# DOWNLOAD PDF BOVINE OBSTETRICS

## Chapter 1 : Bovine Obstetrics

*Image: Image Description: Normal Bovine Birth: History: Goals of Obsterical Operations: Forced Extraction: Shoulder Lock: Direction of Pull: Cartoon Tractor.*

The white outline in all subsequent photos represents the uterus. The first step in obstetrics is to make sure the cow is restrained in a safe place for both her and you. Make sure that if she goes into recumbence, that she can breathe! It always best to tie the tail out of the way and then wash the vulva and yourself before proceeding on with the examination. Always use plenty of lubrication to make things easier for you, the cow and the calf. Trying to do things without proper lubrication can make the extraction much more difficult and tire you out quickly. Commercial lubricants work well, as does ivory liquid, but soaps can wash away the normal lubricants provided by the amniotic and chorioallantoic fluids. It is often helpful to pass a large bore tube into the use and then use a stomach pump to pump 2 to 3 gallons of lubricant into the uterus and around the fetus. Preparation If both front legs and the head are in the correct position, then you must decide if the calf can pass through the birth canal. Do this by placing obstetrical chains on the forelegs assuming they are forelegs from the same calf Ideally the chains should come over the top of the fetlocks, not the sides or bottoms. Remember to rotate the calf about when pulling so the calf is passing through the birth canal at the maximum diameter of the canal the canal is oval, not round. Position Anterior - 3 point traction The same type of criterion can be used if the calf is coming backwards yes, it is OK to pull a calf backwards, as long as it is right side up. If the hocks can be presented outside the vulva with 2 or 3 people pulling, then the calf should come out. It is acceptable to use fetal extractors calf pullers if this criterion is followed. If you do not follow these pull-no pull criteria then you will try to pull calves that are too large to fit through the birth canal and end up killing dam and calf. If only feet are presented, then you must decide if they are front or back feet Front feet have 4 joints that flex in the same direction coffin, pastern, fetlock, and carp us before the elbow goes the opposite direction. The back leg has only 3 joints that flex in the same direction coffin, pastern, fetlock before the hock goes in the other direction. This seemingly academic procedure can save you much agony and embarrassment. If the legs are back legs, then pull using the pull-no pull criterion. The tail head may have to be pushed down in order to not engage and stop the delivery. If the legs are front legs, make sure they are from the same calf by tracing them back to the same body. Now you have to find the head. A lateral head deviation is the most common head postural problem. You can sometimes get the head out by placing your hand under the jaw and pulling never put your hand inside the mouth as the teeth are very sharp and will cut your hand. The second best way is to put your thumb and forefinger it the eye sockets and pull. To successfully do any OB procedure it is imperative that you repel the calf in order to give yourself more room to carry out your mutations. Repelling the calf while you do manipulations is an extremely important aspect of obstetrics that cannot be overemphasized. If you cannot get the head out manually while repelling, you may have to use eye hooks. Place the hook in the medial canthus of the far eye, repel the calf and pull on the head.

## Chapter 2 : Formats and Editions of Bovine obstetrics, [calendrierdelascience.com]

*Click below to view Dr. Ronnie Elmore's KSU images of bovine obstetrics. Click above to go to a Colorado State Web Page on calving. The normal delivery is made longitudinal, in the anterior presentation, dorsal sacral position, with bilateral foreleg extension (in other words the calf dives out right-side-up, head and front feet first).*

ShareCompartir Notes from the Field: Nguyen, MD1; Patricia L. An investigation was conducted to establish the existence of an outbreak, determine the etiology, evaluate risk factors, and recommend control measures. Patient symptoms, date of onset, and history of calf exposure suggested cryptosporidiosis. Infection with Cryptosporidium, a protozoa that causes watery diarrhea and is transmitted by infectious oocysts via the fecal-oral route 1 , is common among calves 2. Two calves used in the training sessions had been euthanized and frozen at  Approximately 28 hours later, the calves were thawed and detergent-washed by laboratory staff in accordance with standard protocols. Necropsies were performed on both animals on February 23, and revealed Cryptosporidium oocysts on an acid-fast stain of an intestine smear from one of the calves. Interviews revealed that 22 students had attended the training session. Sixteen students reported symptoms, including diarrhea 13 students , abdominal cramps 13 , nausea 12 , fatigue eight , vomiting seven , anorexia five , headache four , and chills or sweats four , lasting 2â€”10 days. Four symptomatic students submitted stool specimens. One case was confirmed by detection of Cryptosporidium oocysts using direct fluorescent antibody testing; the other 15 were classified as probable cases, based on CDC case definitions 1. To account for the possibility of other infectious etiologies, stool specimens were also tested for Giardia, Cyclospora cayetanensis, Isospora, Salmonella, Shigella, Escherichia coli, and Campylobacter; all tests were negative. The positive acid-fast stain from one of the calves and one of the students with a confirmed case implicated the obstetrics laboratory as the source of the outbreak. The bovine obstetrics laboratory personal protective equipment PPE protocol includes donning of gloves and coveralls before animal handling and cleaning boots and doffing of gloves and coveralls after animal handling, followed by 30 seconds of hand washing with warm water and soap. Face protection is not included in PPE protocols for this laboratory. Although all of the 22 students wore gloves during the training session, the number of students who removed their coveralls or washed their hands afterwards is unknown. At least four of the symptomatic students reported that they did not immediately doff their coveralls. Cryptosporidiosis outbreaks have been reported among veterinary students 4 , usually through contact with infected calves, and are associated with lapses in hygiene 5. In this outbreak, students were infected through contact with euthanized calves that had been frozen and thawed before the training session. Cryptosporidium oocysts can survive various environmental pressures, including extended exposures at temperatures as low as  This cluster highlights the importance of appropriate hygiene and proper animal cadaver handling. Since the likelihood of calves being infected with cryptosporidiosis is high, veterinary medical institutions should ensure that recommendations for PPE and proper hygiene techniques for students and staff are fully implemented. Prevalence and age-related variation of Cryptosporidium species and genotypes in dairy calves. Cryptosporidium also known as "Crypto". An outbreak of cryptosporidiosis among veterinary science students who work with calves. J Am Coll Health ; Outbreak of cryptosporidiosis among veterinary students. Survival of Cryptosporidium parvum oocysts under various environmental pressures. Appl Environ Microbiol ; Use of trade names and commercial sources is for identification only and does not imply endorsement by the U. Department of Health and Human Services. CDC is not responsible for the content of pages found at these sites. This conversion might result in character translation or format errors in the HTML version. Users are referred to the electronic PDF version http: An original paper copy of this issue can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. Contact GPO for current prices.

## Chapter 3 : Bovine obstetrics by Bruin, M. G. de Free Download. Read online books at calendrierdelascien

*Start studying Bovine Obstetrics. Learn vocabulary, terms, and more with flashcards, games, and other study tools.*

# DOWNLOAD PDF BOVINE OBSTETRICS

## Chapter 4 : Full text of "Bovine obstetrics"

*Excerpt. During coition the penis in all probability enters the cervical canal, and the semen is poured into the uterine cavity. The spermatozoa may reach the egg either by their own movement or the antiperistalsis of the uterus and tubes.*

## Chapter 5 : Details - Bovine obstetrics, - Biodiversity Heritage Library

*get the farmer to sit on the pelvis to keep the cow down, and the tail out of the way. support the uterus on a milk crate to keep it at vulval height.*

## Chapter 6 : Bovine Obstetrics by Bruin, M. G. De (Marcelis Gerrit De), online reading at calendrierdelascien

*This seems to be the first book on veterinary obstetrics to deal exclusively with the cow. It takes the conventional form of anatomy of the female genital system; physiology of pregnancy, parturition and the puerperium; pregnancy disorders, dystocia and postparturient disorders; obstetrical procedures.*

## Chapter 7 : Bovine Obstetrics by Wyman, Willy Edward Alexander online reading at calendrierdelascience.

*Under federal law, if you knowingly misrepresent that online material is infringing, you may be subject to criminal prosecution for perjury and civil penalties, including monetary damages, court costs, and attorneys' fees.*

## Chapter 8 : Handbook of bovine obstetrics.

*EMBED (for calendrierdelascience.com hosted blogs and calendrierdelascience.com item tags).*

## Chapter 9 : Bovine obstetrics : Bruin, M. G. de : Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming : Internet Archive

*Dystociaand Obstetrics. Causes of Dystocia Size and age of female Pelvic area. for single bovine calves Sheep and goats may take up to 2 hours if there are twins or.*