

# CONCEPT MAP 2

## Equine Colic

### INSTRUCTIONS

Construct a concept map using the following scenario. If necessary, refer to chapter one for instructions regarding map construction. Assessment of the data, or assignment of technician evaluations, must be based upon the information and data provided. Interventions cited in the map should be technician driven, as opposed to veterinary driven. A quick reference guide to concept map construction can be found in the appendix (Composition and Grading Rubric).

### SCENARIO

Jacob, a 7-year-old Welsh gelding, was presented for acute onset of colic. The pony had appeared normal that morning when the owner had fed and watered him. Jacob was currently being fed two flakes of grass hay BID and had free access to water and salt. The pony was housed in a small pasture with a “run in shed” for shelter. The owner returned home to find the pony down and rolling in the pasture. When the owner attempted to walk the animal, he repeatedly attempted to lie down. The owner was able to load the pony on the horse trailer and brought him immediately to your clinic.

The owner purchased the pony six months ago from a sale yard. She thought he must be current on vaccinations, but she had not administered any vaccines or de-wormers since purchasing the pony.

Physical examination revealed TPR 100.8°F, 80 bpm, 50 bpm. Mucous membranes were dark and slightly injected. CRT was 3 seconds. The pony was sweating profusely and repeatedly looked at his abdomen during examination. Weight was estimated at 450 lb and a BCS of 2.5/5 was assigned. Rectal palpation revealed normal large intestine position and no impactions were present, but a mild diarrhea was noted. Nasogastric intubation revealed the absence of reflux. No borborigmi were present on abdominal auscultation.

Blood was collected for a CBC and an abdominocentesis was performed. A fecal was obtained for examination. While waiting for test results, the veterinarian administered 6 cc Banamine® IV, 1 cc butorphanol IV, 0.5 gallon mineral oil and 2 gallons of water with electrolytes via NG intubation.

Test results were as follows:

#### Peritoneal fluid analysis:

Yellow

TP ..... 1 g/dl

SG .....1.005

WBC .....5000/ $\mu$ l

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Score \_\_\_\_\_ /30 Points

**Fecal:**

Large number of strongyle and ascarid ova noted.

**Complete Blood Count:**

PCV .....	60 %
RBC .....	13 x 10 <sup>6</sup> /μl
WBC .....	16 x 10 <sup>3</sup> /μl
Total Protein (TPP) .....	8.2 g/dl

**WBC Differential: (% of total)**

Bands (Neutrophils) .....	none
Segmented Neutrophils .....	60
Lymphocytes .....	20
Monocytes .....	8
Eosinophils .....	20
Basophils .....	1

Based on test results, the veterinarian diagnosed colic secondary to *S. vulgaris*, *P. equorum* and cyathostomes. In addition to the above medications, the pony received ivermectin PO.