

# Affections of horn

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# Introduction

- Horn is one of the hard usually permanent structures projecting from the head of certain mammals, such as cattle, goat, antelopes etc
- Smooth **keratinous** material forms the outer covering of the horn.
- Corium forms the base.
- Horn papillae are shorter and more sparse towards the apex of the horn.
- The horn tubules extend from base of the horn towards the apex of horn.

# Affection of horn

- Avulsion of horn.
- Horn cancer.
- fracture of horn.
- sinusitis.
- Horn fissure.

# Avulsion of horn

- It refers to separation of horny covering from the bony core. There may be profuse bleeding which arrested spontaneously.
- **Etiology:-**

Direct violence

In working bullocks by yoke set a chronic inflammation of keratogenous membrane and subsequently detachment occur by striking it against fixed object.

# FRACTURE

- The horns usually gets fracture as a result of direct trauma this is due to fighting or an accident.
- The frontal bone may also involve.
- Fracture of horn cause hemorrhage and frontal sinus and bleeding from nostrils which is further complicated with purulent sinus and empyema of sinus.
- In fractures that are difficult to immobilize / amputation the horn proximal to fracture site is considered.

# Horn cancer

- Very common condition

## Symptoms

- the horn becomes shaky and fall off later.
- A foul smell and purulent discharge is noticed from the nostrils.
- Typical cauliflower like growth is evidenced, when horn fall off and it is amputated

## treatment

- No satisfactory treatment.

# Sinusitis

- Common sequel to dehorning in all species of animals. During amputation of horn, bone sawdust and rain can enter into sinus through opening.

## Clinical signs

- Discharge run from sinus opening when animal lowers the head. \treatment
- Draining of open sinus, flushing it with disinfectant.

Best treated by trephination and lavage. Administration of topical and systemic antibiotics

# Horn fissure

- A fissure involving the horn or horn core may develop as a result of direct injury and appear as its parallel to its long axis.

## Signs

- Inflammation of the affected part.
- Oozing of blood from fissure part.
- Pus formation in the area if it gets infected.
- **Treatment** application of ice pack. Astringent and antiseptic lotion.
- In septic cases horn should be cut and dress it aseptically.



| Thank you