



Successful Management of Uterine Torsion in Doe

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ABSTRACT

A pleuriperous non-descript doe was successfully detorted and delivery of a live fetus per-vaginally was done in a case of post cervical uterine torsion.

Keywords: *Dystocia, Uterine torsion, Doe, Post-cervical, Monoclonal*

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INTRODUCTION

Uterine torsion which causes the dystocia, is frequently observed in large ruminants but occasionally in the small ruminants also. The incidence of uterine torsion is very rare in the goat due to frequent bicornual pregnancy [5, 4, 1, 7] and mainly occurred because of immediate predisposing factors like falling, rolling, lack of exercise during gestation [3], loss of fetal fluids, movement of animal up and down on the hills [5] etc.

CASE HISTORY AND CLINICAL OBSERVATION

A non-descript doe of about 4 years age on her 3rd parity with full-term gestation was presented with a history of intermittent straining since last 12 hrs without successful delivery of the fetus. Clinical examination revealed that there was a cessation of abdominal contractions and no any visual discharge seen from the vulva of the dam. Per-vaginal (digitally) examination, revealed that there was right sided post-cervical uterine torsion between 180-270°.

TREATMENT AND DISCUSSION

The animal was put on a table of about 4 feet height. After holding both forelimbs and hindlimb separately by different persons, (Fig: 1 & 2) two gentle rolling (Fig: 3 and 4) was given to dam in the direction of torsion after grasping the cervical folds per-vaginally (for stabilization) with the help of figures (Fig: 1). On the completion of the second rolling of dam spontaneous oozing out of fetal fluid was occurred from the birth canal (Fig: 5) indicate the successful detorsion which was later on confirmed by per-vaginal examination. Subsequently, the mutation was employed to correct the downward deviation of head and flexed extremities of the fetus. Fatherly, gentle traction was given to the fetus which yielded a delivery of live male kid. The dam was uneventfully recovered after giving supportive therapy.

The present case was diagnosed as a post-cervical right sided uterine torsion. In a previous report of Sharma *et al.*, [6] it was communicated that post-cervical uterine torsion in the goat can be diagnosed per-vaginally by palpating the vaginal folds, as also done in our case. As suggested in earlier reports [4, 2], in the present case also, the rolling of the dam was performed for the detorsion of the uterus after stabilizing the caudal portion of vaginal folds which make the birth canal at the time of kidding and also involved in the post-cervical uterine torsion. The most of predisposing factors for the uterine torsion in goats (mentioned in the introduction) were ruled-out in the present case as history given by owner and sufficient fetal fluid was observed after delivery of single fetus; it may be suggestive of mono-cornual pregnancy which may lead to cause of uterine torsion.

SUMMARY

A successful correction of post-cervical uterine torsion in a doe with the delivery of a live male fetus was done. The case was successfully handled without putting any planks over the abdominal region like in Schaffer's method in case of bovine uterine torsion.



Fig(1-5): Photographs showing the rolling of dam for the detorsion of uterine torsion in a doe

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