The present work aimed to report the clinical and necropsy findings in a case of abomasal volvulus (AV) in a 12-day-old calf. A 2-day-old male crossbred (Holstein x Gir) calf was presented with complaint of abdominal distention, colic and no fecal output since birth. Clinical examination was performed and diagnosed atresia ani. A corrective surgery was performed and THE CALF showed progressive clinical improvement in the following days. During this period THE CALF received antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory therapy and was fed with milk in a bottle (1L/four times a day). In the 10th post-operatory day, totaling 12 days of life, THE CALF showed severe apathy, anorexia, tachycardia (190 beats per minute), dyspnea, dehydration, tympany, abdominal distension, and mucous feces. THE CALF died after an evolution of ten hours. Necropsy examination reveals severe abomasal dilatation and a 270° clockwise torsion including the pylorus, edematous abomasal wall with blackish serous indicating necrosis; small and large intestines with mucus and congested lungs. The superacute evolution is due to the severe circulatory alterations in the abomasum and systemic disturbances (endotoxemia and hypochloremic hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis). AV is an important digestive disease affecting calves and results mainly of inadequate feeding techniques with excessive offer of milk, milk replacements and concentrate food. Stress, genetics, infectious and metabolic diseases may also play an important role in the pathogenesis of VA. We reiterate the need of including AV in the differential diagnosis of superacute diseases in calves and adult cattle.

Keywords: Abomasum, neonate, cattle