PERFUSÃO REGIONAL INTRAVENOSA NO TRATAMENTO DE PODODERMATITE HIPERTRÓFICA CRÔNICA NOS MEMBROS DE UM EQUINO

Bianca M. GRIZENDI¹; Mariana S. INVERNIZZI¹; Bruna B. ALONSO¹; Renata G. S. DÓRIA¹.
¹ Unidade Didático Clínico Hospitalar (UDCH) da Faculdade de Zootecnia e Engenharia de Alimentos – FZEA USP; bi.grizendi@usp.br

Abstract

The hypertrophic pododermatitis, also known as “Canker” begins with the appearance of an infiltrative tissue in the region of the frog and hoof sole, with rapid and unplanned growth, papillae aspect, with necrotic corium and foul smelling. One horse, 10 years, 470kg, was accepted at the department of Equine Clinic and Surgery of Teaching Hospital Unit of FZEA - USP, with the presence of infiltrative and proliferative epidermal lesions in the region of the frog and sole of the hoof, since five years (Figura 1). After suggestive diagnosis of hypertrophic pododermatitis, the treatment established was surgical removal, systemic and regional antibiotic therapy, foot soaking and local bandages. Rough removal of altered tissue and thermocauterization was executed. Further, systemic antibiotic therapy was performed with penicillin (30.000UI/kg 4 applications, every 48 hours) and gentamicin (6,6mg/kg every 24 hours for 3 days). Once a week, footbath with potassium permanganate (20 minutes) was performed, followed by topical application of iodine 10%, formalin, copper sulphate and metronidazole ointment. Intravenous regional infusions, one member per day with amikacin (2g 8ml) diluted in a solution of Ringer lactate and 10% DMSO (46ml lactated Ringer DMSO and 6ml) were also performed (Figura 2). Systemic antibiotic therapy hardly reaches therapeutic levels in the roof and therefore topical treatment associated with intravenous regional perfusion was performed, which proved to be effective in treatment (Figura 3). Intravenous regional perfusion associated with systemic antibiotic therapy and topical application are effective in treating the "Canker" equine, even in cases of advanced evolution.