



27 & Rausher) were used to eliminate superficial necrotic tissue, bacteria and debris. Silver  
28 sulfadiazine dressings were then applied once a day. At day 22, healthy granulation tissue was  
29 covering the entire wound surface and the epithelialization process was progressing. Vaseline  
30 dressings containing 10 % diluted povidone iodine were applied on the wounds until complete  
31 epithelialization occurred at day 135. During hospitalization, a high-protein diet was administered  
32 to optimize healing and to maintain pregnancy. After five months, a hairless completely  
33 epithelialized tissue was present and the cow returned to her exploitation. She gained 30 kg in  
34 weight during the process and she calved of a healthy male calf weighting 43 kg, 22 days after the  
35 expected calving date.

36 We herein report the successful treatment of a pregnant cow with severe toxic cutaneous  
37 necrosis of the limbs. The most likely etiology of these lesions seems to be a prolonged contact with  
38 chemically contaminated water of the polluted river. The complete healing process, in this case,  
39 took 4 months. Little information is available in the literature regarding wound management in  
40 cattle due to the usual reluctance of owners to treat those extensive wounds. Treatment decision  
41 takes into account favorable prognostic elements (pregnancy, no alteration of the hoof, and carcass  
42 price of the cow) and negative ones (extended lesions, financial costs). Nutritional support,  
43 analgesia and maintaining the cow in a clean environment contributed to the successful outcome.  
44 The favourable outcome reported in this pregnant cow shows that extensive wounds may be  
45 successfully managed in cattle using available products.