TOTAL UTERINE PROLAPSE IN A DOE

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A full term pregnant non-descript doe aged 3 years and kidded 3 times was brought to the Obstetrics unit, TVCC, VCRI, Namakkal with the history of total uterine prolapse since previous day afternoon. The doe delivered two kids (one male and one female) normally on previous day morning by 11.00 AM and prolapsed occurred by 1.00 PM. It was treated locally but not successful. The doe was dull and depressed and was able to walk with difficulty. The general clinical examination revealed body temperature of 39.2°C, heart rate of 84/min and respiration rate of 35/min and the animal was having continuous straining. Examination of the prolapsed mass revealed edematous and necrotic uterus soiled with dung and dust over the entire mass. The animal was given 1 ml of 2 per cent Lignocaine hydrochloride epiduraly to reduce the straining. The dung, dirt and dust materials adhering to the mass were removed by washing with 2% potassium permanganate solution. The edema was reduced by applying hypertonic saline solution. The prolapsed mass was lubricated with cetrtrimide cream and reduced manually. After reduction the doe was treated with inj. Enrofloxacain (125 mg, i/m), inj. Chlorpheniramine maleate (10 mg, i/m), inj. Meloxicam (15 mg, i/v), inj. Oxytocin (10 IU, i/v) and inj. 5% dextrose normal saline (500 ml, i/v). The antibiotic, analgesic and antihistamine were continued for 2 more days and the doe recovered uneventfully.

Keywords: Doe, Uterine Prolapse, Edema, Epidural Anesthesia, Manual Reduction

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