was the cause for this problem. As in agreement with this case, Jensen (loc. cit) also reported that the most obvious route of Staphylococcal infection is through a break in the continuity of skin. This can be the result of a wound caused by injury, minor surgical procedures, such as beak trimming, toe trimming and dubbing or needle injections.

References


Clinical Management of Post-Partum Uterine Prolapse in a Bitch

M. Honparkhe¹, A.K. Singh, Navdeep Singh and Sumit Singhal

Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Ludhiana, Punjab – 141 004.

(Received : 02-03-2015; Accepted : 20-04-2015)

Abstract

A rare case of post-partum bilateral uterine prolapse in bitch and its successful clinical management is reported.

Key words: Bitch, post-partum, uterine prolapse

Post-partum uterine prolapse occurs within few hours after the expulsion of the fetus. It is commonly observed in large ruminants and occasionally in bitches (Jackson 2004). It can be complete or partial and having its appearance as cylindrical or Y-shaped (Neil 1998). Previous report recorded a partial eversion of uterine body in a bitch three days post-partum (Honparkhe *et al.*, 2006). A complete uterine prolapse in a bitch and its clinical management is reported in this paper.

Case History and Observations

A two year Pomeranian bitch was presented for treatment of uterine prolapse at Veterinary Clinics, GADVASU, Ludhiana. As per history, the animal was in first parity and had delivered one pup past 24 hours. Immediately after the delivery of second pup, there was complete eversion of both uterine horns. The bitch was very weak, emaciated, anorectic, dehydrated, dull and depressed. The case was treated unsuccessfully by a local veterinarian. The prolapsed mass was heavily soiled with some lacerations (Fig. 1).

Treatment and Discussion

The soiled prolapsed mass was thoroughly washed and cleaned with mild potassium permanganate solution and thereafter, a mixture of ointments Lignocaine hydrochloride (Lidocaine gel, Astra Zeneca) and Soframycin (Aventis) was applied over prolapsed mass. Both the uterine horns were reposed initially with thumb and fingers and later on complete reposition was obtained by the help of a clean and sterile glass test tube inserted with its bottom

¹Corresponding author: Email : honparkhem@rediffmail.com
end up to the tip (Fig.1), the uterus was pushed forward beyond the cervix. The treatment involved parenteral administration of antibiotics, anti-inflammatory, analgesics and liver tonics for five days. The owner was advised to give good nursing diet to the animal. Follow-up inquiry after one week revealed that the bitch had an uneventful recovery.

Complete eversion of uterine horns along with body of uterus resulted in uterine prolapse. In most cases, eversion of single horn was seen through vulval lips with fair to good prognosis (Benesch and Wright 2001). In companion animals, the condition is difficult to handle owing to the short length of the uterine horn and the inability of the operator to aid replacement with his hand as in case of large domestic animals (Jones and Joshua 1982). The etiology of uterine prolapse may include forceful straining, coughing or excessive traction during whelping (Noakes et al., 2001). In the present case, malnutrition and forceful straining seemed to be the most probable cause for the uterine prolapse.

References