



**TIMPANISMO GASOSO E ESPUMOSO EM BOVINOS – ALTERAÇÕES CLÍNICAS E RESPOSTAS AO TRATAMENTO OBSERVADAS EM 39 ANIMAIS.**

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**RESUMO**

O objetivo do estudo foi reportar os principais aspectos clínicos e as respostas terapêuticas encontrados em animais atendidos na Clínica de Bovinos da Escola de Medicina Veterinária da Universidade Federal da Bahia, em Oliveira dos Campinhos, Bahia, Brasil, com diagnóstico de timpanismo gasoso ou espumoso. Foram analisadas 39 fichas clínicas de ruminantes atendidos neste centro entre 1986 e 2002. Das 39 ocorrências, 28 eram do tipo gasoso (71.8%) e 11 do tipo espumoso (28.2%). No gasoso, 26 (92.9%) decorriam de obstrução esofágica e dois (7.1%) de origem desconhecida. Os corpos estranhos mais relacionados foram frutas e tubérculos (84.5%). No espumoso haviam as alterações alimentares (45.4%), representadas pelo fornecimento de ração finamente moída (60%), cevada (20%) e mandioca associada a cana de açúcar (20%), as por indigestão simples (27.3%) e as por causas ignoradas (27.3%). Os principais sintomas no tipo gasoso foram aumento de volume abdominal (71.4%), som timpânico ou metálico à percussão do rúmen (67.9%), sialorréia (64.3%), secreção nasal (35.7%), estertores pulmonares (17.9%), vômito e desidratação (10.7% cada), murmúrio cardíaco, tosse e dispnéia (7.1% cada). Já no espumoso foram aumento de volume abdominal (100%), som timpânico ou metálico à percussão do rúmen (63.6%), secreção nasal e estertores pulmonares (27.3% cada), tosse e alcalose ruminal (9.1% cada). Os principais tratamentos no gasoso consistiram em passagem da sonda de Thygesen (92.9%), trocarização (10.7%) e rumenotomia (7.1%). No espumoso foram passagem da sonda de borracha (54.5%), com aplicação de anti-espumantes (45.5%) e rumenotomia (18.2%). A terapia de suporte era composta por antibioticoterapia (30.9%), fluidoterapia (18.1%), mucolíticos (9.9%), estimulantes orgânicos (8.1%), anti-inflamatórios (7.1%) e analgésicos (6.4%). A resposta foi favorável em 28 casos (71.8%), com nove óbitos (23.1%) e duas recomendações de sacrifício (5.1%). No timpanismo gasoso a passagem da sonda de Thygesen foi a manobra terapêutica mais utilizada para retirada de gás ou do corpo estranho, enquanto no espumoso foram a passagem da sonda de borracha associada com anti-espumantes e rumenotomia.

**SUMMARY**

The objective of the study was to report the main clinical aspects and the therapeutic answers found in animals assisted at the Clinic of Bovine of the School of Veterinary Medicine of the Federal University of Bahia, in Oliveira dos Campinhos, Bahia, Brazil, with diagnosis of gaseous or foamy bloat. 39 clinical records were analyzed of ruminant assisted in this center between 1986 and 2002. Of the 39 occurrences, 28 were of the gaseous type (71.8%) and 11 of the foamy type (28.2%). In the gaseous, 26 (92.9%) they elapsed of esophagic obstruction and two (7.15%) of ignored origin. The more related strange bodies were fruits and tubercles (84.5%). In the foamy there were the alimentary alterations (45.4%), acted by the ration finely ground (60%), barley (20%) and associated cassava the sugar cane (20%), the for simple indigestion (27.3%) and the for unknown causes (27.3%). The main symptoms in the gaseous type were abdominal distension (71.4%), timpanic or metallic sound to the percussion of the rumen (67.95), excessive salivation (64.3%), nasal discharge (35.7%), lung crackles and wheezes (17.9%), vomiting and dehydration (10.7% each), cardiac murmuring, cough and dyspnea (7.1% each). Already in the foamy they were abdominal distension (100%), timpanic or metallic sound to the percussion of the rumen (63.3%), nasal discharge and lung crackles and wheezes (27.3% each), cough and alkalosis ruminal (9.1% each). The main treatments in the gaseous consisted of passage of stomach tube of Thygesen (92.9%), trocharization (10.7%) and rumenotomy (7.1%). In the foamy they were of passage of stomach tube (54.5%), with application of anti-foaming (45.5%) and rumenotomy (18.2%). The support therapy in both it was composed by antibiotic therapy (30.9%), fluid therapy (18.1%), mucolitics (9.9%), organic stimulants (8.1%), anti-inflammatories (7.1%) and analgesics (6.4%). The answer was favorable in 28 cases (71.8%), with nine deaths (23.1%) and two sacrifice indications (5.1%). In the gaseous bloat the passage of the stomach tube of Thygesen was the therapeutic maneuver more used for retreat of gas or of the strange body, while in the foamy it was the passage of stomach tube, associated or not with anti-foaming, and rumenotomy.

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