

CALL **1962**  
ANIMAL  
EMERGENCY

**EMRI GREEN**  
HEALTH SERVICES  
GVK Enterprise

# VET CARE

*Striving to Strengthen the Livestock Health*

Operating Emergency Veterinary Services in Public-Private Partnership  
mode with 1417 Mobile Veterinary Units

VOLUME 7

“पशुस्वास्थ्यं कल्याणं च अस्माकं धर्मः”

March-2024

Issue 1

## 1962 Partnering States



Government of  
Tamilnadu



Government of  
Telangana



Government of  
Gujarat



Government of  
Andhra Pradesh



उत्तराखण्ड राज्य  
Government of  
Uttarakhand



Government of  
Uttar Pradesh

অসম চৰকাৰ



Government of  
Assam



Government of  
Odisha



Government of  
Jharkhand

*“Towards saving the animals lives and bringing hope to the livestock owners”*



**Total of 1,41,45,710 Calls Answered**



**Responded to 1,12,91,810 Emergencies with a Fleet of 1417 Mobile Veterinary Units**



**Treated 1,31,18,598 Animal Patients Since Inception. Assisted 21,97,105 Surgeries, 5,39,705 Gynecological & Obstetrical Cases and Treated 1,03,81,788 Medical Emergencies by the Teams of Mobile Veterinary Clinics**



## Doorstep Veterinary Care on the Wheels...

India is rich in livestock biodiversity and has developed many specific breeds adapted to various climatic conditions. Dairy is the single-largest agri commodity in India that contributes around 5% to the national economy and employs 80 million dairy farmers directly.

With the increased animal population and development of breeds, there has been an evident increase in infectious diseases among the livestock animals. The most recent one is the outbreak of lumpy skin disease (LSD) in cattle across various states of India.

To prevent, control and eradicate livestock diseases, increase access to veterinary services, improve productivity from animals, boosting up of trade in livestock and poultry, and improve the socio-economic status of livestock and poultry farmers - Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Under Livestock Health and Disease control, implemented a scheme to provide veterinary services at the farmers' doorstep through Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs).

As a pioneer of these services, EMRI GHS (GVK Enterprise) has crossed serving 1.30 crore animal population in 8 different states of India since its inception to March'2024.

Our Collaborative efforts with the University of Wisconsin has successfully graced two international Veterinary training programmes at the head office and one Continuous Education Programme. We also have facilitated two - 'One Health' Programmes for the students of UW-Madison, USA in India.

Our passionate team of 1962 are doing impeccable work in the field of Veterinary medicine and saving thousands of voiceless animals in a day by providing the right veterinary care.

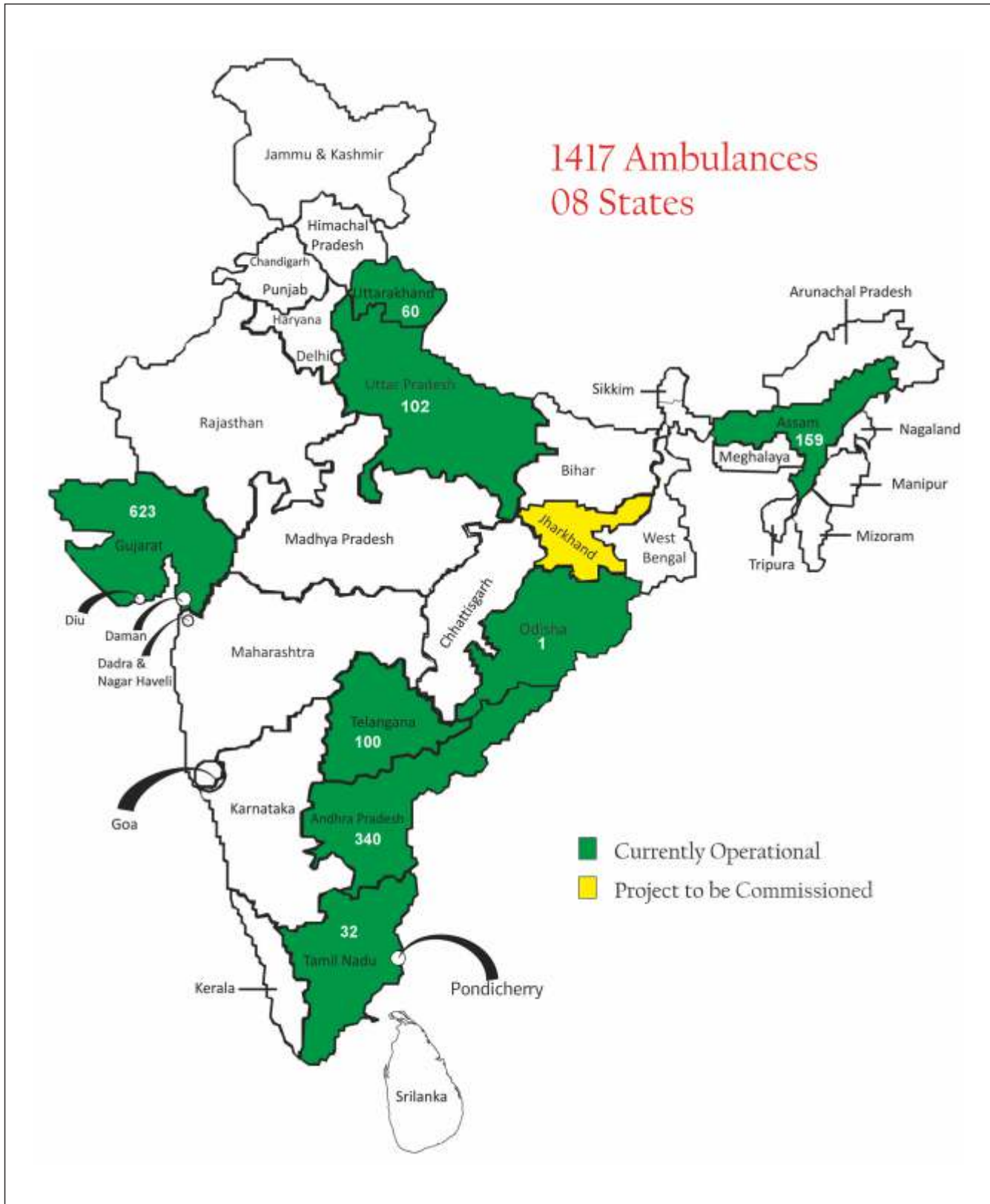
My heartfelt appreciations to our 1962 crew of EMRI GHS for their outstanding service and contributions to the animal welfare.

With Regards,

**K. Krishnam Raju**

Director - EMRI GHS (GVK Enterprise)

## FOOTPRINTS OF 1962 IN DIFFERENT STATES OF INDIA





- 108 Emergency Response Center handles over 250,000 calls daily.
- An impressive 97% of calls are answered within just 2 rings.



Neonatal Ambulance

- Initiated to lower neonatal mortality rates.
- Fully equipped (incubator- ventilator etc.) to facilitate the transfer of newborns between Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU) and Neonatal Intensive Care Units (NICU).



Drop-back Ambulance

- Initiated to reduce infant and maternal mortality rates.
- These ambulances are designed to transport pregnant women, mothers and newborn babies from home to hospital and hospital to home in sterile and safe environment.



Mobile Medical Unit (MMU)

- Mobile Medical Units(MMU) provide primary health care on wheels.
- Serve medical needs of individuals in remote areas.



Boat Ambulance

- Introduced for rapid response to medical emergencies in riverine regions.
- Provide critical healthcare support during floods.



Inter Facility Transfer (IFT)

- Primarily used to transit care patients from lower level to higher level hospitals in emergency situations.



Doli-palki

- This innovative approach is designed to carry emergency patients navigate hilly terrains or no road connectivity



- Health helpline services in non-emergency
- This telemedicine service offers information, advice, and counseling



- Implements "Dial 100 Police" service to combat crime and maintain societal peace and safety.
- It uses advanced technology to analyze calls, enhance information for rapid response, facilitate follow-up and expedite information sharing to different levels of law enforcement & prompt response.



- "Call 181" - Women Helpline is a dedicated service aimed at assisting women in distress.

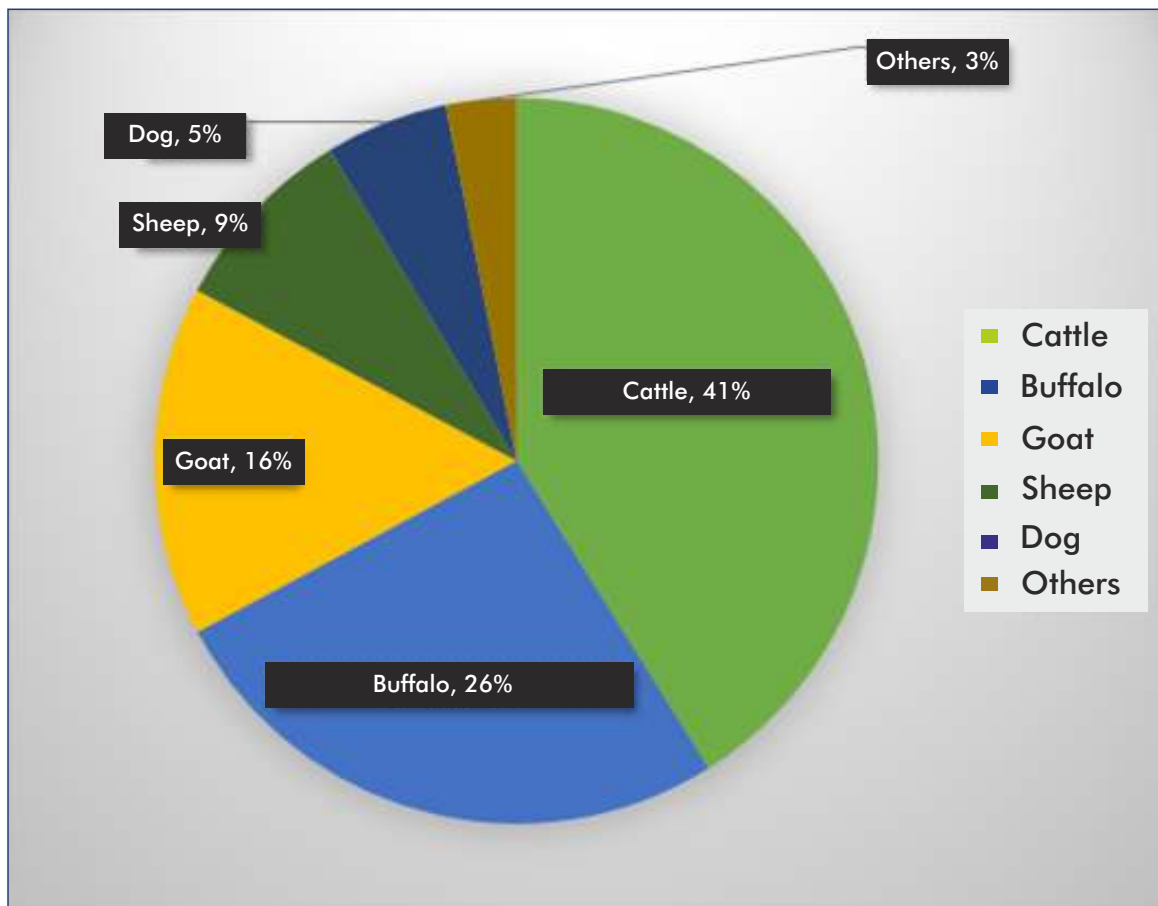


- Mobile Veterinary Units accessed through 1962 toll free no. provides doorstep point-of-contact- care (POCC) for livestock and stray animals.
- MVUs with Hydraulic lift to carry animals to veterinary facilities in few states.

### State wise progress since inception to March 2024

S.No.	Name of the State Government	Vehicles	Since Inception
1	Andhra Pradesh	340	7,77,575
2	Telangana	100	39,15,828
3	Tamilnadu	32	4,23,214
4	Uttarakhand	60	1,13,442
5	Gujarat	623	74,59,110
6	Uttar Pradesh	102	1,48,669
7	Assam	159	2,80,760
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,417</b>	<b>1,31,18,598</b>

### Species wise animals treated by 1962 since inception





## Star Performers from Jan to March - 2024

### BEST CASE AWARDEES FOR THE QUARTER

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2.	GUJARAT	RUMENOTOMY IN A COW	09
3.	ASSAM	MANAGEMENT OF UTERINE PROLAPSE IN A GOAT	10

### VET CARE BEST CASES FOR THE QUARTER

SL. NO	STATE	CASE CONDITION	PG NO
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5.	ASSAM	RUBBER POISONING IN CATTLE	12
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Not for profit organization operating under public private partnership mode.

## 1962 TEAM – TAMILNADU – KANCHIPURAM



### 1. MANAGEMENT OF LACERATED WOUND IN A COW

A lacerated wound is a cut or break in the skin caused by blunt trauma that exposes underlying soft tissue. Wounds in domestic animals may be encountered due to injury while fighting, animal/insect bites, injury due to barbed wire while grazing, accidents and blows. The problems associated with a wound arise due to an infection as toxins are released by the bacteria at the site leading to abscess, necrosis and slough etc., Superficial lacerations are shallow and heal well with minimal intervention such as cleansing, antibiotic ointment, and a bandage. Deep lacerations require a medical professional to clean the wound and close the wound edges with stitches or adhesive glue. Depending upon the nature of the wound, it is closed by bandages, sutures, and staples.

### MANAGEMENT OF LACERATED WOUND IN A COW

#### CASE DETAILS:

**District** : Kanchipuram  
**MVU** : JD OFFICE, Kanchipuram  
**Date** : 20/01/2024  
**Case ID** : 16525  
**Call Time** : 09:30  
**Doctor** : Dr. R. Pandiyan  
**Attendant** : Mr. D. Kirubakaran

A case was reported to our MVU with a history of accident. The animal was examined clinically and observed that there is a deep lacerated wound under the neck region of the animal.

Owner was explained about the procedure needs to be performed and the animal was prepared for the surgery. Under aseptic conditions, wound was cleaned and lavaged using normal saline to remove tissues and inorganic matter.

Under local infiltration of anaesthesia, the neck muscles were brought together and sutured followed by subcutaneous tissues and finally, the skin was opposed by simple interrupted pattern using non absorbable suture material.

The animal was kept under antibiotic and analgesics for a period of 5 days and advised the owner to follow post-operative wound care.

Sutures were removed after 15 days and animal seems to be completely recovered and healthy.

\* MVU- Mobile Veterinary Unit



Animal was presented with lacerated wound



During the treatment



Animal after complete recovery



## 1962 TEAM – GUJARAT – SABARKANTHA

### 2. RUMENOTOMY IN A COW



Rumenotomy is one of the most widely used surgical techniques for the diagnosis and treatment of different conditions related to abdomen in ruminants. It is the most preferable method of removing metallic and plastic foreign bodies from the rumen and reticulum. It is indicated for ruminal impaction, vagal indigestion, hardware disease, severe bloat, rumen acidosis and various forms of choke.

### RUMENOTOMY IN A COW

#### CASE DETAILS:

**District** : Sabarkantha  
**MVU** : Jaliya  
**Date** : 23/02/24  
**Case ID** : 43606  
**Call Time** : 12:35  
**Doctor** : Dr. Azajmahammad B Memon  
**DCH** : Mr. Bhagatsinh Solanki

During our scheduled visit, a farmer approached us with a complaint of enlarged abdomen, difficulty in breathing and discomfort in his animal. Examination revealed that the animal is having suspended ruminal movements, absence of rumination and suspected for the presence of foreign body / ruminal impaction.

The condition was well explained to the owner and we decided to perform exploratory laparotomy. After taking the owner's consent, we have performed rumenotomy by following all the aseptic precautions and recovered around 30 kgs of plastic and other indigestible materials from the rumen and provided supportive therapy including fluids, antibiotics, and analgesics to save the animal.

Surgery was successful and the animal started ruminating quickly after the surgery. We removed the skin sutures after 15 days of the surgery and the site was healed completely.



Surgical site preparation



During the Surgery – recovered around 50 Kgs of ruminal contents



Animal after complete recovery

## 1962 TEAM – ASSAM – KARIMGANJ



### 3. MANAGEMENT OF UTERINE PROLAPSE IN A GOAT

Prolapse of the uterus generally occurs immediately after or a few hours of parturition when the cervix is open and the uterus lacks tone. It is most common in the cow and ewe, less common in the doe goat, and rare in the mare. The condition is usually seen in mature females in the last trimester of pregnancy. Predisposing factors include increased intra-abdominal pressure, intra-abdominal fat, or rumen distention superimposed upon relaxation and softening of the pelvic girdle and associated soft-tissue structures in the pelvic canal and perineum. The prolapse is visible as a large mass protruding from the vulva, often hanging down below the animal's hock. The placenta may likely be retained during this period. Animals with uterine prolapse treated promptly recover without complication while delayed treatment could result in death of the animal.

## MANAGEMENT OF UTERINE PROLAPSE IN A GOAT

#### CASE DETAILS:

**District** : Karimganj  
**MVU** : Karimganj  
**Date** : 11/03/2024  
**Case ID** : 37517  
**Call Time** : 14:55  
**Doctor** : Dr. Sayed Nazrin Rumana Rahman  
**DCH** : Mr. Aminul Karim Chowdhury

A call was received from a farmer with a complaint of prolapse of the uterus in goat that had calved a day before. With this information, our MVU reached the location with the necessary medicines, equipment and examined the animal.

The prolapsed uterine mass was washed gently with normal saline and the foetal membrane was separated manually from the maternal caruncles. Herbal spray was applied to reduce the oedema of the prolapsed uterus. The mass was reduced and washed with potassium permanganate solution. The animal was kept in standing position and the prolapse mass was repositioned into the pelvic cavity by gentle handling and manipulations to avoid the uterine tears. After repositioning, vulvar retention sutures were applied. The animal was kept on broad spectrum antibiotic, analgesics for 5 days. The animal was also given a shot of tetanus toxoid to prevent catching tetanus infection



Animal was presented with uterine prolapse



During the treatment



Animal after complete repositioning

## 1962 TEAM – ANDHRA PRADESH – SRIKAKULAM



### 4. CAESAREAN SECTION IN A COW

Caesarean section is a widely used emergency operative technique for surgical delivery of cattle calves in dystocia affected cattle. Caesarean section is commonly being performed principally for uncorrectable uterine torsions and for delivery of foetal monsters. Other indications of caesarean section include inadequate cervical dilation, abnormal pelvic bone conformation, problems with uterine position or uterine function, abnormal calf position that is not correctable through vagina and presence of dead foetus.

### CAESAREAN SECTION IN A COW

#### CASE DETAILS:

**District** : Srikakulam  
**MVU** : Kotabommali  
**Date** : 05/03/2023  
**Case ID** : 153329  
**Call Time** : 08:45  
**Doctor** : Dr. Paila Mythri  
**Paravet** : Mr. Rohit

An emergency case with a complaint of Dystocia in cattle was assigned to our ambulance.

Physical examination revealed that there was a prolapsed uterus, straining with discharges. The uterus was repositioned, rope truss applied for retention and asked the owner to wait for 24 hours for the delivery.

After 24 hours, the animal hasn't delivered and observed that the fetus was positioned transversely. By repositioning the foetus we tried to retract manually but failed.

Owner was informed about the condition and advised for C-section. After discussing the risks involved in the procedure and taking consent from him we performed C-section and relieved a live fetus. The surgical site was sutured and applied antiseptic ointment. This was followed with fluid therapy, antibiotics, anti-histamines and NSAIDs.

After 8 days both the cow and calf were healthy and the sutures were removed from the cow



Animal was presented with prolapsed uterus



During the treatment



Healthy 8-day old live calf

## 1962 TEAM – ASSAM – BONGAIGAON



### 5. RUBBER POISONING IN CATTLE

The Indian rubber plant is a toxic tree closely related to the fig tree and ficus, which all contain two toxins; ficin and ficusin. Ficin is a proteolytic enzyme producing dermal and gastric irritation that also weakens the protein in the animal body. This is dangerous because protein is essential in building muscles and bones, repairing tissues, and creating hormones. Ficusin is a natural furocoumarin which has been known to cause liver damage and death if not treated right away. Poisoning produces a wide variety of side effects ranging from mild to severe, and may be fatal without prompt treatment.

## RUBBER POISONING IN CATTLE

#### CASE DETAILS:

**District** : Bongaigaon  
**MVU** : Abhayapuri  
**Date** : 22/02/24  
**Case ID** : 27643  
**Call Time** : 13:05  
**Doctor** : Dr. Krishnangkan Roy  
**DCH** : Mr. Nandan Modak

A case of mass poisoning happened in Bongaigoan affecting 41 cattle, was assigned to our ambulance. Immediately we rushed to the scene with necessary medicines and equipment. By the time we reach the scene, we observed mortality in 3 animals. Without further delay, we started giving activated charcoal to all the affected animals which have consumed rubber plant leaves and shoots for evacuation of toxins. Started giving intravenous fluids to the animals which are evincing symptoms.

The animals were stabilised and provided with diuretics and corticosteroids to reduce inflammation and given an injection of B- complex vitamins to prevent liver toxicity.

Later the animals were kept under observation for certain period of time. All the affected 38 animals were survived and are healthy now.

The villagers appreciated our efforts in saving the animal lives.



Pictures related to the mass poisoning

## 1962 TEAM – ASSAM – UDLAGIRI



### 6. MANAGEMENT OF PARAPHIMOSIS IN A BULL

Paraphimosis is the inability to retract back the penis completely into the preputial sac. Both acquired and congenital factors are responsible for Paraphimosis. Acquired factors are trauma, infection, priapism, penile haematoma, neoplasia, foreign bodies, and excessive sexual activity. While congenital causes include narrowing of the preputial orifice and abnormal shortening of prepuce. The constriction of the penis behind the glans penis or swelling of glans penis makes it impossible to retract back through the naturally small preputial orifice. The decision to treat paraphimosis conservatively or surgically depends to a large extent on the clinical signs and duration of the condition.

### MANAGEMENT OF PARAPHIMOSIS IN A BULL

#### CASE DETAILS:

**District** : Udalguri  
**MVU** : DVO, Udalguri (Barnagaon)  
**Date** : 04/02/2024  
**Case ID** : 20240000017099  
**Call Time** : 15:15:  
**Doctor** : Dr. Eyangshuman Das  
**DCH** : Mr. Sunil Das

A case was assigned to our ambulance with a history of bleeding from penis in a bull.

During clinical examination, it was observed that the bull was having minor injuries over the penile region with inflammation and unable to retract back into the preputial cavity.

The owner was informed about the condition of the animal and treatment to be given. Penis was washed with antiseptic solution properly followed by the application of ice over the penis (cold therapy). Then antibiotic ointment was applied over the penis then the penis was repositioned gently by sliding it into the prepuce. The animal was provided with Intravenous fluids and kept on antibiotics analgesics for 3 days.

After 5 days of the treatment, the animal was recovered completely with proper urination.



Animal was presented with Paraphimosis



During the treatment



After recovery

## 1962 TEAM – GUJARAT - NARMADA



### 7. MANAGEMENT OF UTERINE PROLAPSE IN BUFFALO

It occurs immediately or within a few hours after calving. Uterine prolapse is a life threatening condition for the cow and the uterus should be replaced back to its normal position within the pelvic cavity as quickly as possible. A cow with uterine prolapse can go into shock quickly and die from blood loss. This can be relieved by repositioning the uterine contents into the pelvic cavity and its retention can be done by applying Buhner's sutures around the vestibule or by using rope truss method.

### MANAGEMENT OF UTERINE PROLAPSE IN BUFFALO

#### CASE DETAILS:

**District** : Narmada  
**MVU** : Gangapur  
**Date** : 14/03/2024  
**Case ID** : 33361403240048  
**Call Time** : 09:00  
**Doctor** : Dr. Radhika Vasava  
**DCH** : Mr. Jitendrabhai Vasava

A call was landed in our Veterinary Response Centre stating that a buffalo was recently parturated and some mass was protruding out from the vulvar region.

After taking the case history from the owner and direct examination of the animal, it was found that the animal is having a total uterine prolapse.

Our team explained the condition of the animal to the owner and started replacing the uterus immediately by washing with the antiseptic solution and applied sugar solution over the mass to reduce the size of the mass. The organ is gently pushed back into the position by gentle handling and manipulations. Finally, the prolapsed mass of uterus was repositioned to its original place and Buhner's sutures were applied on the vulvar lips. The animal was also provided with the supportive therapy - Fluids, antibiotics and pain killers. Animal was monitored till the recovery.



Animal was presented with Uterine Prolapse



During the treatment



Animal after repositioning the uterus and suturing

## 1962 TEAM – GUJARAT – VADODARA



### 8. MANAGEMENT OF WING INJURY IN A PIGEON

Wing injuries are one of the most common conditions in avian patients, often secondary to trauma. Bird can heal its broken wing on its own sometimes, but the healing process can be slow, and the bird may not regain full use of its wing. In many cases, a broken wing caused permanent damage or disability in flying, which can make it difficult for the bird to survive in the wild. Early identification and intervention of wing injuries is important to prevent the long-term prognosis.

## MANAGEMENT OF WING INJURY IN A PIGEON

#### CASE DETAILS:

**District** : Vadodara  
**MVU** : Vadodara  
**Date** : 16/01/2024  
**Case ID** : 049429  
**Call Time** : 11:14  
**Doctor** : Dr. Chirag parmar  
**DCH** : Mr. Ratansingh Rathod

A passer-by in Vadodara brought a bird to our ambulance with a complaint of an injury over its wing and unable to fly.

With the history, we have examined the bird and observed that there was a thread injury to the wing.

The caregiver was explained about the condition of the bird and the procedure need to be performed in order to correct the damaged wing.

The wound was cleaned with antiseptic solution. Under sedation and local infiltration, the wing fragments were brought together and applied sutures.

The bird was kept on antibiotics and analgesics for 5 days. After 8 days, the sutures were removed and the bird was set a free.

The passer-by appreciated our efforts and 1962 services.



Passer-by showing the animal with wing injury



During the treatment



Bird after treatment & suturing

## 1962 TEAM – GUJARAT – VALSAD



### 9. EVISCERATION IN AN INDIAN COBRA

Predation is one of the strongest selective pressures in natural systems, molding behaviour, ecology, morphology, and even evolutionary history of potential prey species. Therefore, it is not surprising that living organisms exhibit many different defensive strategies. During this predation process, snake species sometimes may get wounds and cuts over the body which may also exposes internal organs outside. This has to be treated on time otherwise can lead to sepsis and death of the creature.

### EVISCERATION IN AN INDIAN COBRA

#### CASE DETAILS:

**District** : Valsad  
**MVU** : Zaroli  
**Date** : 23/02/2024  
**Case ID** : 240135  
**Call Time** : 14:30  
**Doctor** : Dr. Vandan Modi  
**DCH** : Mr. Bhagatsinh Solanki

An injured snake case was assigned to our ambulance, and we rushed to the scene immediately with all the necessary equipment and started examining the spectacled Indian cobra.

The snake was stabilized by keeping it in open end pipe to prevent threat of biting to us. After thorough examination it was found that the snake was severely injured with evisceration of intestinal parts.

The wound was cleaned with the mild antiseptic solution, reposed the contents into the abdomen and was sutured under the local infiltration of anaesthesia. Antibiotics and NSAID's administered to prevent infection and to alleviate the pain respectively. The animal was handed over to the forest officials for follow up care

The surrounding people appreciated our work and thanked the doctor, staff and EMRI GHS for the remarkable service.



Animal was presented with Evisceration



During the treatment



Snake after treatment and suturing



## 1962 TEAM – TELANGANA – MANCHERIAL



### 10. MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF TRYPANOSOMIASIS IN A COW

Trypanosomiasis is endemic disease of cattle and buffalo caused by protozoa *Trypanosoma* species. It is transmitted mechanically through biting flies. Death may occur within 2 weeks to 2 months if left untreated.

Clinical signs and symptoms includes progressive anaemia, abortion, swollen lymph nodes and nervous signs like circling, paddling movements etc. It is curable if treated promptly. Proper y control is the only way of preventing the disease.

### MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF TRYPANOSOMIASIS IN A COW

#### CASE DETAILS:

**District** : Mancherial  
**MVU** : Chennur  
**Date** : 16-03-24  
**Case ID** : 184693  
**Call Time** : 13:40  
**Doctor** : Dr. Bhavani thakur  
**Paravet** : Mr. M. Abhinav

A case was received from VRC with a history of dull, depressed, recumbency and anorexia since 2 days. After taking the anamnesis our team rushed into the scene.

We immediately reached the location and examined the animal. Examination revealed that there was swollen lymph nodes, corneal opacity with lacrimation and infested with flies.

Based on the Symptoms and clinically significant signs, we tentatively diagnosed as the haemoprotozoal Disease- Trypanosomiasis. We started treatment with specific drugs, analgesics, oral iron tonics and fluid therapy.

We advised the owner to use fly repellents to keep the flies stay away from animals.

Animal was started responding to our treatment and the caller was very happy with our service.



Animal was dull and depressed with opacity in the cornea



Animal after complete recovery

## 1962 TEAM – TELANGANA – PEDDAPALLI



### 11. DYSTOCIA IN A BUFFALO

Dystocia is difficulty in delivering the fetus due to variety of reasons like large size of the fetus, malposition of the fetus, monster fetus and small size of birth canal etc. Failure or delay in attending the case can be dangerous to the life of both the mother and fetus. Economically dystocia is serious concern because there is no production without reproduction. All the veterinary doctors and paravets in the ambulances were trained to handle the emergency obstetrical cases and the relieving methods of abnormal positions of foetus in the field conditions by the Veterinary Medicine Learning Centre, EMRI GHS – GVK enterprise.

### DYSTOCIA IN A BUFFALO

#### CASE DETAILS:

**District** : Peddapalli  
**MVU** : Peddapalli  
**Date** : 11-01-24  
**Case ID** : 21901  
**Call Time** : 13:00  
**Doctor** : Dr. B. Bhargavi  
**Paravet** : P. Padma

An emergency case was assigned in a 9 - year-old buffalo having difficulty in parturition, visible amniotic sac from vagina and straining severely for the last 12 hours but was unable to deliver the fetus.

The 1962 team reached to the scene and examined the buffalo. Upon vaginal examination, it was found that the fetus was in anterior longitudinal presentation with extended fore limbs and there were no fetal movements and reflexes observed.

Owner was informed about the status of the calf and with his consent by application of simple traction, dead underdeveloped fetus was relieved from the uterus. This procedure was followed by giving Intravenous fluid therapy, pain killers and other supportive therapy.

The owner was happy seeing the recovered animal and thanked our services.



Animal presented with Dystocia



During the retrieval of fetus



relieved a dead calf

## 1962 TEAM – UTTARAKHAND – CHAMOLI



### 12. MANAGEMENT OF ABSCESS IN A COW

An abscess is an accumulation of pus surrounded by fibrous tissue. They may occur anywhere in the body where pyogenic (pus forming) bacteria can establish and multiply. Over time, pus is mostly replaced by fibrous tissue. The aetiology could be of injury, animal bites, wounds, vaccination under suboptimal conditions, haematomas occurring on the bony projections of the hips and rump in cattle following trauma, and may become abscessed over time if contaminated with bacteria. This occurs if pyogenic bacteria infect them via the blood stream or via a contaminated needle inserted to drain them. These should be relieved immediately in order to prevent further complication

### MANAGEMENT OF ABSCESS IN A COW

#### CASE DETAILS:

**District** : Chamoli  
**MVU** : Gairsain  
**Date** : 12/03/2024  
**Case ID** : 34971  
**Call Time** : 11:06  
**Doctor** : Dr. Hage Richo  
**Paravet** : Mr. Akhilesh

A case was assigned to our ambulance in a 4-year-old cow with a complaint of swelling over the brisket region since 5 days.

We have reached the location immediately after case assignment. Clinical examination revealed that there is a fluid filled cavity inside on palpation. Aspiration revealed pus presence inside the cavity.

We have decided to relieve the contents from the cavity - started by shaving the site and disinfected the surgical site with antiseptic. A nick incision was given with a BP blade at the surgical site and relieved pus from the abscess.

A gauge filled with tincture iodine was placed inside the cavity to obliterate the dead space and advised to change it on alternate days. The animal was kept on antibiotics and analgesics for 5 days.

The animal was completely recovered and healthy on subsequent followups.



Animal was presented with lacerated wound



During the treatment



Animal after complete recovery

## 1962 TEAM – UTTARAKHAND – HARIDWAR



### 13. MANAGEMENT OF CHOKE IN CATTLE

Choke/ Oesophageal obstruction, occurs when the oesophagus is blocked by food or foreign objects. It is one of the common condition of oesophagus in large animals. Oesophageal obstruction can also occur after recovery from standing chemical restraint or general anaesthesia. Cattle tend to obstruct objects like apples, beets, potatoes, turnips, cornstalks, or ears of corn. The diagnosis is confirmed with passage of a gastric tube at field condition. Most cases can be resolved by means of sedated lavage of the oesophagus, with water delivered by gastric tube to remove the impacted feed material. Rare cases require general anaesthesia or surgery to resolve the obstruction.

### MANAGEMENT OF CHOKE IN CATTLE

#### CASE DETAILS:

**District** : Haridwar  
**MVU** : Roorkee  
**Date** : 02/02/2024  
**Case ID** : 14914  
**Call Time** : 12:21  
**Doctor** : Dr. Vipul Kumar Saini  
**Paravet** : Mr. Vinee

A call from VRC, stated that cattle had difficulty taking feed and water and constipation. At the scene, after examining the animal clinically, it was found that there was a foreign body in the oesophagus.

We have explained the owner about the condition of the cattle and the procedure needs to be performed to relieve the foreign material from the oesophagus.

By lavaging via stomach tube, oesophageal choke was managed and the rumen was emptied to restore its motility. Administered paraffin orally to relieve the constipation and pass the stools. For supportive care, the animal was provided with antibiotics, anti-inflammatory drugs and antihistamines.

\* VRC- veterinary Response Centre



Relieving the choke manually through the gastric tube



Animal after complete recovery

## 1962 TEAM – UTTAR PRADESH – AZAMGARH



### 14. MANAGEMENT OF EVISCERATION IN A COW

Abdominal evisceration is defined as herniation of the contents of the peritoneal cavity through the body wall with exposure of the abdominal viscera. Intestinal and mesenteric injury occurs commonly with penetrating abdominal wounds and blunt abdominal trauma in accidents or may occur with bite wounds of the abdomen. The protruded organ normally becomes very congested and necrosed during the evisceration. The exposed tissue rapidly becomes oedematous, inflamed and is easily traumatized.

## MANAGEMENT OF EVISCERATION IN A COW

### CASE DETAILS:

**District** : Azamgarh  
**MVU** : UP32EG 3932, UP32EG 3970  
**Date** : 10/01/24  
**Case ID** : 11239  
**Call Time** : 10:02  
**Doctor** : Dr. Sarfaraz Ahamad, Dr. Pankaj Chauhan  
**Paravet** : Mr. Rahul Yadav, Mr. Ajeet Yadav

A case was assigned to our ambulance with a history of thoracic cavity injury happened during animal fight and protrusion of an internal organ.

With the details received, we immediately rushed to the scene and examined the animal. Examination revealed that there was a protrusion of reticulum outside of the cavity with tears over.

The farmer was informed about the condition and with his consent, we have performed a surgery to reposition the protruded part of the animal.

After proper restraining, the organ was cleaned, applied sutures over the tears and replaced into its original cavity under local infiltration and sedation. Animal was supported with antibiotics, analgesics and supportive therapy.

The skin sutures were removed after 8 days of surgery. Animal was recovered completely and leading a healthy life



Animal presented with evisceration of Reticulum



During the surgical procedure



Animal after Recovery

## 1962 TEAM – UTTAR PRADESH – DEORIA



### 15. TUBE CYSTOTOMY IN A BUFFALO CALF

Uroperitoneum is accumulation of urine in the peritoneal cavity caused by leakage of urine from the kidneys, ureters, urinary bladder or urethra. In male cattle, bladder rupture is usually secondary to obstruction of urinary outflow, the most common cause of which is urolith-induced urethral obstruction. In female cattle, bladder rupture occurs most commonly after dystocia but also can result from necrotising cystitis. Tube cystotomy is a procedure of placement of catheter into the urinary bladder, via the body wall, allowing drainage of urine. This technique is used for temporary or permanent management of functional or mechanical obstruction of the bladder and urethra to achieve bypass of the lower urinary tract

### TUBE CYSTOTOMY IN A BUFFALO CALF

#### CASE DETAILS:

**District** : Deoria  
**MVU** : UP32EG4092  
**Date** : 19/01/2024  
**Case ID** : 2024000024603  
**Call Time** : 11:48  
**Doctor** : Dr. Paras Nath Prajapati  
**Paravet** : Mr. Ashutosh Kumar Chauhan

A 4-month old buffalo calf was presented to us with the history of not passing urine since 4 days, reduced food and water intake, bloat, dull, depressed and being treated by a local practitioner.

Thorough examination revealed that there was a complete cessation of the urination, distension of abdomen. Percussion and palpation found the presence of fluid in the peritoneum. Abdominocentesis recovered light yellow coloured fluid that smells like urine.

The owner was informed about the condition of the animal and the procedure need to be performed. After taking his consent, our team decided to perform tube cystotomy. The calf was restrained on its lateral recumbency and the ventral para median abdominal area was prepared for aseptic surgery. Under local infiltration of anaesthesia along with mild sedation, released the urine from the abdomen, lavaged with normal saline and placed Foley's catheter inside the urinary tract and was fixed for 7 days till the animal started normal urination. Treated with antibiotics, NSAID'S and other supportive therapy till the recovery.



Application of Foley's catheter to the animal



After the procedure

## 1962 TEAM – UTTAR PRADESH – GONDA



### 16. MANAGEMENT OF OPEN FRACTURE IN A COW

Fractures in animals can be caused due to vehicular/ non – vehicular traumas, pressure injury, Fighting injuries, nutritional deficiency etc.,. Metacarpal fractures are the most common fractures in the cattle of all ages. Treatment often involves resetting the bone in place and immobilizing it with external coaptation methods like bandaging/casts/splints/ slings etc.,. Certain open fractures do need internal fixation with Pinning/Plating/Wiring Healing of these kinds of fractures may take long time at least one month for complete recovery.

### MANAGEMENT OF OPEN FRACTURE IN A COW

#### CASE DETAILS:

**District** : Gonda  
**MVU** : UP 32 EG 3975  
**Date** : 12/01/24  
**Case ID** : 14040  
**Call Time** : 10:34  
**Doctor** : Dr. Imdad Khan  
**Paravet** : Mr. Ankit Singh

An emergency case was assigned to our MVU in a 1-year-old calf with a history of accident and a wound on the limb with excess bleeding.

We have reached the scene with the medicines and equipment. On examination of the wound, it was found that there was an open fracture over the limb involving metatarsal bone.

The owner was explained about the condition and was informed about the procedure going to perform on the site.

The fractured site was properly cleaned and applied antiseptic dressing. A splint was placed with cotton padding over the bone. Animal was put on antibiotics and pain killers for 7 days with alternate days of dressing.

The farmer was advised about the post-operative care to be followed. The animal was completely recovered after 25 days of the follow up and could able bear its weight on the limb and started walking.

Owner was happy and thanked our team for the remarkable recovery.



Animal was presented with an open fracture



During the stabilisation of the animal

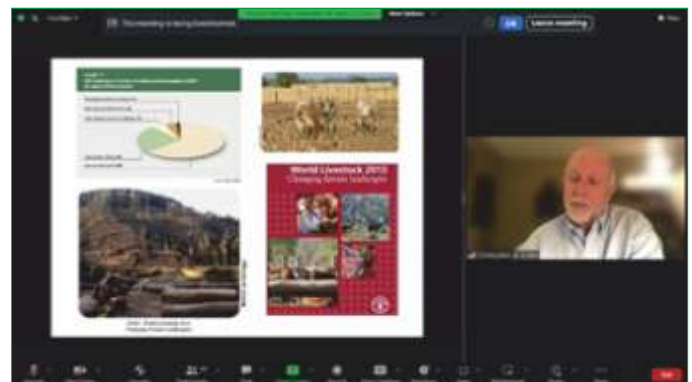
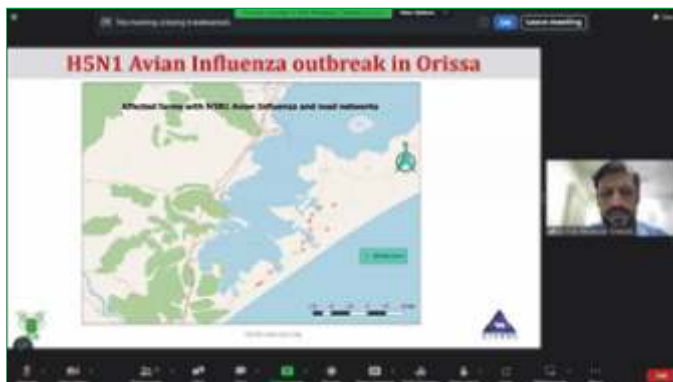
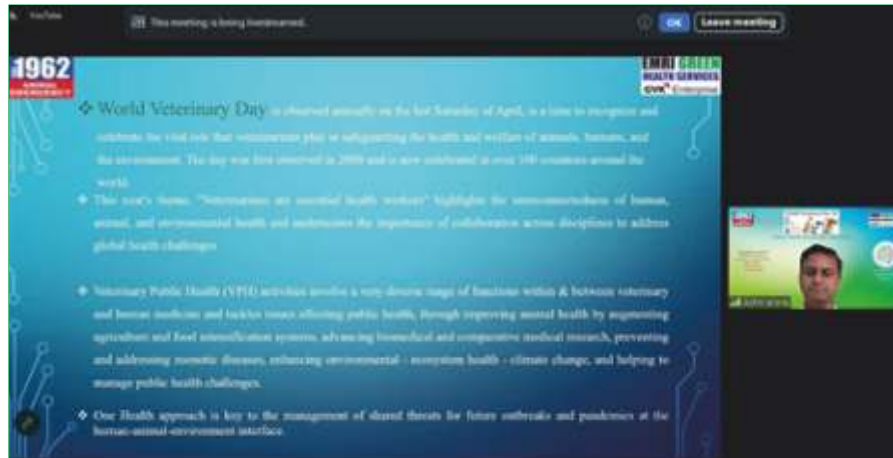


Animal after complete recovery

# 1962 Veterinary Officer Training programme at Head Office, Telangana



# Webinar on One - Health on the occasion of World Veterinary Day '24





## Chairman visit to the Veterinary Simulation Centre



## Rewards and Recognition



# Animal Health Camp



## Media Report

### आग से कई मवेशी झुलसे

महाराजगंज तराई (बलरामपुर)। विकास खंड हरैया सतघरवा के अन्तर्गत ग्राम लंगड़ी जौत में अज्ञात कारणों से आग लगने से कई मवेशी बुरी तरह झुलस गए थे। ग्रामीणों की सूचना पर पशुपालक कृष्ण कुमार ने पशुपालन विभाग टोल फ्री नंबर 1962 पर इसकी सूचना दी। सूचना पाकर मोबाइल वेटेनरी यूनिट कौवापुर की टीम जिसमें पशु चिकित्साधिकारी डॉ अमितेश तिवारी और सहायक नरेंद्र वर्मा एवं अभिन्मय चौधरी ने तत्काल मौके पर पहुंचकर आग में झुलसे मवेशियों का उपचार किया।

### डायल 1962 का लाभ उठाएं पशु पालक

जस-गंजपुर : योमर पशुओं को सम्मान से निशुल्क चिकित्स सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए डायल 1962 का शुभारंभ किया गया है। पशुपालकों के लिए एक एवर्ग्रेस सेवा कर्पों लक्ष्यदायक सिद्ध हो रही है। चिकित्सक अधिकारी डा. हाफिज ने सदैर पल्लक के ग्राम पंचायत और बलरामपुर के टोल फ्री नंबर 1962 का लाभ उठाएं पशु पालक पशुपालक राम धीरज चौधरी को राय देकर भी। उन्होंने इस बात को सूचना डायल 1962 पर दी। सूचना पर टीम मौके पर पहुंच गई और राय का उपचार किया गया। पशु चिकित्सक अधिकारी डा. हाफिज ने बताया कि सरकार द्वारा मोबाइल वेटेनरी यूनिट संघालित की गई है।



### डायल 1962 पशुपालकों के लिए साबित हो रही है वरदान

पशुपालक विभाग  
महाराजगंज तराई (बलरामपुर)। विकास खंड हरैया सतघरवा के अन्तर्गत ग्राम लंगड़ी जौत में अज्ञात कारणों से आग लगने से कई मवेशी बुरी तरह झुलस गए थे। ग्रामीणों की सूचना पर पशुपालक कृष्ण कुमार ने पशुपालन विभाग टोल फ्री नंबर 1962 पर इसकी सूचना दी। सूचना पाकर मोबाइल वेटेनरी यूनिट कौवापुर की टीम जिसमें पशु चिकित्साधिकारी डॉ अमितेश तिवारी और सहायक नरेंद्र वर्मा एवं अभिन्मय चौधरी ने तत्काल मौके पर पहुंचकर आग में झुलसे मवेशियों का उपचार किया।

### मोबाइल अस्पताल से एक लाख 52 हजार पशुओं का निशुल्क उपचार

कुल, पहुंचे थे	उपचार किए गए	उपचार किए गए	उपचार किए गए
कुल	1,00,000	52,000	1,00,000
उपचार किए गए	52,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
उपचार किए गए	52,000	1,00,000	1,00,000

### गर्मी में पशुओं के खान पान का रखें विशेष ध्यान आप की सेवा के लिए चौबीस घंटे उपलब्ध है 1962 नम्बर की एम्बुलेंस

गर्मी में पशुओं के खान पान का रखें विशेष ध्यान आप की सेवा के लिए चौबीस घंटे उपलब्ध है 1962 नम्बर की एम्बुलेंस। पशुपालक विभाग द्वारा मोबाइल अस्पताल के माध्यम से पशुओं को निशुल्क उपचार उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है। पशुपालक विभाग द्वारा मोबाइल अस्पताल के माध्यम से पशुओं को निशुल्क उपचार उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है। पशुपालक विभाग द्वारा मोबाइल अस्पताल के माध्यम से पशुओं को निशुल्क उपचार उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है।

### नाबायणपुब पशुधनर टिकारण

नाबायणपुब पशुधनर टिकारण प्रतिवेदक, नाबायणपुब, 16 मार्च : बाजाब कृषक बाइजब पशुधनसमूहक संग्रामक बागाब पबा मुक्त आक सुख कबि बखाब आर्थत बाजाब पशुपालन विभागे हातत लोबा विनामूलीया प्रतिवेधक टिकारण कार्यसूची 8 पृष्ठात

## Participatory Rural Appraisal - One Health Programme



*With a motto of healing the animal ailments  
and strengthening the livestock health*



**EMRI Green Health Services - GVK Enterprise**

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