CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

The intussusception is an invagination of a portion of the gastrointestinal tract (intussusceptum) into the lumen of an adjoining segment (intussuscepiens) (Lewis and Ellison, 1987). Intestinal telescoping and intestinal invagination are synonymous with intussusception (Fossum *et al*., 2002). Intestinal intussusception is created by the invagination of a portion of the intestine (intussusceptum) into the lumen of an adjacent intestinal segment (intussuscipiens) in the direction of normal paralysis or occasionally in a retrograde direction (Rallis *et al.*, 2000). Intussusception is classified according to the location like enterocolic (ileocolic), caecocolic, enteroenteric, duodenogastric and gastroesophageal. It is also classified as high (proximal to the jejunum) and low (distal to the duodenum) intussusception (Dixon, 2004). The most common type of intussusception in dogs was found to be the jejunojejnal and ileocolic (Fossum *et al*., 2002). It occurs more often as an ileocolic intussusception, although gastroduodenal, duodenojejunal, jejunojejunal, ileoileal and colocolic intussusceptions have been described in young dogs (Patsikas *et al.*,2008). Though most intussusceptions in young animals are idiopathic, however a number of conditions including ingestion of bones, linear foreign bodies, prior abdominal surgery, and intestinal parasitism have been suggested as predisposing factors (Kyles *et al.*, 1998). Acute enteritis or gastroenteritis has been demonstrated as the most likely predisposing factor for intestinal intussusception in young dogs (Rallis *et al.*, 2000). The most common clinical signs are associated with partial or complete bowel obstruction. The most common presenting clinical signs in dogs with intestinal intussusceptions are vomiting, diarrhea with hematochezia or melena, anorexia, and weight loss (Dixon, 2004). If left untreated, interference with venous drainage and arterial occlusion can lead to ischemia and necrosis of the bowel (weaver,1977). Since ultrasonography and radiographic evaluation of affected site are very helpful in a establishing definitive diagnosis (lamp,1997). A cylindrical intestinal mass with a characteristic "ring sign'' is highly specific for intussusceptions (Lamp,1997). Various enteropexy techniques have been advocated to prevent subsequent recurrence of intussusceptions (White, 2008; McGill *et al.*, 2009). Ileocolic intussusceptions in dogs is a common entity. This case report describes ultrasonography, contrast radiography, surgical intervention and postoperative care of Ileocolic intussusception in a Doberman puppy with a unique and common ‘target’ sign. In these context , the study was carried out with the following objectives:

1.To diagnose the Ileocolic intussusception of a male Doberman dog by means of ultrasonograhy and contrast radiography.

2.To compare the haematological parameters of a four-months-old male doberman dog with normal value.