Actinomycosis in non-descript bull

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Actnomycosis in cattle is manifested by chronic osteomyelitis and rerification of the bones particularly of the mandible and maxilla leading to serious impairment in feeding (Radiostits *et al.*, 2007). The present report deals with the successful treatment in bull with antibiotics, potassium iodide and supportive therapy.

Case history:

A six years old bull was presented on field with a history of hard and painless swelling on mandible with unusual careful mastication (Fig. 1).

On clinical examination, the heart rate, tempreture, respiration rate were in normal range. Feeding, urination and faeces were observed in the normal range.



Treatment:

The line of treatment followed was intramuscular injection of Dicrysticin- s @ 2.5 g (Procaine penicillin- G 1500000 I.U., penicillin G sodium- 500000 I.U. and Streptomycin sulphate 2.5 g) daily for 7 days. The supportive therapy included

Antihistaminic and Analgesics which were given for 5 days. For complete recovery, repetition of the treatment was required twice at an interval of 10 days.

The bull responded permanently and did not show any recurrence even up to 6 months of period. The treatment of Actinomycosis along with potassium iodide 10 gm/day orally for 7-10 days has been found effective (Radostits *et al.*, 2000). The effective treatment of Actinomycosis in cows with oral administration of potassium iodide in combination with Penicillin and Streptomycin has also been reported by Hussain (2006) and Pal *et al.* (1994).

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