appeared normal and the tail was flaccid. All these observations of the fetus indicated that it was a case of *perosomus elumbis* as described in Roberts (1971).

The incidence of fetal monstrosities is of great importance in livestock because of their genetic transmission. In the handling of dystocia due to fetal monsters each case is an individual problem. It depends upon the careful examination of the fetus and birth canal, plan of application of obstetrical operations and the duration of dystocia (Roberts, *loc. cit*). Usually the fetal monstrosities causing dystocia require cesarean section for the delivery of the fetus. However in the present case since the size of the fetus was small, it was delivered by combination of fetotomy, mutation and traction operations. The continuous postpartum care might have helped in uneventful recovery of the dam.

**Summary**

Successful delivery of *perosomus elumbis* fetus by combination of various obstetrical maneuvers in a crossbred cow is reported.

**References**


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**Uterine Torsion and Fetal Maceration in a Crossbred Cow**

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Uterine torsion is twisting or revolution of uterus on its long axis and is a cause for dystocia at early part of second stage or latter part of first stage of parturition. But the torsion of uterus can occur at any time of last stage of pregnancy. Delay in the treatment may lead to fetal death and subsequent complications such as fetal emphysema, maceration, septicemia due to bacterial or viral infection and death of the dam (Brar, 1994 and Roberts, 1971). Das *et al.* (2010) reported that timely diagnosis and correction of the condition is favorable for both the dam as well as the fetus since hypoxia can result from placental separation even in the absence of unruptured membranes. The present report records a case of uterine torsion with fetal maceration in a Jersey crossbred cow.

**Case History and Observations**

A full term pregnant Jersey crossbred cow, calved four times previously was brought to the Veterinary College Hospital, Namakkal with the history that the animal has not delivered the fetus even after completing its gestation period. The cow started straining and mild mucus

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discharge one week back. Afterwards it became anorectic and restless. The owner was not able to get veterinary care and advice immediately since he stayed in a remote place and brought the cow after a week. The general clinical examination of the animal revealed rectal temperature of 39.6°C, respiration rate of 23/min, heart rate of 60/min and swollen vulval lips. Per vaginal examination revealed severe twisting (around 270°) towards right side and it was not possible to palpate the cervix. The rectal examination further confirmed the uterine torsion towards right side.

Treatment and Discussion

The animal was cast on right side and the fore and hind limbs were tied separately. Detorsion was carried out as per Schaffer's method. Per vaginal examination was done between each rolling to confirm detorsion. After three complete rotations, it was able to feel the dilated cervix. When the hand was passed inside, two limbs were palpable and was not able to differentiate the head and other parts. Deep insertion of the hand revealed the bones, muscle pieces and separated internal organs lying inside the uterus. Both the forelimbs were pulled outside the vulva. The bones and internal organs were removed part by part slowly and carefully. A complete macerated fetus was thus removed per vagina. The animal was given 5 liters of DNS(i/v), 5 g strepto-penicillin (i/m), 30 IU oxytocin (i/v), 225 mg pheniramine maleate (i/m), 200 mg melonex (i/v) along with i/u antibiotic treatment (Nitrofurazone bolus – 4 Nos.). The i/v fluid and parental antibiotic therapy continued for five days. The dam recovered uneventfully.

Roberts (loc. cit) reported an incidence of 7.3 percent uterine torsion among 1555 dystocias attended over a period of 10 years. In the present case, the torsion occurred at full term as reported by Deori et al. (2009). Early attempt of the case may help to save the fetus and dam (Noakes et al., 2001). In delayed cases of uterine torsion, the response to Schaffer's method is hopeless. However, even with a delay of one week, the present case responded to Schaffer's method. The presence of dead fetus inside the uterus in the body temperature favored the bacterial infection and consequently resulted in fetal maceration as described by Noakes et al. (loc. cit). The interesting point in the present case was even with fetal maceration, the cow was very active and it did not have any septicemia. The complete removal of all the parts of the fetus and prompt treatment procedure was responsible for the prompt recovery of the case.

Summary

Successful treatment of fetal maceration secondary to uterine torsion in a crossbred cow is reported.

References