VARIANCES IN THE EQUINE EYE FOLLOWING INTESTINAL RESECTION

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Summary. The objective of this experiment was to determine the influence of abdominal cavity resection and anastomoses formation on equine vision organs condition and its' reaction. Intestinal resection was performed on 12 draught horses at the Surgery Department of Lithuania Veterinary Academy Large Animal Clinic. During surgery, jejunum and iliocecal anastomoses were formed via common ligating technique with Lambert and Schmiden sutures as well as clamping technique with Auto-Suture® instruments.

Prior to and post-surgery general clinical health examinations were performed on the horses including evaluation of the oculus and it's posterior surfaces via focused light sources and an electric direct view opthalmoscope.

It was determined that related complications arising from laparotomy, intestinal resection and anastomoses had an influence on the physiological state of the eye: redness of the eye's conjunctiva, pupillary constriction, dilation of the retinal singular blood vessel radiance. With developing peritonitis, changes occur in pupillary diameter, color gamma variances occur in the optic nerve disc and reflective layers of the chorioidea, color contrast decreases in these anatomical components, and as diameter increases, the retina's blood vessels become more distinct. The chorioidea reflective layers color gamma darkens, the optic nerve disc becomes a cloudy red – determination of flat color can be a foundation in determining a dangerous life-threatening state in the horse.

Key words: horse, intestinal resection, eye, ocular variance.