

CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF ULCERATIVE THELITIS IN BUFFALOES (5 CASES)

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ABSTRACT

Ulcerative thelitis is the inflammation of the teat and ulceration of the outer skin of the teats, there will be acute inflammation at early stage of the disease subsequently there will be thickening, narrowing and closure of the teat canal, causing improper drainage of milk from the affected teat. In later stages there will be sloughing of the skin over the teats and falling of the entire teat itself leading loss of milk production. In the present study the wounds were cleaned with povidone iodine animals were treated with a broad-spectrum antibiotic (enrofloxacin), Antioxidant injection (vit-E and selenium), antihistamine injection (Zeet) and spray Budocort 200 mcg were used. Three buffaloes showed the signs of improvement after 5 days of treatment.

Keywords: *Bubalus bubalis*, buffaloes, teat, antibiotic, antioxidant, antihistamine and steroid

HISTORY AND CLINICAL SIGN'S

Five buffaloes were presented to department of Veterinary Clinical Complex (VCC) Veterinary College, Nandinagar Bidar (KVAFSU), with the history of swelling of teats, presence of blisters and sloughing of skin over the teats, decreased milk yield and parturiated a week to month back. On clinical examination hot painful swelling of teats along with the fibrous swelling of the teat canal was noticed. while in two cases sloughing of skin that covered with a dark coloured scab. For all the cases the vital parameters viz., body temperature, respiration rate and pulse rate were within the normal range. The haematological parameters were also found normal. The milk from the affected teats was normal in colour and consistency, and California mastitis test was done the results were negative for mastitis. In three cases the sloughing of teat skin along with the exudation of serum was seen. The disease was clinically diagnosed as ulcerative thelitis.

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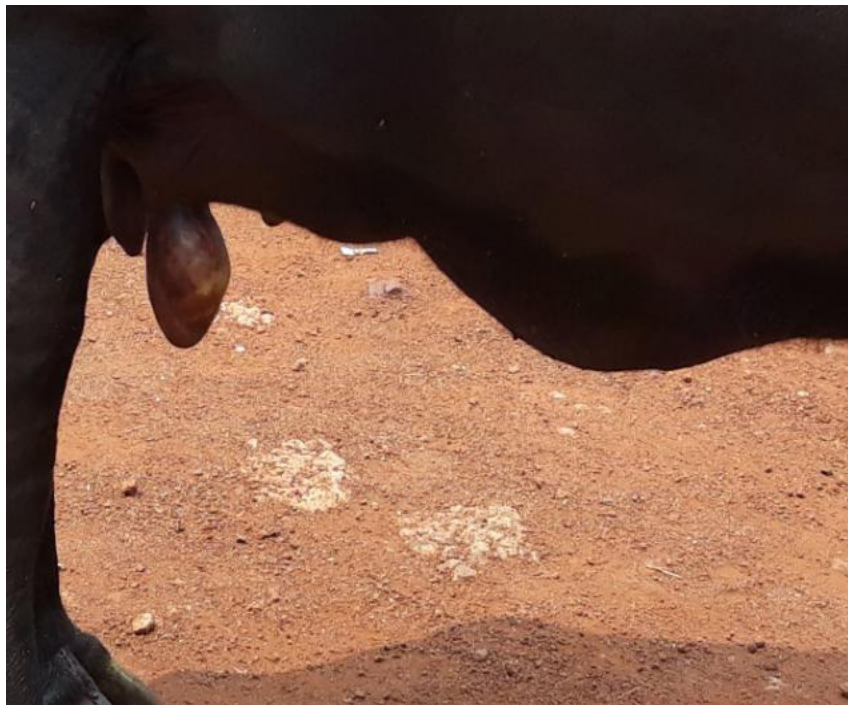


Figure 1. Ulceration of the affected teat (A); improvement in condition (B).

DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

Diagnosis was done based on the history of swelling and presence of erosive lesions on the teats the disease is thought to be viral origin *i.e.* Bovine Herpes Virus 2 (BHV-2). As there is no specific drug available for the effective treatment of viral disease, we have treated the case with broad spectrum antibiotic along with the supportive therapy. Therapeutic protocol includes, enrofloxacin (5 mg/kg. B.wt intramuscular route), vit-E and selenium injection 10 ml (subcutaneous route alternate days), chlorpheniramine maleate 12ml daily intramuscular route, and a spray budocort 200 mcg, was used for application on the swollen teats twice a day. The animals were showing reduction in swelling and redness from 2nd day, the therapy was continued for 5 days and noticed shrinkage of teat skin, reduction in size, inflammation and pain. Three animals shown complete recovery in five days.

DISCUSSION

Ulcerative thelitis was diagnosed clinically on the basis of formation of ulcers, swelling and erosion of teat skin of the animals (Radostitis *et al.*, 2007). Sharma *et al.* (1998); Malleswara Rao *et al.* (2003) also described the same clinical sings in bovine herpes thelitis of buffaloes in India. Shukriti Sharma and Krishan Baldev Singh (2006) were reported no signs of systemic disease, and the milk of affected animals was negative for mastitis. For the treatment Anistamin (Chlorpheniramine maleat) and Melonex (Meloxicam) were used to reduce the inflammatory signs and pain. Chlorpheniramine maleate antihistaminic was used in affected buffaloes and shown improvement

from condition. Similar fnding was recorded by (Sankaram and Kotayya, 1977; Mouli, 1991). With a wide variety of inhibitory effects against numerous cell types (such as mast cells, eosinophils, neutrophils, macrophages, and lymphocytes) and mediators implicated in allergic and non-allergic induced inflammation, budocort had stronger anti-inflammatory efficacy than cortisol. (Eyre, 1978; Brattsand, 1990). Vitamin E and selenium's beneficial effects on infected buffaloes may be due to an enzyme with antioxidant properties. Long recognized as a biological natural antioxidant, glutathione peroxidase is a crucial component of the cellular antioxidant system in the majority of mammalian cells (Radostits *et al.*, 2007). When these medications were administered, the teat size returned to normal. The results are in agreement with the findings of Satbige *et al.* (2022). Out of 5 buffaloes treated 3 buffaloes recovered from the disease, the Budocort along with Vit. E and Selenium was used for the control of ulcerative thelitis to mastitis

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