

X-ray of *Cacatua Ophthalmica* with Proventricular Dilatation Disease

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1. Clinical Image

Proventricular Dilatation Disease (PDD) are widely spread in Psittaciformes and Passeriformes due to causative agent bornavirus. Parrot Bornavirus (PaBV) are widely spreading across the globe affecting parrot breeders, avian zoo parks, and wildlife rescue and reserve facilities [1-3]. The lack of treatment options for PDD and immunization against PaBV is still a major challenge amongst parrot owners. PDD might be one of the probable causes of sudden death amongst parrot and other birds [4]. Meloxicam treatment against bornavirus infected cockatiels found to be toxic to birds and decrease in survival rate [5]. Options for veterinary doctors in finding rightful drug, therapy, or treatment for PDD suffering cockatiels are still few. We tried some combinatory prescription drugs for a PDD suffering cockatiel and observed survival after a week. X-ray scan displayed the proventricular dilatation in PDD suffering of the cockatiel (Figure 2) and proventriculus in a recovered cockatiel after drug therapy (Figure 3).

A 5-month-old, young female Blue-eyed Cockatoo (*Cacatua ophthalmica*) suffering from PDD. As shown in figure 2, X-ray scan

revealed the enlargement stomach and proventricular dilation. The cockatoo was observed with severe weakness, loss of appetite, delayed crop emptying, and vomiting. Immobilized movement, tilting head, swollen eyes, and rapid breathing are behavioral diagnoses on sick birds as seen in figure 1, the cockatoo displays this behavior. The cockatoo was initially given a Prescribed only Medication (POM); ofloxacin (antibiotic), carprofen (Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug (NSAID)), famotidine (decrease stomach acid), bromelain (for blood clotting), itraconazole (antifungal) twice a day. Metoclopramide 0.05mL (prevent vomiting) and famotidine 0.05mL (decrease stomach acid) in single intramuscular (IM) shot per day. The parrot's diet was A19 milk and caged alone to isolate from other parrots and prevent spreading and virus transmission. Dextrose 5% was given and drinking water was made sure available in the reach of the parrot. 1 week after the medication, the young cockatoo's proventricular reduced size and returned to normal shape, as shown in x-ray scan, figure 3. The set of POM and IM increase the recovery of the young parrot from the PDD and retain good health.



Figure 1: Blue-eyed cockatoo (*Cacatua ophthalmica*) suffering from Proventricular Dilation Disease (PDD)



Figure 2: X-ray scan of Blue-eyed cockatoo (*Cacatua ophthalmica*) with proventricular dilation and stomach enlargement (red arrow).



Figure 3: X-ray scan Blue-eyed cockatoo (*Cacatua ophthalmica*) 1 week after IFN α treatment displaying healthy proventriculus.

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