

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF UTERINE TORSION IN A KODI AADU GOAT BY MODIFIED SCHAFFER'S METHOD

Jayaganthan. P¹, Palanisamy. M², Prabakaran. V³, Rajkumar. R³ and Raja. S³

¹Assistant professor, Veterinary University Training and Research Centre,
Thanjavur-613 403, ²Professor and Head and ³Assistant Professor
Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics,
Veterinary College and Research Institute, Orathanadu - 614 625 TANUVAS
E-mail: jayaganthanpv81@gmail.com

Abstract: A 2 years old kodi aadu goat brought to veterinary clinical complex with the history of full term pregnant and abdominal straining since 3 days. Yesterday treated by local vet for dilatation of cervix. Per-vaginal examination reveals twisting of vaginal fold spirally downward and forward to the right side. Cervix was not palpable. Based on vaginal examination it was diagnosed as post cervical right side torsion. Uterine torsion was successfully corrected by modified Schaffer's method. Per-vaginal examination reveals uterine torsion relieved and imperfect dilatation of cervix (ICD) was also noticed. ICD was corrected by fanning and feathering method and also by injection of Valethamate bromide and fluid therapy. After three hours live female kid has been successfully removed per-vaginally by simple traction. After delivery, the doe was treated with inj. 5% Dextrose 300ml and Inj. Calcium borogluconae 60ml were administered by intravenous route. Inj. Oxytocin 10 I.U. Inj. Enrofloxacin 1.5ml, Inj. Meloxicam 2ml and Inj. Chlorpheniramine maleate 1.5ml intra muscularly given for four days. 5% diluted povidone iodine solution administered through intra uterine route. Cetrimide cream applied over vagina and vulva. Then doe was completely recovered by antibiotics, analgesics and supportive therapy. Hence modified Schaffer's method can be used for correction of post cervical uterine torsion in goats.

Keywords: Uterine torsion, kodi aadu, goat, modified schaffers method.

Introduction

Uterine torsion signifies the rotation of uterus on its longitudinal axis, with twisting of anterior vagina (Noakes *et al.*, 2001). 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 (Morrow, 1986). 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 (Frazer and Perkins, 1996). In small ruminants maternal dystocia due to uterine torsion is occasional and accounts for 2% of etiological factors (Jackson, 2004). Most torsion occurs during the later phase of first stage or the early phase of second stage of parturition (Roberts, 1996). The incidence of uterine torsion is very rare in the goat due to frequent bicornual pregnancy and mainly occurred because of immediate predisposing factors like falling,

rolling, lack of exercise during gestation, loss of fetal fluids, movement of animal up and down on the hills etc. It may be due to single fetus in monocornual pregnancy (Dushyant Yadav *et al.*, 2018).

Case history and observation

The doe was dull and depressed and anorexia since 3 days. Conjunctival mucus membrane pale pink and moist. Rectal temperature was 39.1 and respiratory rate was 33/min. Per-vaginal examination reveals scanty mucous discharge from vagina and twisting of vaginal fold running spirally downward and forward to the right side. Cervix was not palpable. Based on vaginal examination the case was diagnosed as post cervical right side torsion.

Treatment and discussion

Doe was casted on a table on right side (right lateral recumbency) towards the side of torsion and a wooden plank was placed over the flank region (Fig.1). In order to fix the uterus externally one person was pressing the plank by their hands at the flank region. After holding both forelimbs and hind limbs separately by two different persons the animal was slowly rolled towards right side (towards the same side of torsion). Uterine torsion was successfully corrected by modified Schaffer's method. At the end of each rolling detorsion was assessed by vaginal examination by judging the relieving of vaginal fold and palpation of cervix. After the completion of the rolling of dam for three times spontaneous oozing out of fetal fluid was occurred from the birth canal. Per-vaginal examination reveals uterine torsion relieved and imperfect dilatation of cervix (ICD) was also noticed due to delayed admission of the case. ICD was corrected by fanning and feathering method and also by injection of Valethamate bromide and fluid therapy. After three hours live female kid in posterior presentation has been successfully removed per-vaginally by simple traction (Fig.2). A simple method for correction of torsion in small ruminants is modified Schaffer's method as in bovines (Balasubramanian *et al.*, 2013). After delivery, the doe was treated with inj. 5% Dextrose 300ml and Inj. Calcium borogluconae 60ml were administered by intravenous route. Inj. Oxytocin 10 I.U., Inj. Enrofloxacin 1.5ml, Inj. Meloxicam 2ml and Inj. Chlorpheniramine maleate 1.5ml intra muscularly given for four days. Five ml of 5% povidone iodine solution diluted with 15 ml normal saline administered by intra uterine route. Cetrimide cream applied over vagina and vulval lips. Animal had an uneventful recovery. Hence modified Schaffer's method can be used for correction of post cervical uterine torsion in goats.

References

- [1] Balasubramaniyan, S., Sathiyamurthy, T., Raja, S and Manokaran, S. Successful non-surgical correction method for uterine torsion in goats. 2013. Indian J of field vet 9: 71-72.
- [2] Dushyant Yadav, Rupali Rautela, Brijesh Kumar, Rahul Katiyar, AR Mustapha, G.K. Das, K. Narayanan and Harendra Kumar Bull. Env. Pharmacol. Life Sci., Vol 7 [2] January 2018: 96-97
- [3] Fazer GS, Perkins NR and Constable PD. 1996. Bovine uterine torsion: 164 hospital referral cases. Theriogenology, 46: 739-758.
- [4] Jackson PGG. 2004. Hand book of veterinary obstetrics. W.B. Saunders Co. Philadelphia. pp. 5.
- [5] Morrow, D.A., 1986, "Current Therapy in Theriogenology," 1 st edition WB Saunders company, pp. 864-865.
- [6] Noakes DE, Parkinson TJ and England GCW. 2001. Maternal dystocia: Causes and Treatment. In: Arthur's Veterinary Reproduction and Obstetrics, 8th Edition, W.B. Saunders Company, Harcourt Publishers Ltd. pp.237-238.
- [7] Roberts SJ. 1971. Veterinary Obstetrics and Genital diseases. 2nd edn., CBS Publishers, New Delhi, India. Pp.234.



Fig. 1: Detorsion in a goat by using wooden plank



Fig. 2: Delivery of fetus after relieving torsion