

Successful Management of Dystocia due To Narrow Pelvis in a Queen

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141 004

ABSTRACT

A rare case of dystocia in queen due to narrow pelvis and its successful management is reported.

Key words: Dystocia, Narrow pelvis, Queen

Dystocia due to deformities of the pelvic bones is commonly observed in the domestic animals (Roberts, 1971). Pelvic injury leading to narrow birth canal and subsequent dystocia is occasionally seen in companion animals (Jones and Joshua, 1982). A feline suffering from this condition is presented in this report.

Case History and Diagnosis

A queen aged 1.5 years in second pregnancy was presented at Veterinary Clinics, GADVASU, Ludhiana with the history of difficulty in delivery since 2 days. Although, the animal was straining but the contractions were not strong enough to deliver kittens. Per-vaginal examination revealed that a fetus was palpable deep in the uterus. The general body condition of animal was weak. Reportedly, the animal was hit by a vehicle before the first pregnancy delivered the kittens after providing assistance. The case was tentatively diagnosed as dystocia due to narrow pelvis.

OBSTETRICAL PROCEDURE

After giving oxytocin (5 i.u; i.m.), calcium borogluconate 10% (1 ml; i.m.) and dexamethasone (4 mg/ml; 0.5 ml, i.m.), a fetus in posterior presentation was presented in the vaginal passage. However, the head still remained obstructed in the pelvic cavity of the queen (Fig. 1). A live male fetus after manipulation and mild traction was removed. Per-vaginal examination revealed another fetus inside the cervix.

The animal was injected another shot of oxytocin (2.5 LU; i.m.) and calcium borogluconate (1 ml; s.c.). After about 0.5 hr, the second dead, female fetus was delivered without any assistance. No more fetuses could be located on abdominal palpation and vaginal examination. Oxytocin (0.5 ml; i.m.) and calcium borogluconate (1 ml; s.c.) were administered again to clear the uterus. Post partum treatment involved parenteral administration of antibiotics, anti-inflammatory, fluid and analgesics along with supportive therapy. Recovery was uneventful.



Fig 1. Dystocia in queen due to narrow pelvis
Arrow depicts fetal head obstructed in pelvis

DISCUSSION

Narrow pelvis in pets could either be due to hereditary reasons or narrowing of pelvic inlet consequent to trauma. Accidental injury of the pelvis caused by automobile vehicles results in dystocia in pet animals (Feldman and Nelson, 1996). In the present case also, there was history of accident, leading to dystocia which was handled effectively through medication followed

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handled effectively through medication followed by careful manipulation.

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The services rendered by the former editor Dr. G.M. Wani and his team in bringing this journal successfully for the past three years is truly acknowledged.

We wish Dr. G.M. Wani who superannuated on 31.03.2009 all success in his future endeavours.

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