

Management of Uterine Torsion in Goat: A Case Report

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Abstract

A two year old doe had full term gestation was presented with history of abdominal straining since 13 hours. Digital per vaginal examination diagnosed post cervical left side uterine torsion. Uterine torsion was corrected by using modified Schaffer's method and a live male kid was delivered.

Key words: Uterine Torsion, Modified Schaffer's method, Goat

INTRODUCTION

Rotation of uterus on its longitudinal axis is most commonly found in cattle and buffalo, once in a while in doe and ewe and seldom in mare, bitch and sow [1]. Most torsion occurs during the later phase of first stage or the early phase of second stage of parturition [1][2]. Dystocia in small ruminants due to uterine torsion is only 2% of etiological factors [3]. In this case uterine torsion was corrected by using modified Schaffer's method.

CASE HISTORY, OBSERVATIONS AND DIAGNOSIS

A two year old doe had full term gestation was presented in the veterinary gynaecology and obstetrics clinics (college of veterinary and animal science Bikaner, Rajasthan) with history of abdominal straining since 13 hours. The doe showed mucous discharge from vagina, teats were engorged with milk and loosened the sacrosciatic ligaments. Digital per vaginal examination revealed twisting of vagina towards the left side and diagnosed as post cervical left side uterine torsion.

TREATMENT AND DISCUSSION

After observation it was decided to roll the doe by using modified Schaffer's method (by applying gentle constant pressure on the flank by hands). The doe was casted on the left lateral recumbency. Fore and hind limbs were held separately. Plank was applied on the abdomen to cease the movement of uterus and gave complete slow rotation to the dam. After rotation per vaginal examination revealed complete detorsion and the foetus was palpable with intact water bag. After detorsion the doe was treated with DNS (500 ml IV) and calcium borogluconate (50 ml IV). After intravenous administration the doe showed abdominal contraction and one live male fetus was delivered by gentle traction. Following the expulsion of kid the doe was treated with Injection Vetade (vitamin A, D and E) 2 ml IM for one day, Injection

Oxytetracycline 5 ml IM and Uterotone (herbal ecboic) 15 ml orally for consecutive three days.

In goats the incidence of uterine torsion is lower because the mesometrium is attached with sub-lumbar region as compared to cattle where with sub-iliac [4]. In this case the cause of dystocia was may be due to single fetus in a uterine horn, which cause uterine instability as described by [2]. In uterine torsion the death of the fetus due to hypoxia even in the absence of unruptured membranes [5].

CONCLUSION

Timely diagnosis and correction of the condition is favourable for both the dam as well as the foetus.

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