

MANAGEMENT OF UTERINE TORSION IN A GOAT BY MODIFIED SCHAFFER'S METHOD

Akshay Sharma^{1*}, Madhumeet Singh², Pravesh Kumar³ and Shriya Gupta⁴

¹PhD Scholar, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, CSKHPKV, Palampur-176062, India

²Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, CSKHPKV, Palampur-176062, India

³Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, CSKHPKV, Palampur-176062, India

⁴MVSc, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, CSKHPKV, Palampur-176062, India

ABSTRACT

A primiparous goat reported with full term pregnancy and abdominal straining since 15 hours. Per-vaginal examination reveal twisting of vaginal fold spirally downward and forward to the left side (left side post-cervical uterine torsion). Uterine torsion was successfully relieved by modified Schaffer's method. Also, per-vaginal delivery of two live kids has been reported.

KEYWORDS: Goat, Post-cervical uterine torsion, Modified Schaffer's method, Per-Vaginum delivery

No: of Figures: 1

No: of References: 6

INTRODUCTION

Uterine torsion signifies the rotation of uterus on its longitudinal axis, with twisting of anterior vagina (Noakes *et al.*, 2001). In small ruminants maternal dystocia due to uterine torsion is occasional and accounts for 2% of etiological factors (Jackson, 2004). Uterine torsion is very common in cow and buffalo, occasionally in goat and ewe but rare in mare, bitch and sow. Low incidence of this condition in goats may be due to frequent bicornual pregnancy (Roberts, 1971). The present communication record corrections of uterine torsion in a goat (Fig. 1) by adopting modified Schaffer's (Plank-on Flank) method and successful per vaginal delivery of two live female kids.

CASE DETAILS

A goat aged 1.5 years was presented in Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, CSKHPKV, India with a history of continuous straining from last 8-10 hrs. On clinical examination, rectal temperature, pulse and respiration rate were within physiological limits. Per-vaginal examination revealed a strong twist ($>90^\circ$) in the anterior vagina running towards left side. Hence, the case was diagnosed as left side post-cervical uterine torsion. Animal was casted on left lateral recumbency with both the forelegs and hind legs tied separately. A wooden plank (60 cm \times 40 cm \times 4 cm) was placed over the flank region in order to fix the uterus externally. Then, the goat was slowly rolled towards the same side of torsion. Per-vaginal examination revealed the dilated

cervix with intact water bag. After manual rupturing of water bag, two live female fetuses in anterior longitudinal presentation and dorso-sacral position were relieved by gentle traction. Post operative management was done with Inj. Intacef Tazo 562.50 mg @ 15 mg/kg body wt. (Intas Pharma. Ltd.[®]), Inj. Meloxicam @ 0.2mg/kg body wt. i.m (Melonex[®]; 30mL; Intas Pharma Ltd.) for 5 days. The fluid therapy was done with Inj. Ringer's Lactate (500 mL), Inj. Normal saline (500 mL) by i.v route along with Inj. Oxytocin (50 I.U.) by i.m route.

Uterine torsion incidence in goats is lower because of difference in the attachment of mesometrium i.e. sub-lumbar rather than sub-iliac (Sood *et al.*, 2002). Uterine torsion occurs mostly during early part of second stage of labor or in the late part of the first stage of labor (Noakes *et al.*, 2001). Main predisposing cause for the uterine torsion is the presence of unequal number of fetus in uterine horn (Roberts, 1971). The treatment regimens for the uterine torsion include rolling of dam while giving pressure on flank (Dhaliwal *et al.*, 1986) and caesarean section (Bansod and Srivastava, 1991). In the present report, modified Schaffer's technique, which was generally used to relieve torsion in large animals, was attempted with slight modification and able to correct the torsion successfully. Hence it is concluded that non-surgical approach i.e. modified Schaffer's method can be adopted successfully in fresh and promptly diagnosed cases of post cervical uterine torsion in goats.



Figure 1: Goat restrained for correction of uterine torsion

REFERENCES

Bansod, R.S. and Srivastava, A.K. (1991). Uterine torsion in a goat. *Indian Journal of Animal Reproduction* 12(1):106-107.

Dhaliwal, G.S., Vashista, N.K. and Sharma, R.D. (1986). Uterine torsion in goat-a case report. *Indian Journal of Animal Reproduction* 11(2): 172.

Jackson, P.G.G. (2004). Hand book of Veterinary Obstetrics. W.B. Saunders Co. Philadelphia.

Noakes, D.E., Parkinson, T.J. and England, G.C.W. (2001). Maternal dystocia: Causes and Treatment. In: Arthur's Veterinary Reproduction and Obstetrics, 8th edn., W.B.Saunders Company, Harcourt Publishers Ltd. pp. 237-238.

Roberts, S.J. (1971). Veterinary Obstetrics and Genital diseases. 2nd edn., CBS Publishers, New Delhi, India.

Sood, P., Singh, M. and Vasishta, N.K. (2002). Uterine torsion in goat. *Indian Journal of Animal Reproduction* 23: 203.