HAEMATOGALACTIA IN GOATS AND BUFFALO

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INTRODUCTION

Blood tinge in milk or haematogalactia is attributed to injury or some problem in capillaries of mammary glands (Radostits *et al.*, 1994). Some times this situation becomes worse when brown chocolate colour (Haematogalactia) secretions are voided from the lactating females instead of milk. The aforementioned situation or secretion may take twelve (12) days (Muhammad *et al.*, 1997) but the situation mentioned later may take 26 days. That could be puzzling for the veterinarians also. This unique type of haematogalactia was never reported before in the goat and buffalo.

Case 1

Two goats of Diara Din Panah and Betal were examined respectively on 3rd April, 1998 and 16th June, 1998 in Dera Ghazi Khan. There was no elevation in the body temperature and animal appeared healthy. The secretions of the udder were discoloured reddish brown resembling venous blood with out coagulation instead of normal milky colour. The regime of treatment was followed as:

* Calcium borogluconate 20% with Mg + P (Mild-D-Forte ; Star Labs. Lahore) 50 ml I/v for 10 days.
* Anaroxyl injection (Adrenochrome Mono Semicarbazone) 3 ml I/m for 5 days.
* Gentafar injection (Gentamycin 50mg/ml) 5 ml I/m for 10 days.

This treatment was instituted for 16 days but no improvement was noticed. The owner was reluctant to continue treatment although the condition still persisted.

Case 2

A five years old buffalo was presented on 16th July, 1998 at Dera Ghazi Khan for treatment of blood in milk. The patient was consulted two days after the complaint and already Tribrissen injection (Welcome) had been injected by the owner. No improvement was observed. The udder secretions were dark brown like venous blood with out tendency to clot even after hours. Initially all the four quarters voided bloody milk but later only one teat showed slight inflammation (Theilitis) and dark brown bloody secretions. All the other parameters like rectal temperature, pulse, respiration and eye conjunctiva were found normal. The treatment regimen was followed as:

* Calcium borogluconate with Mg + P (Calciject (Norbroke Labs. Ireland., Marketed by Nawan Labs. Karachi) 300 ml I/V for 5 days.
* Transamine injection 20 ml I/V for 20 days. (Tranexamic Acid 500 mg, Antiplasminic agent)
* Phenvil injecction 20 ml I/V (Phenramine maleate 50mg/ml) for 26 days
* Akamycin 15% injection 20 ml I/m (Gentamycin 150mg/ml) for 10 days.
* Reflougen injection (Diclofenac Sodium 50mg/ml) 10 ml I/M.

No response was observed with Akamycin injection administered for 10 days after this Doctorjin injection (Norflaxacin 50mg/ml) 20 ml was administered over next 10 days but haematogalactia persisted. Cold water application continued through out the treatment. The condition resolved suddenly without any treatment after 26 days and the secretion changed to milk. No microbial growth was observed on nutrient agar after 48 hours incubation.

DISCUSSION

This type of haematogalactia is not reported before in the buffaloes and goats. Haematogalacia was reported by Muhammad *et al.* (1997) but that was pink coloured not blood instead of milk. This brown venous blood indicated a main haemorrhage in the venous side of lactiferous glands and epithelial tissues. Lack of coagulation is probably reflective of disturbance in the coagulation mechanisms, the underlying cause of which is not clear. Both cases were not responsive to the calcium therapy, and hemostatic injections which

are generally recommended in such type of cases. Radostits *et al*. (1994) and Muhammad *et al*. (1997) have reported a similar self limiting disease of about 12 days duration but this was self limiting disease of 26 days span. This case was unique in nature and complicated to solve.

REFERENCES

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