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Popular Article

Rupture of prolapsed uterus: its successful management in a COW

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Abstract

Uterine prolapse has been recorded in all species of animal, although most commonly seen in pluriparous dairy cows occurring immediately after parturition and occasionally after several hours. A cow at 5th parity with the history of total uterine prolapse and severe bleeding from the uterus was presented to the Veterinary Clinical Complex (VCC) of IVSAH, SOA University, Bhubaneswar. The animal was in lateral recumbency and severe straining was observed. Physical examination revealed the temperature and the pulse rate were normal while the respiration was shallow. The Further examination of uterus revealed a large uterine tear with irregular outline which was due to stampede of the nearby cow. The cow was first stabilized by giving fluid therapy (4 bottles of each of Ringers lactate and Dextrose Normal Saline) and corticosteroid (8 ml. of Dexona). Then the bleeding point in uterus was checked by artery forceps. Under low caudal epidural anaesthesia (4 ml of 2% lignocaine hydrochloride) the obstetrical procedure was carried out. The prolapsed mass was cleaned thoroughly with mild antiseptic solution to remove the dust and dirt particle that adhered to the uterus. The blood vessels were ligated by transfixation ligation. Then the tear on uterus was sutured completely by continuous sutures using chromic catgut No: 2 in inversion pattern. After suturing, the prolapsed mass was reduced by applying ice cold water and saturated salt solution. Finally, the uterus was lubricated and repositioned properly by following standard procedure. A modified Buhner's vulval suture was applied for retention. Then the cow was treated with a five-day course of antibiotics, i.e. Intacef tazo (I/M) @ 3.375gm, NSAID, i.e. Melonex @ 15ml. (I/M) for three days and Calcium borogluconate (I/V) 450 ml. Abdominal straining gradually declined within two days and animal had uneventful recovery within five days.