



VET CARE

Striving to Strengthen the Livestock Health

Operating Emergency Veterinary Services in Public-Private Partnership mode with 1919 Mobile Veterinary Clinics

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
Jharkhand

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



1,59,89,906 Calls Answered



Responded 1,38,47,758 Emergencies with a Fleet of 1919 Mobile Veterinary Units



Treated 1,66,86,868 Animal Patients since inception. Assisted 32,90,409 Surgeries, 18,00,387 Gynecological & Obstetrical Cases and Treated 1,15,96,072 Medical Emergencies by the teams of Mobile Veterinary Units



THE MVUs – HEALERS OF HOPE.....

It is with immense pride that I reflect on the significant impact of our 1962 Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs) and the dedicated team behind it. Since the inception, these units have been a cornerstone of EMRI Green Health Services commitment to providing accessible and high-quality veterinary care across India, especially in underserved rural communities.

The recent operationalization of 236 MVUs in Jharkhand marks a significant milestone, expanding our reach into a new state.

Additionally, the addition of 245 MVUs in Tamil Nadu further strengthens our presence in this region. With these additions, our fleet now stands at an impressive 1919 MVUs, solidifying our position as a leader in mobile veterinary services also. Over 1.6 crore animal beneficiaries spread in 8 states were served by the end of 2024 through MVU's under 1962 project. Everyday over 12000 animals were treated in this quarter. Cattle and Buffaloes form 65% of all the beneficiary groups.

This expansion allows us to serve a greater number of animals in need and bring quality veterinary care to even more communities across India. We are committed to ensure that our services are accessible and affordable to all, and these recent additions are a testament to our dedication to this goal.

I commend the dedication and commitment of our entire team. Together, we will continue to enhance the quality and reach of our veterinary services, ensuring a healthier future for India's livestock and rural communities.

Let us strive for continued innovation and excellence in our service delivery.

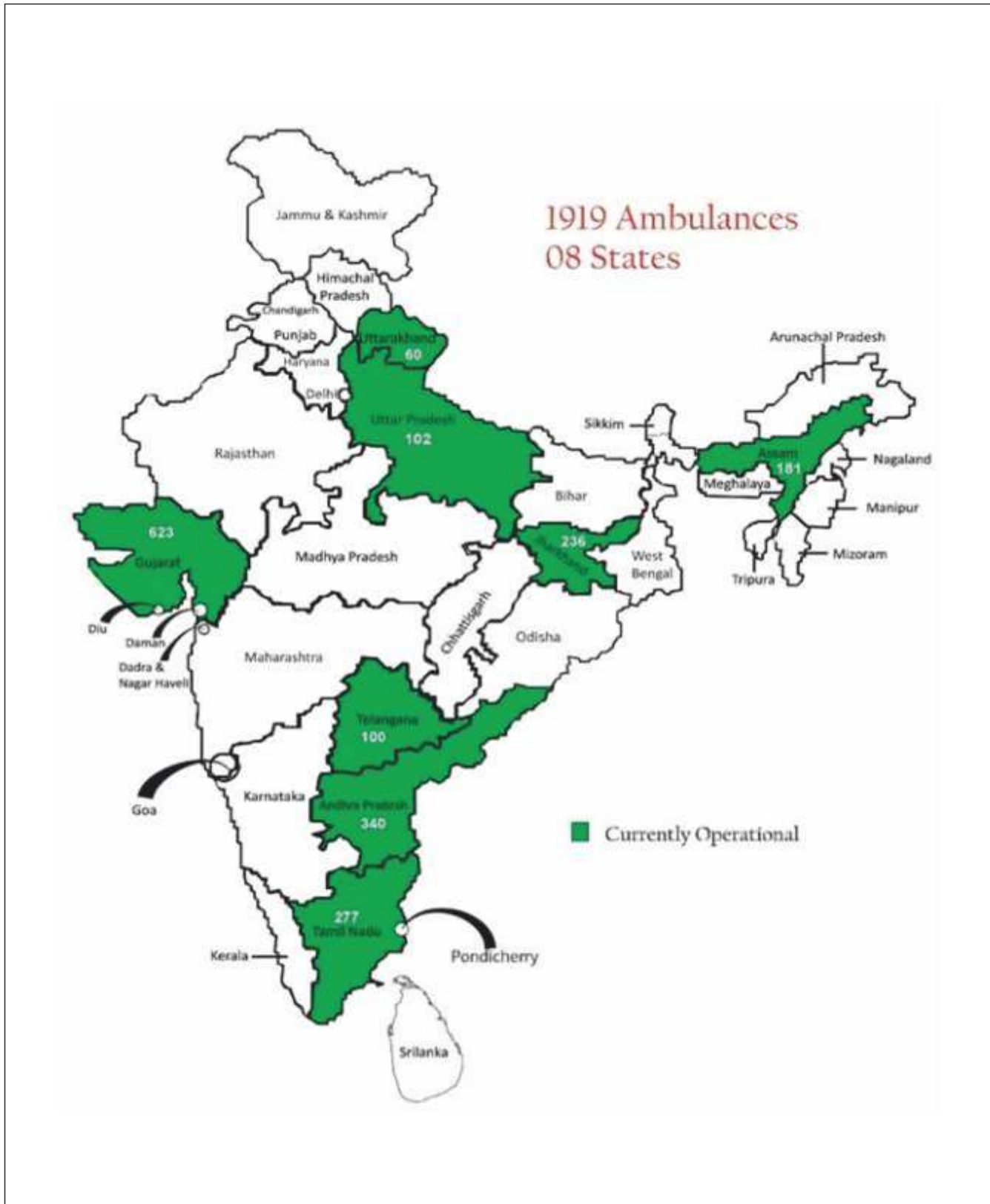
Thank you for your unwavering support and dedication to this vital mission.

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.

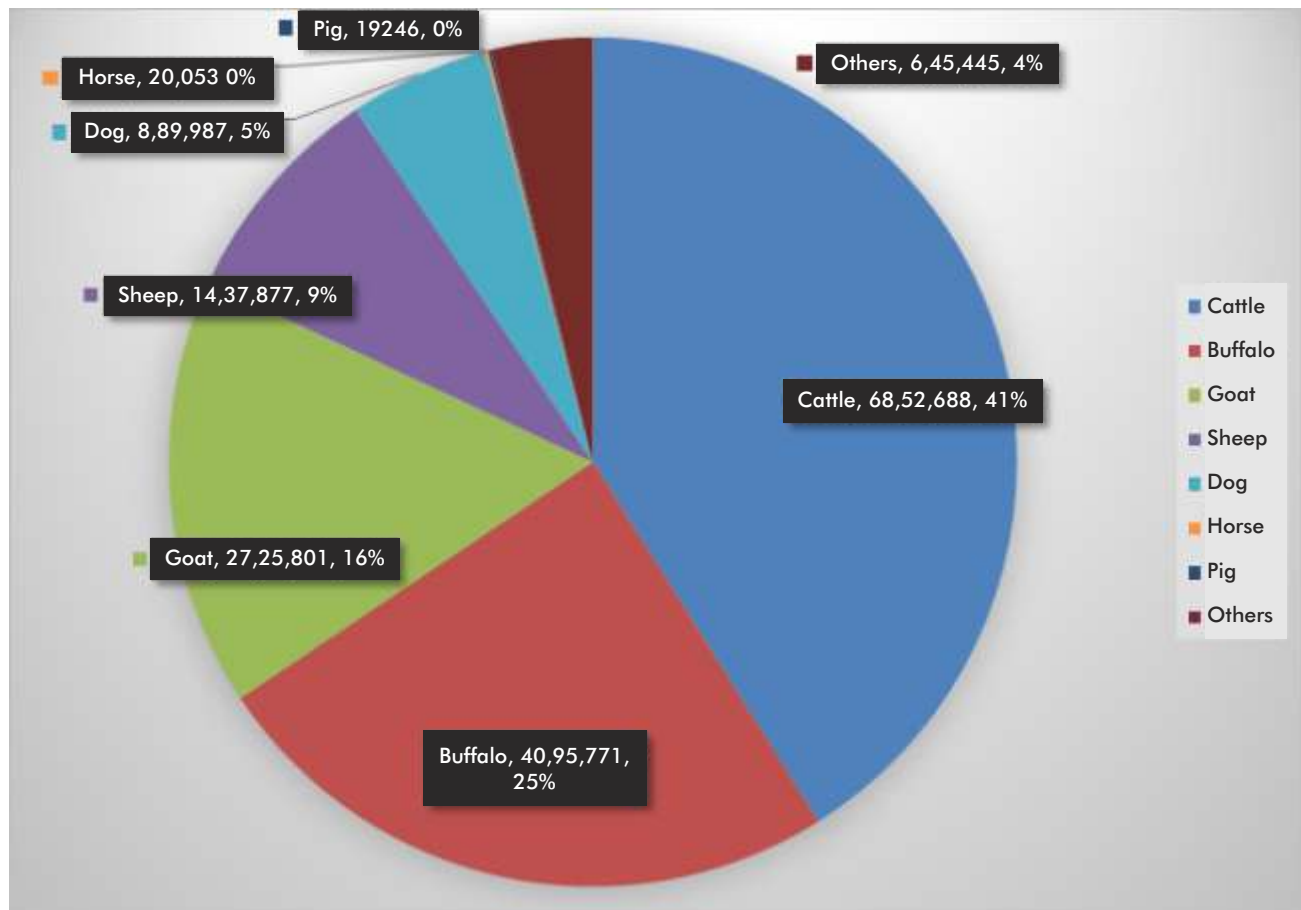


- Mobile Veterinary Units accessed through 1962 toll free no. provides doorstep point-of-contact- care (POCC) for livestock and stray animals.
- MVUs with Hydraulic lift to carry animals to veterinary facilities in few states.

State wise progress since inception to December 2024

S.No.	Name of State	Operational Vehicles	No. of Animal Treated Since Inception
1	Tamil Nadu	277	9,98,015
2	Telangana	100	43,71,330
3	Gujarat	623	85,54,846
4	Andhra Pradesh	340	14,48,903
5	Uttarakhand	60	2,11,874
6	Uttar Pradesh	102	5,40,151
7	Assam	181	5,43,668
8	Jharkhand	236	18,081
Total		1919	1,66,86,868

Species wise animals treated by 1962 since inception





Star Performers from October - December'24

BEST CASE AWARDEES FOR THE QUARTER

S.No	STATE	CASE CONDITION
1	UTTARAKHAND	A CASE OF MASTITIS IN A COW
2	TAMIL NADU	SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF TEAT LACERATION IN A COW
3	UTTAR PRADESH	CAESAREAN SECTION IN A BUFFALO

VET CARE BEST CASES FOR THE QUARTER

SL. NO	STATE	CASE CONDITION	PG NO
1	GUJARAT	CAESAREAN SECTION IN GOAT	08
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	PERSISTENT URACHUS IN A BUFFALO CALF	09
3	TELANGANA	A CASE OF PERFORATING WOUND IN A COW	10
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EMRI - GHS : Not for profit organization operating under public private partnership mode.

1962 TEAM - GUJARAT - PANCHMAHAL



1. CAESAREAN SECTION IN GOAT

Dystocia is difficulty in parturition / delivery of the fetus and the common causes include maternal factors (Uterine inertia, inadequate size of birth canal) and/or fetal factors (Oversized fetus, abnormal orientation as the fetus enters the birth canal). In the case of goats, if the animal is finding difficulty in parturition, surgical intervention is required in 60 to 80% of the cases. Surgical intervention is mandatory if relative or absolute fetal oversize, uterine torsion or rupture or obstruction of the birth canal is present, and also if medical therapy fails.

CAESAREAN SECTION IN GOAT

CASE DETAILS:

District : Panchmahal
MVU : Rajayata
Date : 15-10-2024
Case ID : 675010
Call Time : 11:20
Doctor : Dr Chirag Pargi
Paravet : Mr Vipul Patel

On October 15th, we responded to a case involving a doe experiencing dystocia, characterized by persistent straining.

Upon examination, it was determined that cervical dilation was inadequate, hindering the lambing process. Despite attempts at medical intervention and manual manipulation, delivery could not be achieved. To safeguard the doe's life, a C-section was immediately performed.

The surgery was conducted under local infiltration anaesthesia, adhering strictly to aseptic protocols. Two deceased fetuses were successfully removed from the uterus via C-section. The surgical wound was meticulously closed to facilitate proper healing and the doe's recovery. Supportive medications with Antibiotics, NSAIDs and Fluid therapy has been administered to ensure adequate hydration and expedite recovery.

After 12th day of surgery, suture has been removed and the wound was completely healed.



Incision at Surgical site



During Surgery



Recovered animal after surgery-12th Day post-operative

1962 TEAM – ANDHRA PRADESH - PALANADU



2. PERSISTENT URACHUS IN A BUFFALO CALF

A persistent urachus in neonatal calves is a congenital anomaly where the urachus, a fetal channel connecting the bladder to the umbilical cord, fails to close after birth. This condition leads to urine leaking from the umbilicus, causing a wet navel and potentially predisposing the calf to infections. The signs of a persistent urachus may include moistness around the umbilical area, redness, and swelling, and sometimes a noticeable urine dribble from the navel when the calf urinates. If left untreated, infections can ascend from the umbilicus to the bladder or abdomen, causing septicemia and other complications.

PERSISTENT URACHUS IN A BUFFALO CALF

CASE DETAILS:

District : Palanadu
MVU : Edlapadu
Date : 16/10/2024
Case ID : 706703
Call Time : 16:13
Doctor : Dr BVV Satya Narayana Murthy
DCH : Mr Siva Nagaraju

One buffalo calf was presented to us with the history moistening of umbilical region and sometime dribbling of urine from the site of umbilical region.

After thorough examination we found that the calf may be suffering from the persistent urachus condition and to relieve this condition we have decided to perform surgery to close the persistent channel of urachus.

The surgery was performed under the local infiltration anesthesia with all aseptic precaution. The urachus has been identified and closed using the absorbable suture material followed by closing of skin with surgical silk.

After few days of surgery, the suture was removed and calf was doing well with healed wound.



Calf before treatment



During surgical procedure



After surgery

1962 TEAM – TELANGANA – MANCHERIAL



3. A CASE OF PERFORATING WOUND IN A COW

Perforating wounds can be defined as any wound extending from the outside of a cavity or lumen to the inside. They can be caused by bite wounds, gunshot wounds, vehicular trauma, or other causes, such as impairment. The common area where this type of wound occur is in Cervical, Thoracic and abdominal region. Treatment includes the regular dressing and suturing in case of huge wound and sometimes with O2 openings.

A CASE OF PERFORATING WOUND IN A COW

CASE DETAILS:

District : Mancherial
MVU : Bellampalli
Date : 27/10/2024
Case ID : 752485
Call Time : 14:55
Doctor : Dr. B. Sushwanth Reddy
Paravet : A. Prashanth

On 27th October, we received a call from VRC stating that one cow got hit by a vehicle and having bleeding from the dorsal part of neck region.

After noting down the information we rushed towards the scene and examined animal. We found the perforating wound on the dorsum of neck having two openings and profuse bleeding.

Firstly, we have cleaned the wound and ligated the major blood vessels to control the bleeding and afterward applied suture to close the wound under the local infiltration anesthesia.

Owner was advised about the regular dressing of wound. Supportive medication was administered to prevent infection, pain and fasten the recovery.



Animal with wound



During treatment



After Applying Suture

1962 TEAM – UTTARAKHAND - NAINITAL



4. A CASE OF MASTITIS IN A COW

Mastitis is a potentially fatal infection of the mammary glands in cattle that can be caused by physical trauma or microorganisms. It's the most common disease in dairy cattle worldwide. Mastitis is an inflammatory response to infection in udder, causing visibly abnormal milk (e.g. color, fibrin clots, blood). As the extent of the inflammation increases, changes in the udder (swelling, heat, pain, redness) may also be apparent.

A CASE OF MASTITIS IN A COW

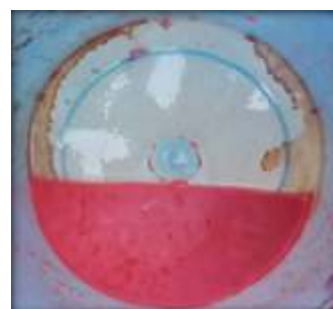
CASE DETAILS:

District : Nainital
MVU : Haldwani
Date : 23/10/2024
Case ID : 157436
Call Time : 14:52
Doctor : Dr Bhawana
Paravet : Mr Hridesh

A case was presented to our MVU on 23rd October 2024, reporting that the cow calved 02 months before and since last 20 days the milk from one quarter is having blood and rest quarter having yellowish colored milk with clots.

Upon thorough examination, we found that animal was suffering from mastitis. After diagnosing for mastitis, we treated the animal with Antibiotics, NSAID and Hemostyptics to control the infection, Pain and blood in milk respectively. Intra Mammary infusion was also administered to fasten the recovery.

Owner was also advised to give indigenous homeopathic preparations. After few days of continued treatment, we observed the milk with normal consistency and color and the animal has completely recovered and milk production also resumed.



Milk-Before treatment



Milk-After treatment



After treatment

1962 TEAM – UTTAR PRADESH - BARABANKI



5. LIMB AMPUTATION IN A COW

A metacarpal fracture in cattle or other animals refers to a break in one of the bones of the metacarpus, which is the part of the limb between the knee and the fetlock joint (in the forelimb). This type of fracture can occur due to trauma, such as a heavy impact, being struck by a vehicle, or being caught in equipment, leading to significant pain and inability to bear weight on the affected limb.

Treatment often involves reducing the fracture (realigning the broken bone) and stabilizing it with a cast or bandages. In some cases, surgical intervention may be required, especially for severe fractures. In severe cases, long-term rehabilitation or even euthanasia may be considered, depending on the severity of the injury and the animal's prognosis.

LIMB AMPUTATION IN A COW

CASE DETAILS:

District : Barabanki
MVU : Barabanki MVU
Date : 10/10/2024
Case ID : 511086
Call Time : 09:34
Doctor : Dr Birendra Kumar Verma
Paravet : Mr Brijendra Kumar

A call was received from the VRC reporting an accident of cattle, resulting in severe injury to one of the hind limb. After noting the details, we immediately rushed to the scene.

Upon arrival, the owner informed us that since the accident, the cattle had been experiencing severe pain and continuous bleeding from the injury site. Examination revealed a case of an open fracture of left hind limb with ruptured dorsal aspect of metatarsal bone. Initially, we considered applying a splint and POP, but due to the nature of the ruptured bone, & ends with lost bone fragments, it was clear that the fracture would not heal properly, hence, could lead to serious complications. Based on this assessment, we decided to perform an amputation of the affected limb. Owner was conveyed about the outcomes of the surgery and given his consent.

The amputation surgery was carried out under sedation (Xylazine 1 ml) and local infiltration anesthesia (2% Lignocaine HCl 10 ml). The affected limb was removed, and the skin was sutured and bandaged over the surgical wound. Follow-up treatment was administered with antibiotics and NSAIDs for three days. After 12 days, the sutures were removed, and the wound was found to be completely healed.



Animal with fractured limb



During Surgery



After Surgery



Recovered animal

1962 TEAM – GUJARAT - JAMNAGAR



6. MAMMARY GLAND TUMOR IN A COW

Mammary gland tumors are rare in case of Cow, Mare, Sheep and Goat, but sometimes because of some unknown factors these animals may develop the abnormal tumourous mass. Depending on the size and nature of tumor we have to carry out the treatment. In this case the tumor was growing rapidly, so, to prevent the growth and further affection the tumour was dissected and removed. The animal was administered with Antibiotics and NSAIDs to prevent secondary infection and pain respectively.

MAMMARY GLAND TUMOR IN A COW

CASE DETAILS:

District : Jamnagar
MVU : Pithad
Date : 27/11/2024
Case ID : 779194
Call Time : 15:06
Doctor : Dr Lalit Bhalodiya
Paravet : Mr Nirav Bhabhor

During a routine visit of MVD Pithad, our team encountered a case involving an animal with a suspected mammary gland tumour. Upon thorough examination, the presence of a tumour was confirmed and Surgical intervention was deemed necessary to remove the abnormal growth.

The surgery was scheduled for November 27th, 2024. On the scheduled day, the animal was safely restrained, and the procedure was performed under sedation and local infiltration anaesthesia. The tumorous mass was successfully excised aseptically. Sutures were applied to the incision site, and the animal received postoperative medications, including NSAIDs for pain management and antibiotics to prevent infection.

The owner was advised to perform regular wound dressing.

The owner expressed his gratitude and appreciation for our prompt response and the high-quality veterinary care provided."



Animal with Tumour before treatment



During Surgery



After Surgery

1962 TEAM – GUJARAT – SABARKANTHA



7. SURGICAL REMOVAL OF NASAL GRANULOMA IN BULL

Nasal granuloma in cattle is a condition characterized by the formation of benign, often cauliflower-like, growths within the nasal passages, typically caused by Fungal, Bacterial or Parasite infection and allergic reaction to inhaled irritants. This leads to respiratory distress, nasal discharge, and headshaking. Treatment often involves surgical removal of the granulomas, while preventive measures include improving hygiene and minimizing exposure to potential allergens.

SURGICAL REMOVAL OF NASAL GRANULOMA IN BULL

CASE DETAILS:

District : Sabarkantha
MVU : Hingatiya
Date : 10/11/2024
Case ID : 665398
Call Time : 10:36
Doctor : Dr Gaurav Parmar
Paravet : Mr Sagar Bhai

On November 10th, the Veterinary Response Center received a call regarding a bull experiencing respiratory distress, nasal discharge, and an abnormal growth protruding from the nasal cavity. Upon arrival, the veterinary team of MVU, conducted a thorough examination and diagnosed the condition as nasal granuloma. Surgical intervention was deemed necessary to remove the abnormal growth.

The bull was restrained in lateral recumbence, and sedated. Regional anaesthesia was achieved by infiltrating the area around the granuloma with local anaesthetics.

The granuloma was meticulously excised using surgical scissors while preserving underlying structures. Haemostasis was achieved using haemostatic forceps. The wound edges were meticulously sutured with absorbable sutures.

Postoperatively, the bull received a five-day course of antibiotics to prevent secondary bacterial infections. By the 20th day, the bull had made a full recovery.



Bull with nasal granuloma



During surgery



20th day post-surgery

1962 TEAM – ANDHRA PRADESH – YSR KADAPA



8. TRANSLUTHRIN (MOSQUITO REPELLANT) POISONING IN A COW

Transfluthrin, a pyrethroid insecticide, is commonly found in mosquito-repellent products and has been linked to adverse health effects, including neurological complications, respiratory complications, dermatitis, tremors, convulsions, and other numerous effects. If someone is exposed to transfluthrin, they should receive symptomatic and supportive therapy, as there is no specific antidote.

TRANSLUTHRIN POISONING IN A COW

CASE DETAILS:

District : YSR KADAPA
MVU : BHRAMAMGARI MATTAM
Date : 30/11/2024
Case ID : 828299
Call Time : 09:57
Doctor : Dr Immadi Shrikanth
Paravet : Mr BRV Jayasurya

On 30th November, we got a case of one cow who ingested Transfluthrin containing mosquito coil. The animal was suffering from acute respiratory distress and muscular tremors.

Upon examination we found an opened pack of mosquito coil around the animal and it was confirmed that the animal has ingested the same.

Immediately, we started treatment with fluid therapy and supportive medication administered with antihistamines, atropine sulphate and multivitamins to prevent the respiratory distress and shock. (There is no specific antidote for this kind of poisoning).

After sometime of treatment animal exhibited normal respiration. We advised owner to drench calcium syrup and liquid paraffin for two days to support the muscle contractions and dilute the toxins respectively. The animal was fully recovered following the 2 days.



Pack of Mosquito coil around animal



During the treatment



Animal after treatment

1962 TEAM – ASSAM – DARRANG



9. POST PARTUM UTERINE PROLAPSE IN A COW

Uterine prolapse is a condition mostly occurs after parturition in livestock animals. Predisposing factors include hormonal imbalance, nutritional deficiency, forceful traction during the dystocia condition, etc. Manual reposition of uterus is the only means of treatment followed by retention through Buhner's suture or rope truss application. The condition required immediate intervention to save the life of an animal. If the condition persists for long time leads to infection, shock and death.

POST PARTUM UTERINE PROLAPSE IN A COW

CASE DETAILS:

District : Darrang
MVU : Mangaldoi
Date : 27/11/2024
Case ID : 199567
Call Time : 08:14
Doctor : Dr Pabal Lal Barman
DCH : Mr Mukut Rajbongshi

We received a call from the VRC reporting a cow with an abnormal mass protruding from the vulva and a recent history of parturition.

Upon receiving this information, we promptly arrived at the scene and conducted a thorough examination. Our assessment revealed it to be a case of uterine prolapse. The prolapsed mass was carefully cleaned and repositioned inside the vagina under the epidural anesthesia with 2% lignocaine HCL.

Supportive medication as per Standard treatment protocol was administered with Nitrofurazone+ urea bolus placed inside the vagina and Inj Sulphonamide, inj. Meloxicam and inj. Vitamin AD3E and phosphorus administered IM. The cow was closely monitored until full recovery.



Animal with uterine prolapse



During treatment



Recovered animal

1962 TEAM – UTTARAKHAND – PAURI GARHWAL



10. ATRESIA ANI IN A CALF

Atresia ani, also known as imperforate anus, is a congenital defect in calves that occurs when the anal membrane and perineal skin don't break down during development. This can prevent calves from adequately taking in or excreting food. The treatment involved surgical procedure to make the rectal opening by dissecting the covered membrane and skins and suturing.

ATRESIA ANI IN A CALF

CASE DETAILS:

District : Pauri Garhwal
MVU : Ekeshwar
Date : 21/11/2024
Case ID : 172355
Call Time : 11:05
Doctor : Dr Karmbir
Paravet : Mr Dharmendra Singh

On 21st November, we received a call from VRC stating that one calf is suffering from swelling over the perineal region and unable to defecate.

After noting down the history we (MVU team) rushed toward the scene and examined the animal. Upon examination it revealed that the calf doesn't have the anal opening. Because of that only the calf was unable to pass the feces, and is accumulated hence leading to swelled perineal region.

As the condition diagnosed was "atresia ani", only surgical procedure can be an option. Surgical procedure was performed with proper aseptic precautions under local infiltration anesthesia.

Supportive medication was administered following the surgery to alleviate pain and prevent infection and meconium was removed.

After few days of surgery, the wound was healed completely and the calf living a healthy life.



Calf with atresia ani



During surgical procedure-Opening of covered anal opening



Recovered animal

1962 TEAM – TELANGANA – KAMAREDDY



11. DYSTOCIA IN A GOAT

Dystocia is an abnormal or difficulty in birth at any stage of parturition. The most common cause of dystocia in cattle seems to be fetal malposition, of which head deviation and limb flexion appear to be the most frequent. It is an emergency situation and if its prolonged may lead to hypoxia, significant acidosis, increased chance of still birth/ calf death.

DYSTOCIA IN A GOAT

CASE DETAILS:

District : Kamareddy
MVU : Bansuwada MVC
Date : 23/11/2024
Case ID : 811513
Call Time : 13:30
Doctor : Dr N. Emima Aowshmitha
Paravet : Mr V. Akhil

A call was received for a full term pregnant goat having difficulty in kidding process and animal is continuously straining but unable to deliver the new born.

After getting the case we immediately rushed towards the scene and examined the animal. After thorough examination we found the fetus which was alive as per the palpation per-vaginally. The cause of dystocia was flexed elbow which was hindering the process of kidding.

The malposition was manually corrected by mutation technique and pulled traction was applied to remove the fetus from the birth canal.

Supportive medication was administered systemic as well as per vaginal boluses to prevent the infection. After few days of treatment, we noticed that the goat and the kid have been living healthy life.



During manual intervention



After treatment-Goat with live kid

1962 TEAM – TELANGANA - MANCHERIAL



12. CERVICO VAGINAL PROLAPSE IN A COW

Cervico-Vaginal prolapse is the eversion or protruding of vagina and cervix outside of the vulva. Various predisposing factors including hormonal imbalance, nutritional deficiency, pressure trauma, age, weakness, etc. are responsible for this condition. Manual repositioning is the only choice, followed by retention of prolapsed mass in the pelvic cavity.

CERVICO VAGINAL PROLAPSE IN A COW

CASE DETAILS:

District : Mancherial
MVU : Bellampalli
Date : 02/12/2024
Case ID : 826486
Call Time : 13:30
Doctor : Dr B. Sushwanth Reddy
Paravet : Mr A. Prashanth

A call was received on 2nd December, stating that on calving abnormal mass is protruding out from the vulva of a cow. After getting details we rushed to scene within 20 minutes. As per the history from the owner the animal was in last trimester and we noticed severe straining by examining the animal. Cervix and vagina both were protruding out-side.

We diagnosed the condition as Cervico-vaginal prolapse, & administered epidural anesthesia with 2% lignocaine HCl at the sacro-coccygeal junction to alleviate the straining and prolapsed mass was thoroughly cleaned with antiseptic solution. Cold water and sugar solution was poured over the mass to reduce the swelling, again the mass was washed with normal saline followed by repositioning inside the vagina.

Retention suture was applied over the vulvar lips and also tied rope truss to prevent recurrence.

Supportive medication with antibiotics, NSAIDs and multivitamins were administered to prevent infection, pain and fasten the recovery.

Farmer was advised to give mineral mixture for supporting the animal health to prevent such condition in the future.



Cow with prolapsed mass



During treatment



After treatment with Rope

1962 TEAM – TAMIL NADU – KRISHNAGIRI



13. SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF TEAT LACERATION IN A COW

A teat laceration in a cow is a wound to the teat that can be caused by trauma, chemicals, insects, or environmental conditions. Teat lacerations can be serious injuries that can lead to mastitis and reduced milk production. The signs included, the teat is swollen and bleeding, the cow is reluctant to have the Teat handled, Milk may leak from the teat, etc. Treatment with surgical intervention is usually recommended within the first 12 hours after the injury, the wound is debrided to remove necrotic tissues, the wound is repaired with sutures.

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF TEAT LACERATION IN COW

CASE DETAILS:

District : Krishnagiri
MVU : Krishnagiri
Date : 23/12/2024
Case ID : 338621
Call Time : 14:05
Doctor : Dr Jayaprash
Paravet : Mr Lashmanan K

On 23rd December, we got a call from VRC stating that one cow sustained injuries over the fore quarter teat, owner reported that the animal was having fight with other animal present in same premises.

Upon examination we noticed laceration wound on the teat with profuse bleeding. Treatment of laceration wound involve surgical interventions within the 12 hours of injury so, immediately we cleaned the wound with mild antiseptic solution and removed the hair followed by debridement to remove the dead tissue and inorganic materials.

The surgical site was desensitized using the local infiltration anesthesia. The muscle and subcutaneous layer was sutured using the absorbable suture material followed by closing of skin with non-absorbable suture material.

Supportive medication was administered with Antibiotics and NSAID to prevent the infection and pain respectively and supplied antiseptic ointment and liquid to apply over the surgical site. The wound was properly healed after few days of follow up.



Teat with Laceration wound



During Surgical procedure



After Surgical procedure

1962 TEAM – ANDHRA PRADESH - PRAKASAM



14. ENUCLEATION OF EYEBALL IN A BUFFALO

Enucleation is a surgical procedure to remove the eyeball of an ailing animal. It's a common procedure in cows and buffaloes and can help with painful eye conditions and stop the spread of some cancers. The main indication for enucleation surgery is irreparable injuries and cancerous mass,

ENUCLEATION OF EYEBALL IN A BUFFALO

CASE DETAILS:

District : Prakasam
MVU : Kanigiri
Date : 14/12/2024
Case ID : 865893
Call Time : 13:57
Doctor : Dr Chand Basha
DCH : Ms Shaik Fouziya

On 14th December, one buffalo was presented to us with the complaint of wounded eye with significant bleeding and pain.

As per the history from owner the buffalo met with a road accident. Upon examination we found that the eyeball was completely ruptured and would not be able to heal which can lead to a serious threat to the health of the animal. For the welfare of animal and to save the life of an animal we decided to perform enucleation surgery.

Surgery was performed under the regional nerve block and eye ball was removed along with infected tissues. All the precautions were taken during the surgery and follow-up care was given till the recovery. After 12 days of surgery, the sutures were removed and the wound completely healed.

The owner and villagers appreciated our MVU service for prompt response in need.



Animal with injured Eyeball



During Surgery



After Surgery

1962 TEAM – UTTAR PRADESH - BARABANKI



15. CAESAREAN SECTION IN A BUFFALO

Caesarean section is a life-saving procedure in animals that fail to deliver Per-vaginally. The most common indication of caesarean section in large ruminants is obstruction of the birth canal either with the soft tissue or bone. Fetal causes are usually associated with the foetal malposition/presentation, feto-pelvic disproportion/fetal oversize, and fetal malformation.

CAESAREAN SECTION IN A BUFFALO

CASE DETAILS:

District : Barabanki
MVU : Ramnagar VD
Date : 21/12/2024
Case ID : 616703
Call Time : 13:03
Doctor : Dr Anoop Verma
Paravet : Mr Akash Kumar

A call was received from the VRC with a complaint of difficulty in parturition in a Buffalo from last few days. Immediately we rushed into the scene after taking all the information. During per-vaginal examination we were able to palpate the forelimb of fetus in the birth canal with lateral deviation of head.

We informed the owner about the condition and procedure need to be performed in order to relieve the fetus. Under aseptic conditions, caesarean section was performed and removed the live fetus. Closed the surgical site using appropriate sutures and administered fluids, antibiotics and NSAIDs as a part of supportive therapy.

With the 7-day follow-up, the animal shown uneventful recovery and sutures were removed. The owner was happy and thanked us for our services.



During Examination and Surgery



Fetus being removed



Animal after surgery

1962 TEAM – GUJARAT - SURAT



16. MANAGEMENT OF ELECTRIC SHOCK IN A MONKEY

Electrical shock can be a life-threatening emergency for any animal including monkeys. It can cause variety of injuries, including muscle contractions, burn injuries, bone fractures, and cardiac disorders. The predisposing factor includes; Monkeys often enter human dwellings in search for food. Monkeys can get electrocuted by grabbing onto power lines with their tails, they can also come into contact with fallen or sagging transmission wires, etc. Affected animal requires immediate care to save the life, and the course of treatment and symptoms can depend on the type of electricity current, voltage and exposure time.

MANAGEMENT OF ELECTRIC SHOCK IN A MONKEY

CASE DETAILS:

District : Surat
MVU : Surat KAA-1
Date : 17/12/2024
Case ID : 6827721
Call Time : 18:30
Doctor : Dr Krunal Vaddoriya
DCH : Mr Rakesh Patel

A case of electrical shock in a monkey was reported, which resulted in extensive burn injuries. The animal had come into contact with a live electrical wire, leading to an electrical shock that caused damage to its skin and underlying tissues. The KAA team responded promptly to stabilize the animal and provide the necessary treatment.

Upon arrival, the monkey was found to be in critical condition, showing signs of shock and severe burn injuries. Immediate actions were taken to stabilize the animal before further treatment could be provided.

The monkey was placed in a calm and quiet environment to minimize stress. Bedding was provided to ensure comfort and warmth. Vital signs, including heart rate, respiratory rate, and temperature, were closely monitored. The burn areas, especially the electrical burn sites, were thoroughly cleaned using sterile saline solution to remove any debris and contaminants. Burnt skin was carefully removed to reduce the risk of infection and to promote healing. Supportive therapy was provided as well as sterile bandage was applied over the burn areas to protect the wound from external contaminants. The bandage also aided in reducing pain by cushioning the affected areas and prevent direct contact with the environment.

After treatment monkey was handed over to the forest department for rehabilitation and further care.



Before treatment



During treatment



After treatment

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17. LION ATTACK INJURY IN A BULL

Lions have attacked cattle and people also in the Gir forest in Gujarat. These attacks are a result of man-animal conflict, which is caused by a number of factors, including human interference and the search for food and isolation, grazing of cows and buffaloes in Gir forest resulting in conflict between Livestock/ people and lion. In this case one bull was attacked by a lion during grazing and the part of hump region was severely wounded with significant bleeding.

LION ATTACK INJURY IN A BULL

CASE DETAILS:

District : Junagadh
MVU : Kanavadala
Date : 19/12/2024
Case ID : 240291
Call Time : 18:30
Doctor : Dr Dhruv Padaliya
Paravet : Mr Rajubhai Vala

On 19th December 2024, a bull from the village of Bhalgam in Junagadh District was reported to have sustained a lion bite at the hump region. The bull experienced significant pain and trauma due to the attack.

Upon getting details of incidence, we rushed to the scene and examined the bull. Upon examination it revealed that the hump of bull was totally dissected by the bite force of lion and severe bleeding noticed. Immediately we infiltrated the bite site with local anesthesia to provide localized pain relief. The bite wound was cleaned with PP solution to ensure that dirt and debris get removed. Blood loss was controlled using pressure and appropriate hemostatic agents.

Zinc oxide powder was applied to the wound to promote skin healing and provide a protective barrier. Antibiotics and NSAIDs were administered to prevent infection and manage inflammation.

A follow-up visit was scheduled for a week to monitor the wound's progress and check for any signs of complications. After 20 days of treatment the wound showed significant improvement.



Before treatment



During treatment



20 days After treatment

1962 MVU - TRAINING ACTIVITIES



14th - 18th Oct 2024 - VO Foundation Training at HO, Secunderabad – National VMLC



24th - 28th Oct 2024 - VO Foundation Training at Chennai, Tamil Nadu



28th and 29th October 2024 - TOT Training Program at Chennai, Tamil Nadu



29th Nov - 1st Dec 2024 - VO Foundation Training at Ahmedabad, Gujarat Team



23rd - 25th Dec 2024 - VO Foundation Training at Dehradun, Uttarakhand Team



11th - 15th Nov 2024 - VO Foundation Training at Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh Team

FELICITATION OF "1962 SAVIOUR AWARDEES" BY CHAIRMAN DR GVK REDDY, DURING NRM – DEC'2024



1962 MVU – IEC ACTIVITIES



CAMPUS RECRUITMENT DRIVE AT 03 VETERINARY COLLEGES OF MADHYA PRADESH



NATIONAL VMLC - ANIMAL HEALTH CAMP



PARTICIPATION OF EMRI VET TOTs IN GLOBAL CASE ROUND PRESENTATION

Large Animal International Case Rounds

Signalment
Lung: a seven month old, female mixed breed lamb

Brief History
On August 4, 2024, the owner noticed the following:

- Non-distress
- Stare, stare and/or head movements
- None

 She feed with one other goat and animals receive pellets and minerals labeled for both sheep and goats.

Copper Toxicity

- Why are sheep so sensitive to copper?
 - Sheep have low dietary requirements and are unable to manage levels in excess
 - Specific breeds can be highly susceptible:
 - North Breeding, Texel, Suffolk
 - Growing lambs are more susceptible than adults
 - Copper is absorbed in proportion to the concentration in their diet, not based on body requirements like other minerals
 - When concentrations are high:
 - Extra copper will be stored in the liver
 - Slowly eliminated in the kidneys

RYAN BREUDY, DVM

Large Animal International Case Rounds

Initial Therapeutics (8/6/24)

- Ammonium Molybdate Tetrahydrate 54.4 mg (1.7 mg/kg) IV administered over 20 min q48hrs
- Ascorbic acid 320mg (10mg/kg) IV q24hrs
- Thiamine 320mg (10mg/kg) SQ q12 hrs
- Fluids; Plasma-lyte IV at 80 ml/hr (60 ml/kg/day)



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



EMRI Green Health Services - GVK Enterprise

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