ABSTRACT

The present investigation was conducted on 63 dogs presented at Veterinary Clinical Complex, CSK HPKV, Palampur (H.P). Out of 63 cases, 45 dogs were suffering from gastroenteritis and 18 dogs were suffering from enteritis. From 45 cases of gastroenteritis, 18 cases were detected positive for canine parvovirus infection. Younger dogs suffered more as compared to the adults. Age group of one day to one year suffered most in all the groups. Clinically, the rectal temperature was elevated significantly in enteritis group and non significantly in gastroenteritis and CPV gastroenteritis. The heart rate was increased significantly in gastroenteritis, CPV gastroenteritis and enteritis group. Haemorrhagic diarrhoea was present in 68.88 per cent, 88.88 per cent and 50.00 per cent cases of gastroenteritis, CPV gastroenteritis and enteritis group, respectively. Most of the dogs suffering from gastroenteritis and enteritis were dehydrated and all the dogs were dehydrated in CPV gastroenteritis. PCV was significantly elevated in gastroenteritis group. Neutrophilia and lymphopenia was observed in gastroenteritis group. Blood biochemical study revealed hypoglycaemia, hypoproteinemia, hypoalbuminemia, hypokalemia, hypochloremia and increase in BUN in all the groups. ALT was significantly elevated in gastroenteritis and CPV gastroenteritis. The activity of CK-MB was markedly elevated (441.02 ± 36.03 IU/L) in canine parvoviral gastroenteritis as compared to control group (121.49 ± 9.14 IU/L). On microbiological investigation of faecal samples of 41 dogs suffering from gastroenteritis and enteritis, 48 bacterial isolates were obtained. Out of these E. coli was major offending organism(66.66 %) followed by Klebsiella spp. (16.66 %). Overall, isolates were sensitive to levofloxacin and amikacin (100 % each) followed by ceftriaxone and gentamicin (91.6 % each). Bacitracin was resistant in 85.41 % of isolates. Combination of levofloxacin along with fluid and supportive therapy proved most effective in the treatment of gastroenteritis and CPV gastroenteritis. Similarly, levofloxacin also proved better as compared to ofloxacin in treating canine enteritis.

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