UTERINE INVAGINATION IN A CROSS BRED COW-A CASE REPORT

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ABSTRACT

An unusual case of invagination of uterine horn was treated successfully in a Holstein Friesian cross bred cow and it has been put on record.

KEY WORDS: Uterine horn invagination, Uterine prolapse, Cow

INTRODUCTION

Invagination of uterine horn is occasionally seen in cow and mare and rarely in other species. It is more likely to occur during or after parturition and after replacement of everted uterus and rarely during gestational period. The ovarian pole of the gravid horn in the cow and non gravid horn in mare is usually everted but not far enough to be observed at the vulva (Roberts, 1971). The present paper reports an unusual case of invagination of uterine horn in a cross bred cow.

CASE HISTORY AND CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS

A Holstein Friesian cross bred cow calved two days back with normal expulsion of placenta presented to the obstetrical unit of Veterinary College Hospital, Namakkal with the history of intermittent straining, arching back and anorexia since 24 hours. Vaginal examination revealed invagination of the uterine horn through the cervix. Lochia was sero-sanguineous.

TREATMENT

The external genitalia was washed with 1% Potassium permanganate solution followed by lower epidural anaesthesia induced by using 2% Lignocaine hydrochloride. The invaginated uterine horn was douched with 1% Potassium permanganate solution and repositioned after applying with Prolapse-in powder with glycerin paste. Injection Calcium borogluconate by i/v route (250 ml) , Enroflaxcin (20 ml) and Vetalgin (15ml)by i/m were administered for two days.

DISCUSSION

Invagination of the uterine horn may occur rarely during the gestational period and likely to occur during or after parturition and after replacement of everted uterus. This may result to the pull or weight of the attached placenta on the ovarian pole of the uterus. The symptoms may include uneasiness and straining. In advanced cases symptoms of toxemia, septicemia, and fetid reddish black vulvular discharge were noted (Roberts, 1971). In the present study, the condition occurred within 48 h of post partum. If it is diagnosed before cervical involution, animals could be treated successfully, but in delayed cases the uterus and the cervix contract and partially involute leadeing to irreducible state which warrants hysterectomy (Balasubramanian *et al.,* 2003). The treatment consists of kneading the invaginated pole back into place with fist, with piston-like shaking movements around the edge of the uterine lumen (Roberts, 1971).

In the present study it is observed that the complete uterine involution was established within 30 days of treatment and inseminated on 60th day of post partum and get conceived.

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