SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF TOTAL UTERINE PROLAPSE IN A GIR COW

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Prolapse or Eversion of the Uterus may be called casting of the “wethers” or casting of the “calf bed”. It is observed most commonly in cows due to the predisposition by long mesometrial attachments, hypocalcemia, prolonged dystocia, violent or strong tenesmus, a relaxed, atonic, flaccid uterus, fetal traction, fetal oversize, retained fetal membranes, chronic diseases and paresis. In present communication, a Gir cow at the age of 3 calving was presented to Large Animal Obstetrics unit, Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with the history of eutocia, normal expulsion of placenta and prolapse of the uterine mass. On Clinical examination all the vital parameters were within the normal range. Obstetrical examination revealed that the bladder was entrapped within the prolapsed mass and a rupture approximately 8 cm was noticed in the dorsal aspect of the cervix. Under Epidural anaesthesia the mass was lavaged with luke warm saturated saline water. Urine was releaved using a urinary catheter and the cervical rupture was sutured with PGA 1 by simple continuous suture pattern. The edema was reduced and the mass was lavaged with luke warm saturated saline water. Cetrizimide cream was applied and the uterine mass was reduced and repositioned. The animal was douched with Metronidazole(500ml). Vulval tape retention suture was applied to prevent recurrence. The animal was treated with Calcium Borogluconate(450ml), DNS(3 Litre), RL(2 Litre) intravenously and Streptopenicillin(5g), Meloxicam(80mg), Chlorpheniramine maleate(150mg), and Oxytocin(50 IU) intramuscularly. Further treatment and supportive therapy was carried out for 5 days. The animal had uneventful recovery.

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