Surgery of the injured Dulaa in Dromedary Camels (Camelus dromedarius)

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Abstract:

The objectives were to study the frequencies and classification of fractures in young camels and to evaluate the clinical relevance of external fixation as a method of treatment. Cases of fractures (n = 75) in young camels (less than 2 years old) were studied. On admission, the cause, site, classification, and radiography of the fractures as well as the methods of treatment were investigated. Factors affecting fracture healing after treatment were investigated and analyzed. The frequencies of fracture were affected by breed (P = 0.001) and age (P = 0.01) but not sex. Trauma was the most common cause of fractures (P = 0.001). Tibial fracture was the most common. Treatment was performed either by plaster of paris bandage alone (82.1%) or in combination with polyvinylchloride (PVC) splints (70.6%), interdental wiring (14.8%), or 2 Steinmann pins (1.9%). Satisfactory healing was recorded in 81.5% of the treated cases. In conclusion, breed and age affected the frequencies of fracture. There was a significant effect of camel age on the cause of fracture. Moreover, there was a significant effect of camel age on the fractured bone. External fixation using plaster of paris bandage

Keywords:

Camel, Dulaa, Protruded, Entrapped, Amputation.

Published In:

Iranian Journal of Veterinary Surgery, 6, 17-22