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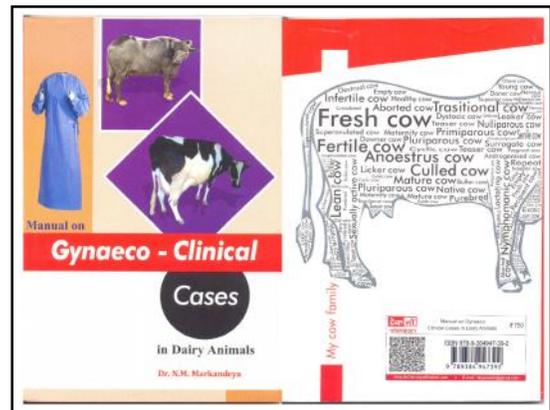
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BOOK REVIEW

Manual on Gynaeco-Clinical Cases in Dairy Animals –Dr. N.M. Markandeya, (2015). Price: Rs. 750/- pp. 264. Tech Know Publication, 1503/04, Sadashiv Peth, Sadhya Apartment, Flat No. 101-102, Second Floor, Pune – 411030.

The book under review has been prepared to help in the field clinical cases of reproduction, gynaecology and obstetrics. The book contains 7 chapters. The contents of the book, (titled as Index) deal with diagnosis of clinical cases including rectal examination and reproductive assessment of females, to start with. Non-pregnant cases (11 numbers) at different cyclic and non-cyclic stages, pregnancy cases (21 numbers) for cows and buffaloes at progressive periods from 1st month to the month of parturition, gynaecological (16 numbers) and obstetrical (15 numbers) cases, post-partum (14 numbers) and infertility (25 numbers) cases have been described with corresponding clinical illustrations. Under the section on



technical script, hormonal protocols have been provided in diagrammatic formats. Bulleted information is provided on the Artificial Insemination as a breeding tool, its benefits and technical information for employing the tool. Some technical information has been tabulated on oestrus events to serve as a ready reckoner. A format for recording reproductive abnormalities has been given at the end. Some sections also carry a few photographic illustrations.

Female reproductive assessment has been dealt with in detail at the commencement. Importance of history, clinical examination, per rectal and vaginal examinations has been rightly stressed. Tools required and laboratory tests needed also find a place along with ready-to-use diagnostic kits. A mention has been made of the differential diagnosis. Regarding non-pregnant animals, cyclic and non-cyclic cases have been described. While recording the details of the case, information on external observation, per rectal examination, fallopian tubes, ovaries and internal pelvis has been structured into the format for convenience. Non-pregnant, cyclic stages from pre-pubertal to di-oestrus and post-partum stages have been illustrated. Diagnosis in each case is based on clinical examination and further guidelines have been provided to enable the animal to come to heat and become ready for insemination and conception. A column on differential diagnosis makes the recording complete. Though illustrative cases have been enlisted the final outcome of these animals leading to their successful pregnancy has not been recorded.

Under the section on normal physiological pregnancy cases, month-wise pregnancy stages right up to parturition have been discussed with specific case illustrations, in cows and buffaloes. Under the columns of gynaeco-clinical examination, external examination of udder, perineum, pelvic cavity, abdomen, vulval lips, vaginal mucous membrane, vagina, mucous discharge and other cardinal findings have been recorded. Under per rectal examination, cervix, uterus, fallopian tubes, ovaries and internal pelvis have

been explored. Per rectal examination reveals progression of pregnancy by the tone, contents, asymmetry, double membrane feel of the uterus. Asymmetry of the uterus is observed from second month onwards. From 3 months, ovaries become beyond reach. Size of the uterus gets enlarged further to that of a motor cycle tube. In the fourth month, the uterus becomes car tube sized. At the fourth month, cotyledons become palpable and middle artery fremitus is felt. Asymmetry of uterine horns becomes more pronounced. At the fifth month, uterus descends into the abdominal cavity and carbuncles become palpable. There is stretch on the vaginal floor. At the sixth month, uterus descends into the abdominal floor and foetal parts become clearly visible. Apex of the uterus becomes no more palpable. At the seventh month, foetal parts are far away from pelvis and there is maximum stretch on the vaginal floor and cervix. Abdomen and udder become noticeably distended and pelvis is slightly widened. Teat enlargement is seen in heifers. Foetal bump and foetal movements are felt. Fremitus becomes more prominent. From the eighth month, abdomen and udder are considerably distended and pelvis is widened considerably. Gestational presentation of foetus turns into parturition presentation. Increased foetal movements are felt. Foetus gets nearer to the pelvic brim. Scanty, pasty whitish discharge is seen in cows. Thick teat secretions may be noticed. At the ninth month, foetus is palpable even in the pelvic cavity. Strong foetal movements are felt. Edema of the udder is seen. Leaking of teats may be noticed. At normal parturition, pain, off feed, subnormal temperature and increased pulse and respiratory rates are noticed. At the anterior presentation, the foetus is dorso-sacral in position. At the posterior presentation, the position is lumbo-sacral. Differences between the cow and the buffalo have been discussed month wise.

Under the section on pregnancy abnormalities, gestational oestrus and threatened abortion are discussed followed by abortion, mummification, maceration, hydramnion and hydrallantois. Cases of uterine torsion, uterine herniation and pre-partum and post-partum vaginal prolapse have been narrated. Such incidences as prolonged gestation, uterine rupture, ectopic pregnancy and rupture of pre-pubic tendon are presented. Pre-partum paraplegia, uterine inertia and incomplete dilatation of cervix are also discussed. In each case, follow up guidelines, sample collections and treatment steps have been outlined.

Under the section on obstetrical cases, defects relating to position, presentation and posture have been illustrated. Foetal dystokia cases under these defects have been dealt with. Significant post-partum cases include retained placenta, uterine prolapse, tetanus, metritis, bleeding, recto-vaginal fistula, bladder eversion and paraplegia. Post-partum examination at periodic intervals up to 25 – 30 days for cows and buffaloes has been dealt with in this section for ascertaining the health of the reproductive system and general health of the animal.

Cases of infertility have been dealt with in detail ranging from under developed genitalia to cases of cervical fibroma and the list includes various kinds of cysts, repeat breeding, silent or anoestrus, freemartin, ovarian hyperplasia, hydrometra, pyometra and prolapse. Treatment guidelines have been provided in each case. There is brief bulleted information on the use and relevance of artificial insemination including guidelines in cases of repetition of oestrus and tabulated information on reproductive events.

The book is highly informative and the technical details given are useful to a practicing vet dealing with gynaeco-clinical cases. Since the columns in which the information is gathered and presented are well standardized, it helps to locate or record information without any gross omission. The book is printed elegantly in art paper and is of convenient size for reading. If an enlarged version is contemplated in future, a more descriptive and sequential presentation will find wide acceptance among the vets all over the country.

Dated 27th January, 2016

N. Balaraman