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CASE REPORT

Management of Uterine Torsion in a Ewe - A Case Report

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ABSTRACT

The management of uterine torsion in a 4 years old pluriparous ewe at parturition is described. On examination, all the sign of parturition were present. Live male lamb delivered by using Schaffer's method uterine torsion was corrected and animal was recovered.

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INTRODUCTION

Uterine torsion defined as the revolution of the uterus on its long axis. Usually cephalic portion of the vagina twists. It is of mild degree like 45° to 90° or even 180° but 180° or more are more dangerous to animal as well as fetus (Roberts, 2004). Torsion of the uterus may occur in all species of animals but occasionally seen in ewe. Diagnosis is readily made by palpating the stenosed anterior vagina, whose walls are usually disposed in oblique spirals which indicate the direction of the uterine rotation (Arthur, 2001). The handling of uterine torsion includes many techniques like cesarean section, rolling the dam and laparotomy. Rolling of the dam is one of the oldest and simplest methods used to relieve the torsion of uterus (Roberts, 2004).

Case history and observation

A rambouillet ewe of 4 years and 3rd lactations was seen in the government sheep breeding farm, Kopardhar-India with a history of one day over gestation with severe straining for 8 hours. On clinical examination the animal was found dull, anorectic, restless, increased respiration rate (18 per minute), low rectal temperature (101.4°F) and rapid pulse rate (90 per minute) with no evidence of water bag rupture or fetal fluids from the vagina. After

pervaginal examination, obstruction was seen caudal to the cervix. Vaginal mucosal fold were twisted conically, when the hand inserted in to forward inside the vagina. The fetus could not be palpated due to completely obstruction of vagina that indicating uterine torsion of more than 180° and it is direction of right side.

Management

Animal was treated by using Schaffer's method. Rolling of the ewe was attempted same as cow and used a plank of 2 feet \times 3 feet dimensions. The ewe was cast on the right side lateral recumbence. 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 two successful rotation, torsion was removed and cervix was found completely dilated and water bag was appears. The animal was given 2 ml Lignocaine (Xylocaine® Astra Zeneca Pharma India Ltd. Bangalore) caudal epidural anesthesia. By applying the mild traction a live male fetus was delivered. Post operatively, two Furea boli (Nitrofurazone 60mg, Urea 6g® Pfizer Ltd. Mumbai) were administered inside the uterus. It was administered with Ciprofloxacine (® Cipex) dosed at 5mg/Kg b.wt.,

Meloxicam (Melonex ® Intas Pharma, Gujarat) dosed at 0.1 mg/Kg b.wt., intramuscular for 5 days, Electrolyte infusions (Intalyte ® Intas Pharma, Gujarat) dosed at 250 ml intravenous for 5 days were given. Complete recovery of the animal was reported on follow-up of the case.



Fig. 1: Sheep with lamb

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Live male lamb was delivered by using Schaffer method. Uterine torsion is more common in singlet one ewe as compare to duplex. Arthur *et al.* (2001) reported that uterine torsion was successfully corrected by using Schaffer's method but Ijaz and Talafha (1999) noted rotation of the ewe's body noted to be unsuccessful. However, Naidu (2012) successfully corrected the uterine torsion in ewe by using Schaffer method and dead fetus was delivered.

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