

CAESAREAN OPERATION FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF DYSTOCIA IN RUMINANTS UNDER FIELD CONDITIONS

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ABSTRACT

Forty three ruminants belonging to different species were subjected to caesarean operations. In the present study maximum casualties (20 out of 21 animals) were observed which were handled prior to caesarean. Twenty two out of 43 animals (51.1%) survived after caesarean operation. A very high success rate was observed in animals which were not handled earlier. Twenty two out of 23 animals survived (99%) which were not manipulated before caesarean operation. The results of present study suggested that unwarranted handling of dystocia which are not amicable for normal parturitions should be avoided and subjected to early caesarean operation to achieve high success rate.

KEY WORDS: Etiology, dystocia, caesarean,

INTRODUCTION

Eutocia is the expected event in normal animals. However, due to various abnormalities in foeti and/or in dams leads to dystocia which warrants surgical corrections. Delay in surgical corrections may have cascading effects on dams. The present article reports surgical corrections of various types of dystocia in ruminants under field conditions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Forty three animals were subjected to caesarean operations. Out of which 20 were goats, 15 were buffaloes and 8 were cows with various types of dystocia constituted the materials for the study. The details are given in the table.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Forty three animals which had dystocia due to various reasons listed in table were subjected to caesarean operation. The overall result indicated that out of 43 caesarean operations 22 animals survived. Very high success rate was observed in animals which were not handled earlier, (22 out of 23 animals survived, 99%). These results were in agreement with the earlier workers (Dawson and Murray, 1992).

The success rate in the present study was 51.1% which was lower than the earlier workers (Suresh Kumar *et al.*, 1999) who recorded 65% survivability under field conditions. The difference in success rate could be attributed to difference in etiology of dystocia and more manipulations in cases before presented to caesarean operation. Among the 21 animals which died after caesarean operations 20 animals were handled before and when presented to the hospital were having the complications. The survivability in uterine torsion cases of buffaloes was also low. These results were in agreement with Murthy *et al.* (1999). The present result indicated that caesarean operation should be performed as early as possible in dystocia cases.

The present study also revealed that deterioration of the patient was rapid in animals having uterine torsion and uterine ruptures. From the study, it could be concluded that unnecessary handling of cases which are not amicable to obstetrical manipulation should be subjected to caesarean operation at the earliest for better results.

REFERENCES

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Table : Caesarean operations of ruminants

S. No.	Species of animals and numbers	Type of dystocia	Prior handling of animal	Surgery performed	Outcome
1.	15 Goats	Unknown	All animals were handled prior & invariably uterine rupture was seen in most of the cases had part of foetus in abdomen.	Caesarean was performed	3 out of 15 survived.
	5 Goats	Improper dilatation of cervix	No	Caesarean performed	5 out of 5 survived
2.	8 Buffaloes	Uterine torsion	All cases were handled	Caesarean performed	3 out of 8 survived. Survived cases had recent episode of torsion.
	3 buffaloes	Foetal anomalies	All cases were handled	Caesarean performed	2 out of 3 cases survived.
	4 buffaloes	Normal sized dead calves with abnormal presentation.	No	Caesarean performed	3 out of 4 survived.
3.	3 cows	Foetal dropsy	All cases were handled	Caesarean performed	2 out of 3 survived
	2 cows	Ingestion of plastic and improper cervical dilatation.	No	Caesarean and rumenotomy performed	2 out of 2 survived
	3 cows	Hysterocele	All cases handled	Caesarean performed	2 out of 3 survived

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