

Herniation of gravid uterus in a ewe.

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ABSTRACT

A case of herniation of gravid uterus in an ewe was reported and the herniorrhaphy to treat it was discussed.

Key Words: Hysterocele, Ewe, Herniorrhaphy.

Inguinal hernia usually involves passage of omentum or intestines into the inguinal canal and is generally acquired in nature in rams (Krishnamurthy, 1993). The present case reports herniation of gravid uterus in an ewe.

A ewe aged about four years in third gestation at term with a labour was presented to the clinics. Clinical examination revealed swelling on the right side in the caudal ventral region and abduction of hind limbs (Fig). The herniated contents are reducing when the animal is kept in dorsal recumbency indicating a hernia and herniorrhaphy was attempted to treat it.



Fig. An ewe with inguinal hysterocele.

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The ewe was restrained in dorsal recumbency and laparotomy was performed by taking aseptic precautions under local anesthesia with 2% Lignocaine HCl and sedation with Triflupromazine HCl (Siquil) @ of 2 mg/kg b wt through a caudal mid-ventral incision. The uterus was protruded through a muscle tear in the caudal ventral region and the same was lifted carefully towards the midline. A live male lamb was relieved and the uterus was sutured by Lambert's followed by Cushing's sutures using 1 No chromic catgut and repositioned in to the abdomen. A vent about 6 cms was noticed with the right rectus abdominis muscle through which uterus protruded. The borders of the vent were freshened and herniorrhaphy was performed using medium sized Vitafil. The abdominal wall was sutured with 1 No chromic catgut by interlocking pattern and subcuticular sutures were applied. The skin edges were sutured with braided silk with horizontal mattress sutures. Postoperative care include administration of streptopencillins (Munomycin forte ®) @ of 0.5 G I/M and periodic dressing of the surgical wound for 7 days. The cutaneous sutures were removed on the tenth day and the ewe recovered uneventfully.

In the present case the cause of hernia may not be congenital as the ewe has lambed normally in the previous gestations, but the possible exciting cause may be due to accidental slipping causing outward stretching of hind limbs which might result in tearing of muscle at the caudal ventral region, the pregnancy increased the intra abdominal pressure to protrude the gravid uterus through the muscle tear, on contrary, Ulemale *et al.*, (2004) reported a case of enteroepiplocele and hysterocele type of inguinal hernia in a non-pregnant doe.

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BOOK REVIEW

ISSAR Chapter Publication
Monograph on "A Cow- A calf- A year"

Authored By: Dr. S. B. Kodagali, 28, Shivam Society, Jitodia- 388 365, Anand, Gujrat
Published By: ISSAR Gujrat Chapter Printed at: Anand Press, Anand.
Price: Rs. 75/

The monograph deals with most aspect of the factor involved in a cow- a calf- a year. The main purposes of this publication is to provide information to the farmers, students and researcher about the management tips of a cow to get a calf every year. Author has stressed on good managerial practices, proper record keeping and sound reproductive performances in this publication. There are about fourteen chapters on different aspects of herd and reproductive management of cattle to have a calf in every year. The language of the monograph is very simple. This will be useful for the dairy farmers, students and other related extension functionaries.

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