Case Report

DYSTOCIA DUE TO UTERINE TORSION IN A NON DESCRIPT EWE—A CASE REPORT

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The aim of this paper is to report the incidence of uterine torsion in a non-descriptive ewe. A 5 year old pleuriparous non descriptive ewe with clinical signs of intermittent straining and spirally twisted anterior part of the vagina to the right causing complete stenosis of birth canal without any fetal fluids was presented. A 270-360° clockwise right uterine torsion was diagnosed. Rotation of dam by applying plank was attempted to relieve torsion resulting the delivery of a live female lamb.

Keywords: Dystocia, Uterine torsion, Schaffer’s method, Pleuriparous, Ewe

INTRODUCTION

Uterine torsion is most commonly observed in dairy cattle and occasionally in beef cattle, dogs, cats, sheep, goats and mares. The incidence of uterine torsion is comparatively lower in sheep and goats as compared to bovines (Arthur, 1982).

CASE HISTORY AND CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS

A nondescript ewe aged 5 years with 3rd lactation at full term gestation, intermittent straining for 24 hrs which failed to expel the fetuses was presented at the TVCC. Clinical examination revealed ceased abdominal contractions. Pervaginal examination revealed right sided post cervical uterine torsion. The fetus could not be palpated due to complete obstruction of vagina.

TREATMENT

Animal was treated by Schaffer’s method of rolling using a plank of 2 feet × 2 feet dimensions. The ewe was cast on the right side lateral recumbency and the plank was fixed on the left flank region by applying the pressure with fingers to fix the position of fetus inside the abdominal cavity. The ewe was slowly rolled in the same direction as the torsion by maintaining the pressure in the plank. On rotation, torsion was relieved and cervix was found completely dilated. The animal was given 2 ml Lignocaine (Xylocaine) caudal epidural anesthesia. By applying the mild traction a live female fetus was delivered. Post operatively, two Furea boli (Nitrofurazone 60mg, Urea 6g) were placed inside the uterus. Postoperatively it was administered with
enrofloxacin (quinintas) @ 5 mg/kg b wt, Melonex (meloxicam) @ 0.1 mg/kg b wt, IM for 5 days. RL 200 ml IV, dextrose normal saline 250 ml IV were given for 3 days.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
The ewe showed uneventful recovery and a live female lamb was delivered. Arthur et al. (2001) reported that uterine torsion was successfully corrected by using Schaffer’s method but Ijaz and Talafha (1999) reported rotation of the ewe’s body noted to be unsuccessful. However, Naidu (2012) successfully corrected the uterine torsion in ewe by using Schaffer method.

CONCLUSION
Incomplete dilation of birth canal in small ruminants has fairly common incidence which can be treated with fair to good prognosis by medical and if necessary surgical management.

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REFERENCES