

*Case Report*

**DYSTOCIA DUE TO LEFT SIDED UTERINE TORSION IN A GRADED  
MURRAH SHE BUFFALO- A CASE REPORT**

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**Abstract:** Left sided uterine torsion in a pluriparous buffalo and its successful management using modified Schaffer's method of rolling has been reported.

**Keywords:** Dystocia, Left side, Uterine torsion, Buffalo.

### **Introduction**

Uterine torsion is the rotation of gravid uterine horn around its longitudinal axis (Alfaris *et al.*, 2014), which leads to stenosis of the birth canal leading to dystocia and is the most common cause of dystocia in buffaloes (Jeengar *et al.*, 2014). Torsion may be right or left according to direction, mild, moderate or severe according to degree and pre-cervical, cervical or post-cervical according to position (Amer and Hashem, 2008). The present report details the case of post cervical left sided 180<sup>0</sup> torsion in a she buffalo.

### **History and Clinical observations**

A 2<sup>nd</sup> parity full term pregnant she buffalo was presented to the College hospital with a history of anorexia, kicking of the abdomen and abdominal straining. Physical examination showed udder engorgement and sinking of vulval lips (Fig. 1). Per rectal examination revealed tense broad ligament. On per vaginal examination, rugae are palpated indicating the left side torsion and cervix allowed only 2 fingers to pass through it. The case was diagnosed as post cervical left sided uterine torsion with 180<sup>0</sup> rotation and planned for obstetrical management.

### **Treatment**

The animal was placed on left lateral recumbency with both forelimbs and hindlimbs casted separately. Uterus and fetus were fixed with hand and a wooden plank of 3-4m long, 20-30cm wide was used by following modified Schaffer's method of rolling. Per vaginal examination was performed after each rolling to assess the degree of detorsion and detorsion was achieved with complete cervical dilatation after 2 rollings. After proper lubrication of the birth canal, delivery of fetus was done by traction (Fig. 2) and a live male calf was born.

Postoperatively the animal was given antibiotic and analgesics for period of 5 and 3 days, respectively.

### Results and Discussion

Uterine torsion more common in pluriparous animals compared to primiparous animals, usually observed at full term pregnancy and mostly post cervical (Singh, 1991 and Jeengar *et al.*, 2014). The clinical signs shown by the dam were in accordance with Beardon and Fuquay (1997). The incidence of left sided uterine torsion was rare (Alfaris *et al.*, 2014), which was observed in the present case. The degree of torsion is mostly  $180^{\circ}$  and clockwise (Jeengar *et al.*, 2014), which was noticed in the present case. Uterine torsion is considered as one of the complicated cause of maternal dystocia in buffaloes culminating in death of both the fetus and the dam if not treated early (Jeengar *et al.*, 2014). In the present case, the dam and the calf made a good recovery.

### References

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**Fig.1** Sinking of vulval lips



**Fig. 2** Delivering fetus by traction