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## Uterine torsion in Marwari Goat: A case report

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### Abstract

A 2.5 years old Marwari goat was presented with a history of full term pregnant, frequent straining since last 15 hours, and unable to deliver the fetus. Clinico-obstetrical examination revealed a right side twist of cranial vaginal folds and on slight forced insertion twisting is continuously and cervix was not palpated, indicating a post cervical right-sided uterine torsion. The torsion was also confirmed with visualization of twist in the vagina through the vaginal speculum. For correction of uterine torsion was done using modified Schaffer's (Plank on Flank) method. The goat was cast on the right side lateral recumbency and slowly rolled in the same direction of torsion, After every rotation, goat was examined. Total three successful rotations was corrected the torsion and cervix palpated. Cervical dilation was incomplete and water bag palpated. After use of oxytocin hormone fetus was delivered within one hour's with slight assistance. Subsequently, a dead male kid was delivered per-vaginally and post-operative management was done for three days.

**Keywords:** Goat, uterine torsion, modified Schaffer's method

### Introduction

Uterine torsion is the twisting of uterus along its long axis and it occurs uncommon in sheep and goats (Noakes, 2019) [4]. The low incidence of uterine torsion in goats was reported to be due to sub-lumbar attachment of mesometrium rather than sub-iliac as in cattle along with frequent bicornuate pregnancies in goats (Roberts, 1986) [6]. Despite the difference in the incidence of torsion in different species, instability between the horns during pregnancy is considered to be a significant cause of uterine torsion and unilateral pregnancy increases risk of torsion due to the presence of single fetus along with the associated movement of the animals (Roberts, 1986) [6].

A 2.5 years old Marwari goat was presented with a history of full term pregnant, frequent straining since last 15 hours and unable to deliver the fetus. Aseptically examination revealed with proper lubricant, right side twist of cranial vaginal folds was palpated, on slight forced insertion of finger founded twisting was continuously. Cervix was not palpated, indicating a post cervical right-sided uterine torsion. Torsion was also confirmed by visualizing the twist in the vagina with the vaginal speculum. The uterine torsion was corrected using a modified Schaffer's (Plank on Flank) method. The goat was cast on the right side lateral recumbency and slowly rolled in the same direction of torsion, After every rotation, goat was examined. Total three successful rotations was corrected the torsion and cervix was palpated. Cervical dilation was incomplete and water bag palpated. After use of oxytocin hormone fetus was delivered within one hour's with slight assistance. Subsequently, a dead male kid was delivered per-vaginally and post-operative management was done for three days.

After delivery, the goat was treated with inj. 5% DNS 500ml (I/v), inj. Calcium borogluconate 40ML S/C, Inj. Chlorpheniramine maleate 2ml, inj. Melonex 3ml, inj. Tribivet 3ml i/m and inj. Oxytetracycline 5ml intramuscularly given for three days. Intrauterine pessaries (Bol-Cleanex) and herbal uterine cleanser (Liq. U- plus 50ml orally) were also given. There was a smoothly recovery.

Torsion in this case could be attributed to unilateral pregnancy, which causes instability and predisposes to torsion (Roberts, 1986) [6]. The treatment regimens for the same in goats include rolling of the dam while applying pressure on the abdomen using a wooden plank as per modified Schaffer's method (Raja *et al.*, 2013, Chahar *et al.* 2018) [5, 2] or caesarean section (Bansod and Srivastava, 1991). However, the cases of postcervical uterine torsion could easily be diagnosed on vaginal examination by palpating the vaginal folds as reported in goats (Sood *et al.*, 2002, Chahar *et al.* 2018) [9, 2] and confirmed with vaginal speculum as done in ewe by Kumar *et al.* (2016) [3]. In uterine torsion, the foetus dies from hypoxia even when the membranes are not ruptured (Sloss *et al.* 1980) [8]. In this case, correction of uterine torsion was done using modified Schaffer's method. Hence, it is concluded that using non-surgical approach, fixation of uterus can be attempted by applying a plank on flank region to correct torsion successfully in fresh and early diagnosed cases of post-cervical uterine torsion in goats.

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**Fig 1:** Right side rolling of goat



**Fig 2:** After rolling appearance of vaginal discharge

### Conclusion

It is concluded that using non-surgical approach, fixation of uterus can be attempted by applying a plank on flank region to correct torsion successfully in fresh and early diagnosed cases of post-cervical uterine torsion in goats.

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