

RESEARCH NOTE

Polyneuritis in goat

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Polyneuritis occurs due to B₁, B₂ and B₁₂ deficiency. It may produce sensory disturbances or disturbances of motor functions (Chakrabarti, 1994). This report presents a case of polyneuritis in goat and its successful recovery with B₁, B₂ and B₁₂ treatment.

Case history and observation:

A 4 year old pluriparous goat was presented at TVCSC, Parbhani with history of lack of appetite, stiff gait, and upward deviation of neck (typical “star gazing posture” Fig. 1). The animal showed restlessness, slight bulging of eye. The faeces and urination were normal. The ruminal motility was absent. The clinical observation revealed respiration rate (37/min), heart rate (122/min) and normal rectal temperature (102^o F).

improvement after administration of four doses of Tribivet. The supportive treatment included Dextrose 5 % @ 300 ml daily for two days. The complete recovery was seen after two days of treatment (Fig. 2).

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Key words :

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Fig. 2 : Complete recovery after treatment



Fig. 1 : Polyneuritis in goat

Diagnosis and treatment:

On the basis of signs and symptoms, the case was diagnosed as polyneuritis and treated with inj. Tribivet (B₁ 50mg + B₆ 50mg + B₁₂ 500mcg) @ 3 ml b.i.d. for three days. The animal showed marked

The signs of polyneuritis were attributed to pyruvate carboxylase deficiency resulting from thiamine deficiency as thiamine is necessary for proper utilization of lactic acid produced during carbohydrate metabolism (Jana and Ghosh, 2000). The signs observed in the present case were similar to those reported by Singh *et al.* (2008) and Bhikane *et al.* (2004). Singh *et al.* (2008) recommended that treatment for thiamine deficiency is thiamine hydrochloride @ 10 mg/ kg body weight initially followed by similar doses every 3 hours for a total of 5 treatments where as Radostitis *et al.* (2003) stated that beneficial response is seen within 1-4 hours and complete recovery occurs 24 hours of thiamine hydrochloride therapy.