Lantana poisoning in ruminants is one of the important causes affecting livestock population and causing great economic losses. In the study, 30 clinical cases of lantana toxicity were undertaken. These cases were divided into early and late cases. The animals presented before 3rd day of lantana ingestion were considered as warly cases and those presented on 4th day onwards were classified as late cases. A group of healthy animals comprising 10 cattle served as control group. Clinical, haematological, biochemical and rumen liquor studies were undertaken in lantana poisoned and healthy animals. The major clinical manifestations recorded were dullness, anorexia, constipated faeces, decreased urination, fry muzzle and swilling of eyelids and base of ear pinna. Most of the affected animals showed jaundice and dehydration. The haematological examination revealed elevated haemoglobin, packed cell volume and total erythrocyte count due to haemoconcentration. Blood clotting time was markedly elevated in all the lantana affected animals. The erythrocytes of the affected group were found more fragile than the control group animals. Biochemically, significant increase in the levels of total bilirubin, blood urea nitrogen, aspartate aminotransferases, alanine aminotransferases, alkaline phosphatase and acid phosphatases were observed. The pH of rumen liquor was alkaline with ammonical odour, watery consistency and nil protozoal count. Significant increase in SAT and
decrease in GFT and TVFA concentration were observed in lantana-affected animals. Following the combined therapy comprising activated charcoal, dextrose saline, liver extract, purgative and rumenotorics, 76.92 % (10 out of 13) of early presented cases were treated successfully. However in late cases, recovery was seen only in 11.76 % (2 out of 17) animals.