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC CHANGES IN
HAEMORRHAGIC GASTROENTERITIS
IN CANINES**



G. VANANGAMUDI, B.V.Sc.,
(I.D. Number 398)

Thesis submitted
in part fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of
MASTER OF VETERINARY SCIENCE
in
CLINICAL MEDICINE AND THERAPEUTICS
to the
Tamilnadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University

**DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL MEDICINE AND THERAPEUTICS
MADRAS VETERINARY COLLEGE
TAMILNADU VETERINARY AND ANIMAL SCIENCES UNIVERSITY
MADRAS
1991**

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled, "STUDIES ON ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC CHANGES IN HAEMORRHAGIC GASTROENTERITIS IN CANINES" submitted in part fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of MASTER OF VETERINARY SCIENCE IN CLINICAL MEDICINE AND THERAPEUTICS to the Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Madras, is a bonafide research work carried out by Thiru. G. VANANGAMUDI under my supervision and guidance and that no part of this thesis has been submitted for the award of any other degree, diploma or fellowship of other similar titles or prizes and that the work has not been published in part or full in any scientific or popular Journal or Magazine.

Date: 5-6-91

Place:

Approved

Chairman :

Member 1 :

Member 2 :

Date : 5/8/91

External Examiner:


(Dr. P. DHANAPALAN)

CHAIRMAN


(Dr. P. DHANAPALAN)


(Dr. V. GNANAPRAKASAM)


(Dr. A. BINDU MADHAV)



ABSTRACT

STUDIES ON ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC CHANGES IN HAEMORRHAGIC GASTROENTERITIS IN CANINES

By

Name and Degree : G. VANANGAMUDI, B.V.Sc.,
Chairman : Dr.P. DHANAPALAN, M.V.Sc., Ph.D.,
Associate Professor
Department of Clinics
Madras Veterinary College
Tamil Nadu Veterinary and
Animal Sciences University.

Electrocardiogram findings in lead II were studied in apparently healthy dogs as well as dogs with Haemorrhagic gastroenteritis.

Fifty dogs with clinical signs of haemorrhagic gastroenteritis brought to the Madras Veterinary College hospital were classified into three groups, based on the red blood cell count.

Group I : Dogs with RBC count of 2.5 million/cumm and below.

Group II : Dogs with RBC count of 2.5 million to 5 million/cumm.

Group III : Dogs with RBC count of 5 million/cumm and above.

Fifteen dogs were used as control animals.

Haematology, biochemical, faecal sample analysis and electrocardiographic examination were carried out in clinical cases as well as in control animals.

The electrocardiogram in conjunction with physical and laboratory examination was useful in ascertaining the electrolyte imbalance and cardiac manifestations of the animals suffering from haemorrhagic gastroenteritis. The Electrocardiogram recording during haemorrhagic gastroenteritis revealed alterations in P-QRS-T complex, elevation/depression/slurring of S-T segment.