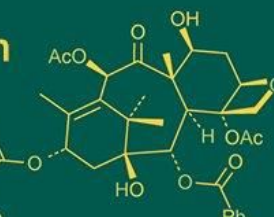
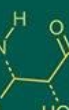
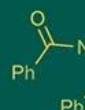


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Non surgical management of uterine torsion in two Goats

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Abstract

Two goats suffering from dystocia due to uterine torsion were reported and non surgical approach was used to relieve the torsion. Modified schaffer's method using light weight wooden plank was used to relieve torsion. Twin live fetuses were retrieved from one goat reported timely within twenty four hours whereas only one dead fetus can be retrieved from animal presented after forty eight hours of suffering. Postoperatively, antibiotic (Inj. Ceftiofur @ 2 mg/Kg b. wt. intramuscular) and analgesics (Flunixin meglumine @ 2.2 mg/Kg b. wt.) were given for five days.

Keywords: Uterine torsion, goat, twin, fetus

Introduction

Goat took place of cow for their poor owners in terms of providing them milk, meat, hairs, leather, cashmere and more importantly livelihood (Alford, 2008) ^[1]. Goat rearing is the back bone of the economy of marginal and landless farmers. It is considered as a low investment business with high liquidity i.e. considerable cash flow. As per national Bureau of Animal Genetics Resources there are 43 breeds of goat in India.

Goat is very fertile species with conception rate reaching about ninety percent (Peaker, 1978) ^[9]. During the long gestational length of approximately 142 to 150 days several obstetrical problems may be observed, out of which dystocia is one of the most common problem. Its origin may be fetal (40.17%) or maternal (59.82%) origin but can lead to death of either or both (Purohit, 2006) ^[10]. Although uterine torsion is not as common in goats (1.8 to 2%) as in cattle and buffaloes but it can lead to fetal mortality and can cause reproductive damages to the affected dam (Gupta *et al.*, 2020 and Schonfelder *et al.*, 2005) ^[6, 13]. Uterine torsion is twisting of the uterus on its longitudinal axis (Noakes *et al.*, 2019) ^[7].

History and Diagnosis

Two multiparous goats were presented to HPVK, Mahendragarh (Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Hisar) with history of anorexia and straining for parturition. Goat 1 (G1) was 5 years old and Goat 2 (G2) was 7 years old. G1 was straining for last 24 hours whereas G2 was straining for more than 48 hours. The owners were not certain about their gestation length. The animals were having no discharge but straining severely. On vaginal examination not even one finger can be passed through the vaginal torsion folds and no fetal part can be palpated. It was confirmed as right sided post cervical torsion.

Treatment

It was decided to detort the uterus using modified schaffer's method. A light weight wooden plank of about seven inches wide, one inch thick and five feet long was arranged. The animals were restrained in right lateral recumbency. The wooden plank was kept over the left flank after applying liquid paraffin as lubricant. With a quick and sustained force the animals were rotated clockwise twice in G1 and Four times in G2. Relaxation of the torsion was assessed manually and as the allantoic sac and uterine fluid started flowing. G1 delivered two live fetuses and G2 delivered one dead fetus with little manual manipulation. The animals were left for relaxing and fluid therapy started (Inj. Normal saline solution 1 lit., Inj. DNS 1 Lit. and Inj. Metrogyl- 100 ml intravenously) along with other medications (Inj. Ceftiofur @

2 mg/Kg b. wt. intramuscular, Flunixinmeglumine @ 2.2 mg/Kg b. wt.). Antibiotic and analgesics continued for five

days postoperatively. Both animals recovered well and fetuses of G1 survived.



G1

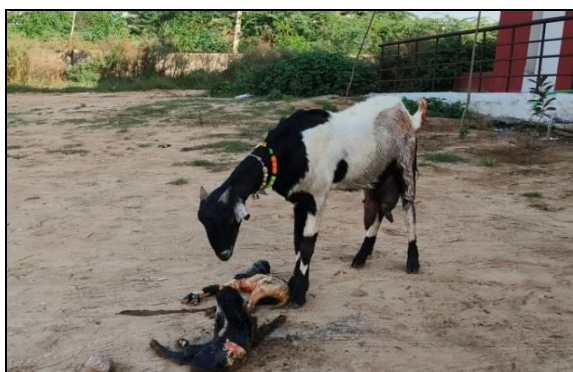


G2

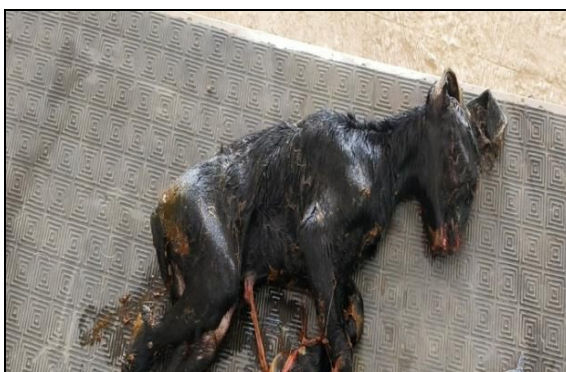
Fig 1: Modified schaffer's method using light weight wooden plank applied for detortion.



Fig 2: Release of uterine fluid after detortion.



G1



G2

Fig 3: Afterdetortion the doe G1 delivered two live fetuses while G2 delivered one dead fetus.

Discussion

Uterine torsion is rare in occurrence in goats due to sublumbar attachment of mesometrium rather than mesoiliac as in cattle and also the pregnancy is mostly bicornual (Roberts, 1986) [12]. Gupta *et al.*, 2020 [6] for goat and Balasopoulou *et al.*, 2022 [2] for sheep reported that there is significantly higher incidence of torsion in uniparous as compared to multiparous animals. However, this study lack sufficient data to conclude but G1 being multiparous also suffered from torsion which was relieved easily. The non surgical treatment of choice for uterine torsion is rolling the animal after stabilizing the uterus externally by wooden plank called modified schaffer's method (Raja *et al.*, 2013) [11] and caesarian as a surgical approach (Bansod and Srivastava, 1991) [3]. In present cases non surgical approach give fruitful results. pluriparus goats

were found to be more commonly affected as compared to primiparous which is in consonance with our findings as reported by Sudha, 2019 [14], Bhattacharya *et al.*, 2015 [5], Patel, 2019 [8] and Baria *et al.*, 2023 [4]. Goat rearing in India is practiced mainly in the arid and semiarid regions like Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana. In Haryana district Mahendragarh (45967) is at second position in goat rearing after Sirsa (47, 609) as per 20th livestock census (<https://pashudhanharyana.gov.in/livestock-census-0>). It forms the economic back bone of farmers of arid and semi arid regions. Therefore, it is of immense importance that these animals not suffer from reproductive diseases and disorders. It can be concluded that timely reporting of case and availability of facility may ensure the sustainability of goat farming supporting farmers economy.

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