

HYDROMETRA IN A GOAT

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ABSTRACT

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has been reported in the present paper.

A case of hydrometra in a goat and its ultrasonographic diagnosis and successful therapeutic management

INTRODUCTION

Hydrometra in goat, often referred as

pseudopregnancy (Hessellink, 1993) is a pathological

condition in mated and in non-mated goats

characterized by accumulation of aspic fluid in the

uterus and is associated with the presence of a

persistent corpus luteum (Pieterse and Taveame, 1986).

This condition forms a major cause of subfertility in

goats. The present case report records the

ultrasonographic diagnosis and successful medical

management of hydrometra in goat.

CASE HISTORY AND OBSERVATION

A four years old non-descript nulliparous female

goat was brought to the Teaching Veterinary Complex

with the history of distension of abdomen (Fig. A). The

owner reported that the animal showed last estrus

approximately before six months and it was neither

mated nor performed AI. On abdominal palpation, there

was no evidence of fetal structures or any abnormal

palpable mass in the abdominal cavity. Transabdominal

ultrasonographic investigation was performed with the

goat in a standing position and circumscribed cross-

sections of highly distended uterine horns with maximum

diameter 56.3 mm showing anechogenic reflexion was

visualized (Fig. B). Further, absence of placental

structures or other signs of the presence of embryonic

or foetal structures reflects that it was a non-gravid

uterus filled with fluid. Based on the results of

ultrasonography observation, the condition was

diagnosed as hydrometra or pseudopregnancy.

The incidence of hydrometra or pseudopregnancy

in goat was reported to be 2 % to 6% (Malher and

Younes, 1987). Ultrasound scanner is found to be rapid,

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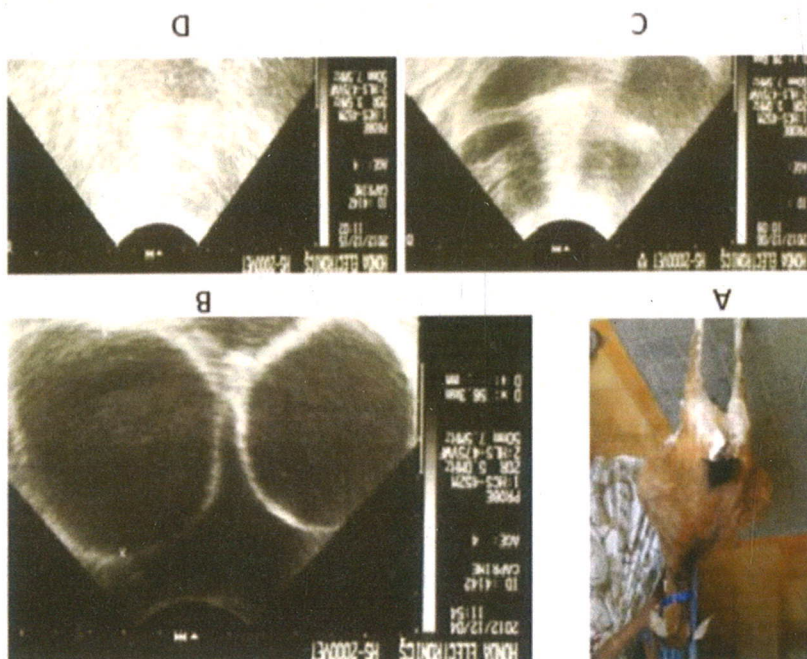
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Hydrometra in goat (Abdomen distension (A); Ultrasonographic images on day 0 (B), on day 2 (C) and on day 11 (D).



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

pseudopregnancy in goat and pseudopregnancy can be treated successfully with double injection of PGF_{2α} at 11 days interval.

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