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Management of total uterine prolapse at field level in none descript cow: A case report

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Abstract

Uterine prolapse is basically the eversion of the uterus whereby it is turned inside out from its original location. Cows it mostly occurs within a few hours after calving. The condition is usually associated with hypocalcemia, which results in a lack of uterine tone and delayed cervical involution. Animal with case history of 6 years old non descript cow calved live female calf 2 hours before and entire uterus was prolapsed. The uterine prolapse was corrected to the normal position under epidural anesthesia, lubricated with cetrimide cream and retention made through Buhners technique. Suture removed after a week. Uterine prolapsed is an emergency situation and it has to be given professional assistance as soon as possible to enhance the prognosis. Proper reduction, reposition, and retention are crucial to prevent recurrence.

Keywords: Uterine prolapsed, infertility, pluriparous

Introduction

Prolapse of uterus is also known as 'casting of wethers' or 'casting of calf bed' [1, 2, 3, 4]. It is most common complication occur in third stage of labour in cow, buffalo, doe and ewe [1, 2, 3, 4]. Forced extraction, over relaxation of the pelvic structure, flaccid uterus and hyperestrogenism are considered as predisposing factors. Hypocalcemia results in atony of uterus and delay in cervical involution, both of which could predispose to uterine prolapse. Uterine prolapse associated with trauma of the mucosa, edema, contamination and fatal hemorrhages should be considered as emergency with grave prognosis. The prognosis depends on the severity of the case, degree of damage and contamination, duration of its existence or how quick it is attempted with suitable treatment or management. The present paper reports the successful clinical management of postpartum uterine prolapse in a nondescript cow.

History and clinical management

Animal with case history of 6 years old non-descript cow calved live female calf 2 hours before and entire uterus was prolapsed. Placenta was not shed still it is attached to the uterus. Prolapsed mass was covered in solid, dust and blood clots. Animal was sternal recumbancy with temperature of 38.3 °C and normal physiological function of the body was noticed during physical examination. Then final diagnosis of the case is uterine prolapsed. Following clinical examination, the cow was stabilized with 1000 ml of 0.9% normal saline as a intravenous fluid. To avoid straining of the animal 3ml of 2% lignocaine given as posterior epidural anesthesia [5]. Detachment of cotyledons from the caruncles was done very gently. The prolapsed uterine mass first rinsed with salt water to reduce edema then 1% potassium permanganate solution as an astringent. oxytocin 20 I.U given intramuscularly to that animal for rapid contraction of uterus. Cetrimide cream used as an antiseptic as well as a lubricant. The mass then reduced using both hands with moderate force pushed through the vagina. The uterine body was first pushed in followed by the uterine horns then uterus placed in correct position [6]. A Buhner's Suture with umbilical tape was placed on the vulva to hold the uterus in position. The animal was then treated with Streptopenicillin 10g, CPM 10ml, Meloxicam at 0.2mg/kg, I.M once daily for 3 days, and Calcium boro gluconate 450ml slow I.V. Animal was under complete observation for one week then Buhner's suture was removed.

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Fig 1: Uterine prolapse



Fig 2: Buhner suture

Conclusion

In India major economic loss in dairy sector due to reproductive disorders. Total uterine prolapse is most common complication in pluriparous ruminants. High risk of having uterine prolapsed include: calving complication leads to injury or irritation of birth canal, severe straining during labour, low plane of nutrition, hypocalcaemia, lack of exercise and extreme laxity of perineum and vulvar lips etc. [7, 8, 9]. Hemorrhagic shock, metritis, infertility or death is common complications in uterine prolapse. So treatment of uterine prolapsed case always we should focus saving life and future fertility of the animal.

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