



CASE
REPORT

Therapeutic management of colic in a horse

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Abstract : The above case was successfully treated by administering analgesics, antispasmodics, fluid therapy and supportive therapy with complete recovery

Key words : Therapeutic management, Colic

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Colic is one of the most commonly found complication in horses. The major cause of colic is dietary errors which include sudden change in diet, irregular feeding, feeding of poor quality grains. It may be due to gastro intestinal parasites and infective agents like bacteria, virus, and fungus. etc. (Chakrabarti, 2006).

History and diagnosis:

A eight year old female kathiavadi horse was presented with complain of abdominal pain manifested by frequent lying down and getting up, rolling and looking at flank region, frequent sweating at thigh region. Clinical examination revealed rise in pulse rate (55 /min) respiratory rate (28 /min) conjunctival mucus membrane had become congested.

Treatment and discussion:

The analgesics is necessary to relieve pain and hence the horse was treated with neoprofen @ 15ml(I/v), chlorpheniramin maleate (Anistamin 10ml(I/m)). in colic there is rapid loss of fluid and electrolyte into gut lumen and thus leads to haemoconcentration and endotoxaemic shock (Johnston and Morrais, 1987). DNS 5 litres was administered

intravenous and repeated after 8 hours. Injection Dicyclomin hydrochloride (Spasmovet 15 ml) was given intravenous and antibiotic RC forte (4g Ampicilin + Cloxacilin, I/m). Animal showed marked improvement

The present case of colic might be due to poor quality of feed stuff given to horse. There are few conditions in equine practices that create much anxiety as does colic (Radostitis *et al.*, 2000)

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