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Variants of situational tasks for the state exam

Case 1.

Anamnesis: a kitten weighing 700 grams was admitted to the veterinary clinic, which had just been picked up on the street. The owners brought him in for an initial examination.

Clinical examination: the kitten is about 2 months old, the kitten is quite active, female, T-38.3 °C, P-180, R-40, the skin is covered with scales in some places, the coat is dull and ruffled, the mucous membranes are pale, full a set of deciduous teeth, fatness below average, the abdomen is significantly enlarged, the abdominal wall is soft, painless, the kitten sneezes, catarrhal-purulent yellow-green discharge from the eyes and nose. Submandibular LN are slightly enlarged, the rest without pronounced changes. The auricles are covered with a grayish coating from the inside, there are single crusts. The cornea of the right eye has a violation of transparency, slightly opalescent.

Data of laboratory diagnostics: eggs, larvae and adults of parasites were not found in the scraping from the auricles.

Based on the history and examination results, suggest possible deviations in the kitten's health, suggest and justify the examination algorithm and the immediate actions of doctors and new owners of the animal.

Possible Answer:

the highest probability of herpes virus infection (viral rhinotracheitis), helminthiasis of the gastrointestinal tract, flea infestation is possible

Main recommendation: screening tests: blood CCA, mucosal swabs for respiratory infections, treatment with Stronghold (helminthiasis, fleas, scabies mites), mucosal lavage with saline, antimicrobial therapy

Topical ophthalmic treatment: antimicrobial therapy (eg, Tobrex), antiviral therapy (eg, idoxuridine)

In the future, tests for “slow infections: FLV, FIV, feline coronavirus are mandatory

Case 2.

Anamnesis: the owners of a Nubian goat turned to the veterinary clinic. In a male patient aged 1.5 years, weighing 30 kg, a sharp swelling of the soft tissues of the cheek was noticed, there was a decrease and periodic cessation of cud, a decrease in activity, and obvious anxiety. Violations of feeding and maintenance were not observed, the rest of the animals kept with him in the same room are clinically healthy.

According to the owners, a similar condition was observed 3 weeks ago. Then the goat received a course of Meloxicam and Cobactan by weight. The swelling of the cheeks went away, and the condition returned to normal. The relapse happened a day ago.

Clinical examination: on examination, swelling of the cheek under the eye on the left side immediately attracts attention. The animal's habitus is without obvious deviations, temperature is 40.5, pulse is 85, respiratory rate is 30. Superficial LNs are not enlarged, except for the left submandibular LN, it is slightly increased in size. Rumination is somewhat slowed, the abdominal wall is soft and painless.

The soft tissues in the region of the upper jaw on the left are in a state of dense painful swelling, the local temperature is elevated.

Examination of the oral cavity under sedation showed no injuries. Gums are clean, pale pink. In the zone of the first upper molar on the right, there is swelling of the soft tissues above the gums, slight hyperemia

Visual diagnostic data: dental radiography showed intrapulpal resorption in one of the canals of the first upper molar on the left, a focus of destruction and rarefaction of bone tissue in the region of the root apex and interradicular septum with the formation of a fistulous canal.

Based on the history and diagnostic studies, give a diagnosis and justify the therapy. What additional therapeutic measures may be required?

Possible Answer:

Diagnosis: odontogenic abscess in the stage of cellular infiltration, pulpitis

The main recommendation: removal of the first molar, a course of antibiotics and NSAIDs, in case of abscessing of soft tissues in the infraorbital region - opening and drainage of the abscess.