Introduction
Puppy vaginitis is a sticky, cloudy, white or yellowish vaginal discharge and it occurs in puppies of six weeks to about 8 months of age before the onset of puberty. This episode may occur intermittently and can last for weeks to months. The cause and breed predisposition has not been understood and reported. The term ‘Innie’ vulva is also called a recessed vulva, that the fold of skin around the vulva may look as ‘In’. This folded skin around the vulva is prone for infection and cause problems for the puppies. Puppies get frequent puppy vaginitis or bladder infections and have an ‘Innie’ vulva and it should be spayed after the first cycle.

History and Observation
Five puppies (Alsatian 2 and Rottweiler 2 and Great dane 1) of age between three and half to five months were presented with the history of sticky, cloudy, whitish vaginal discharge since last two days and frequent licking of vulval region. Clinical examination revealed puppies were apparently healthy but vulva was swollen and fold of skin around the vulva which was looking as “In”. In all cases, the discharge lasted for a week and subsided after a course of antibiotics. But in one puppy this episode was occurred intermittently at every three weeks interval. While selecting a puppy for breeding purpose first examine the external genitalia for the “Innie” or “outie” of vulva. Innie vulva cause more economic loss to the breeders both in treatment aspect and time. Puppies presenting with “Innie” vulva should be spayed after the onset of first heat so that future generation will not get affected.

Keywords: Innie; Inverted; Puppy vaginitis; Vulva

Abstract
Five puppies aged between three and half to five months were presented with the history of sticky, cloudy, whitish vaginal discharge since last two days and frequent licking of vulval region. Clinical examination revealed the puppies were apparently healthy but vulva was swollen and fold of skin around the vulva, which was looking as “In”. In all cases, the discharge lasted for a week and subsided after a course of antibiotics. But in one puppy this episode was occurred intermittently at every three weeks interval. While selecting a puppy for breeding purpose first examine the external genitalia for the “Innie” or “outie” of vulva. Innie vulva cause more economic loss to the breeders both in treatment aspect and time. Puppies presenting with “Innie” vulva should be spayed after the onset of first heat so that future generation will not get affected.

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Five puppies (Alsatian 2 and Rottweiler 2 and Great dane 1) of age between three and half to five months were presented with the history of sticky, cloudy, whitish vaginal discharge since last two days and frequent licking of vulval region. Clinical examination revealed puppies were apparently healthy but vulva was swollen. There was no report of frequent urination or straining and urination colour was normal. There was fold of skin around the vulva, with which was looking as ‘In’ (Fig. 1). In all cases, the discharge lasted for a week and subsided after a course of antibiotics. But in one Rottweiler puppy this episode was occurred intermittently at every three weeks interval. The breeder also had three more puppies, there vulva was looking as ‘out’ and these puppies have no complaint of discharge (Fig. 2).

Treatment and Discussion
In all cases, topical douching and Cefotaxime sodium 15mg/kg body weight (Taxima®) was administered intravenously, followed by tablets were prescribed for five days BID. In all the cases, the condition subsides but in one Rottweiler puppy this episode was occurred intermittently at every three weeks interval and subsides after a course of antibiotics. We advised to remove discharge with a wet baby wipe to keep the vulval area clean. Juvenile vaginitis might respond to systemic antibiotic or topical douching, but inevitably the signs return when the treatment is discontinued. It might subside after the first oestrus cycle and neutering of these animals should be postponed until the signs have resolved or first oestrus has occurred (Purswell, 2000).

It may cause anatomical abnormalities that lead to accumulation of discharge or urine in the vagina, which may leads to inflammation of the vulva, pain while urination, some times typically stop urine flow in mid-stream and have a tendency towards retaining more urine in the bladder than normal. Retained urine in the urethra and bladder also increases the risk for bacterial overgrowth. Puppies might lick their vulva repeatedly and
develop peri-vulvar dermatitis. Sometimes the hair coat outside the vulva gets crusty (Nelson and Couto, 2009).

“heat” and have recurrent urinary tract infection, a procedure known as vulvoplasty is often performed to correct the anatomical defect and prevent recurrent urinary tract infection (Purswell, 2000). We would like to suggest that while selecting a puppy for breeding purpose first examine the external genitalia for the ‘Innie’ or ‘Outie’ of vulva. Innie vulva cause more economic loss to the breeders both in treatment aspect and time. Puppies presenting with ‘Innie’ vulva should be spayed after the onset of first heat so that future generation will not get affect.

References