The abomasal displacement (AD) is the most frequently detected abomasal disorder and represents the most common reason for abdominal surgery in dairy cattle, especially in high producing cows. This paper aims to report the occurrence of a right AD into a male beef cattle from Senepol breed. After having been transported for 12 hours for a cattle exhibition, the owner reported that the bull had apathy and anorexia. At the initial clinical examination the animal showed capricious appetite, lethargy, dehydration, ruminal atony and liquid stratification. Because of the clinical findings and the history of stress due to transport, change of environment and food, the initial clinical suspicion was indigestion. It was established therapy with oral fluid, and oral administration of ruminal fluid from a healthy animal. The diet was restricted to hay and grass. The animal showed slight improvement, regaining part of rumen motility, appetite, mild diarrhea, normal hydration. Treatment with ruminal fluid and oral hydration was maintained and were applied solutions of vitamins, calcium and antibiotic prophylaxis (kinetomax ®) with intent to avoid signs of infection. Two days later the animal had the same clinical findings, but this time there was absence of feces in the rectum. After clinical examination it was found a ping on simultaneous auscultation and percussion of the right flank and in the last intercostal spaces, reaching the diagnosis of right displaced abomasums. The animal underwent laparotomy via right paralumbar fossa, decompression and emptying of the abomasum, repositioning and omentopexy. Postoperative care included the application of calcium salts and metoclopramide, ceftiofur, flunixin meglumine and oral ruminal fluid. The animal showed satisfactory clinical improvement, with return of appetite, rumen motility and normal stratification. The animal was discharged three days later.