

**April
2019**

Rhodes Vet Clinic

**Volume 9
Issue 4**

Newsletter

Rhodes Veterinary Clinic
74 Gellibrand Street
COLAC 3250
P: 03 5232 2111
F: 03 5231 5892
E: info@rhodesvet.com.au

Veterinarians:

Dr Michael Rhodes
Dr Peter Grieve

Practice Manager:

Cindy Schoell

Nurses:

Kirsty Paton
Kaylene Swayn
Diane O'Keeffe
Leanne Haslem

Lymphoma

Lymphoma is one of the most common neoplasms (tumours) in dogs.

The lymphocytes are cells that all mammals use to fight off disease. They are part of the white blood cells. They are made in the bone marrow and reside in all the lymph nodes, hence the name of this cancer.

Lymphoma is relatively easy to diagnose as the animal will have enlarged lymph nodes under its jaw, around its throat and near the shoulders and back legs.

The animal is usually presented with a loss of appetite, appears very slow, has had some weight loss and has oedema (swelling) around the lower parts of the body.

A blood test will confirm our diagnosis of lymphoma.

Without treatment the animal lives for an average of 4 to 6 weeks. With treatment approximately 50% of the animals respond with remission times of 2 to 4 months, up to 12 months. Specialist clinics can offer chemotherapy.

This type of cancer is always fatal.

We provide:

- Surgery & Medicine for small and large animals
- Herd Health Advice
- Soft Tissue & Orthopaedic Surgery
- Dentistry
- Digital X-ray
- Ultrasound
- In House Blood Testing
- Nutrition
- Prescription Diets
- Microchip Identification



Simpson Office:

Our Simpson Office is open
Monday & Friday
10am to 3pm
P: 03 5594 3257

Colac Office:

Our Colac Office is open
Monday to Friday
8am to 6pm
Saturday 9am to 12 noon
www.rhodesveterinaryclinic.com.au

**We are available 24/7
for emergencies.
Our emergency number
is:**

5232 2111

Salmonella

It is this time of the year as we are moving from an extensive dry period into a wet autumn that we start to see our friend, Salmonella.

It is not so much of a problem in mature animals but it is more deadly in our younger animals.

The signs are black smelly faeces, lethargy, lack of appetite and inability to get off the ground.

Salmonella is usually picked up from a stagnant water source. This may be a water trough that has not been used for weeks and has had birds drinking from it and defecating into the water. Muddy shallow dams can also harbour the bacteria, especially if cattle have muddied the waters and faecal contamination has occurred.

In very severe cases you will see in the faeces that not only is it black, very smelly and loose but there is also bits of intestinal lining which looks like fettuccini.

The infected animals should be isolated away from the herd to reduce the spread of the disease.

Vaccination is important to prevent further spread.



Wishing Dr Pete a speedy recovery
after undergoing an emergency
appendectomy last week

AFL 2019 has begun!
A warm welcome to our participants, both old and new.
This is our biggest group since our inception
We will provide an update in next month's Newsletter

