Principal of Diagnosis and Treatment in Caecocolic Hypomotility in Rabbit

Chitnara Lapjit
Asst. Prof. Dr. Sompoth Weerakhun
Cause

- **Diet**
  High carbohydrate / low fiber

- **Lack of exercise**

- **Stress**
Diagnosis

• History taking
  About type of diets, size of fecal product, appetite, abnormal behavior such as depressed
Diagnosis

• **Physical Examination**
  Observe the rate and Character of Respirations, Temperature, Body weight Monitoring and Abdominal palpation, dilated stomach is palpable caudomedial to the last left rib

• **Radiography**
  Radiographs can be used to confirm a diagnosis of gastric and intestinal dilation, and can aid in localizing the obstruction
Radiographic finding

ที่มา Harcourt-Brown, 2007
Radiographic finding

ที่มา Harcourt-Brown, 2007
Treatment

Medical

**Analgesic drug** Gastric dilation is a painful condition. Rabbit require immediate analgesia such as Buprenorphine, 0.01-0.05 mg/kg, SC, IM, IV, q6-12h, Meloxicam, 0.1-0.2mg/kg, SC, IM sid. or carprofen, 2-4 mg/kg mg/kg, SC, IM sid.

**Antibiotic** Alteration in caecal microflora. Enrofloxacin, Wind range of gram-negative, Some gram-positive, Very safe in rabbit, 5-10 mg/kg q12-24h Metronidazole, *Clostridium spiroforme*.

**Prokinetic agent** Increase gastrointestinal Motility Metoclopramide, Cisapride

**Yeast** *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

Surgical

Unsuccessful, a prokinetic agent is very important to prevent gut stasis
Supportive care

Nutritional support

Nutritional support can be life saving in rabbit. Anorexia can have dire consequences, especially in fat rabbits as ketoacidosis and hepatic lipidosis can develop rapidly. Use Critical care™
Thank you for your attention