

Abscess

Circumscribed collections of purulent materials (Pus) found in various locations of the body caused by one of the four Pus producing bacteria such as *Corynebacterium*, *Pseudomonas*, *Streptococcus* and *Staphylococcus*.



Abscess



Parts of Abscess:

1. Wall
2. Pyogenic Membrane
3. Pus (Liquor puris)

Pyogenic wall prevents further spread of infection and helps in;

- Phagocytosis
- Granulation tissue formation

Contents of the Pus (Liquor puris):

1. Necrosed tissues
2. Dead bacteria
3. Leukocytes
4. Blood & Tissue proteins.

Classification of Abscess

1. Acute Abscess (Hot Abscess):

- *Inflammatory symptoms are more active*

2. Chronic Abscess (Cold abscess):

- *Inflammatory symptoms are less active.*
- *Hard with inspissated*
- *Soft with liquid pus and thin abscess wall.*

3. Superficial/Deep abscess:

- *Depending on the location.*

Etiology of Abscess

A. Pyogenic organisms like Staphylococci

1. *Streptococci*
2. *Escherichia coli*
3. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

B. Specific organisms like

1. *Corynebacterium pyogenes*
2. *Actinomyces bovis*

C. Chemicals like

1. *HgCl₂*,
2. *ZnCl₂*

D. Traumatic injury

E. Presence of foreign body

Diagnosis

- History – from the owner
- Examination – of patient

Maturation of abscess

Fomentation – application of heat dry/moist

Iodine ointment application

- Iodex
- Povidone Iodine Oint

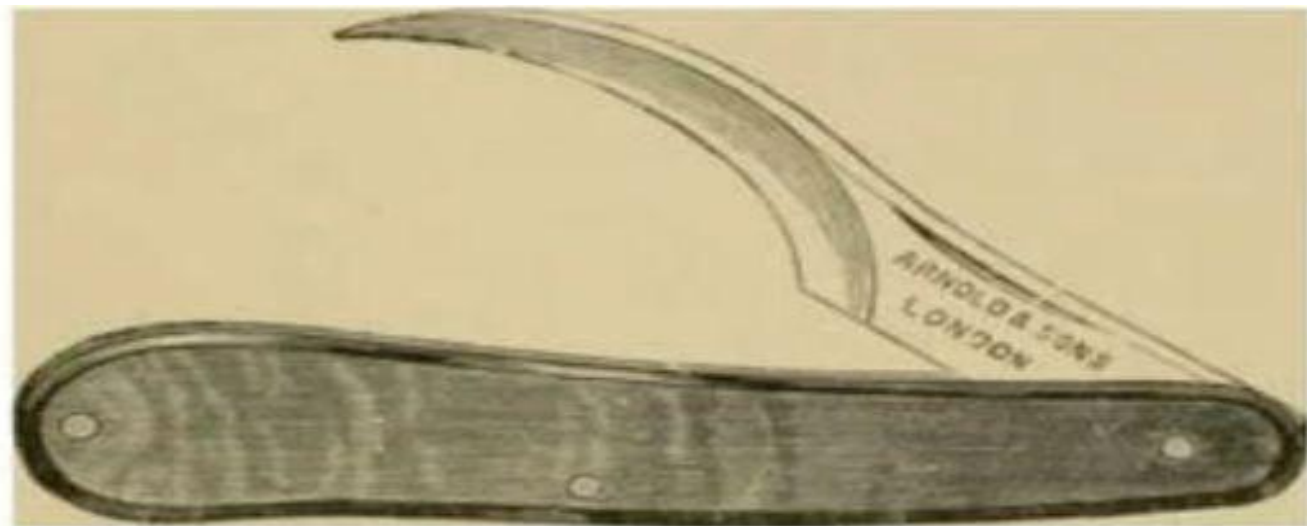


Abscess must be differentiated from:

- Hematoma
- Skin tumor
- Hernia
- Edema
- Cyst

Treatment

- Choose dependent area
- Site preparation
- Open it – blade be directed outward
- Drain out content
- Irrigate cavity with PP
- Pack cavity with Tr. Iodine gauze
- Remove gauze next day
- If swollen – use Mg +Glycerin, Acriflavin gauze
- daily dressing



A ripe abscess at the base of left ear



Cruciate incision made on abscess



Pus drained out



Cavity irrigated with antiseptic



Some common Abscesses

- Brain Abscess
- Gluteal Injection abscess.
- Breast Abscess
- Lung abscess
- Liver Abscess
- Subphrenic Abscess
- Pelvic abscess.
- Psoas abscess.

Complications

- Bacteremic spread
- Rupture into adjacent tissue
- Bleeding from vessels eroded by inflammation
- Impaired function of a vital organ
- Inanition due to anorexia and increased metabolic needs
- Antibiooma
- Sterile abscess
- chronic draining sinuses

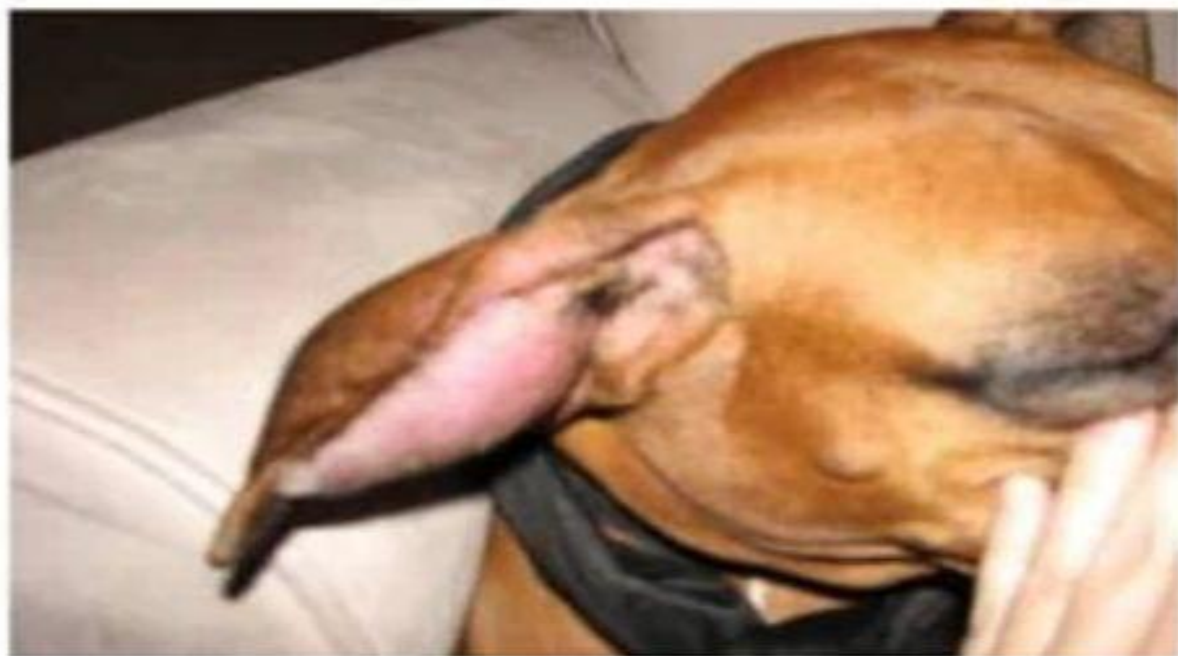
Hematoma

Collection of blood in the abnormal cavity and usually caused by injury to the superficial vein

Causes

Damage of superficial vein due to:

- Scratching
- trauma during coitus
- crush injury



Common site of Hematoma

Animal	Site	cause
cow	Mammary vein	Butting by calf
cow	Vaginal mucous membrane	Injury during coitus
Breeding bull	Penis	Injury during coitus
Dog, kid, rabbit, piglet	Ear pinna	Injury by rubbing

Diagnosis:

- History from owner
- Examination of the patient



Confirmation By Drainage



Aural Hematoma



Surgical correction of ear Hematoma

- Restrain – Light sedation - Xylazine
- Plug ear canal – ball of dry cotton
- Site preparation – wash the pinna, shave, paint with Tr. Iodine
- Incision – on inner wall of ear –
- Remove elliptical piece of skin
- Drainage – drain out the clot and serum
- Clean the cavity with PP solution
- Paint with Tr. Iodine – the cavity – induce inflammation

Exposure of the Aural Cavity



Suture Pattern of the Wound



Post Operative Care

- Clean the wound
- Dose of long action antibiotic
- Dose of painkiller
- Remove the ear plug
- Prevent scratching
- Elizabethan collar

