

Retention of foetal membranes in a *Camelus dromedarius*

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ABSTRACT

A case of retention of foetal membrane and its manual removal has been reported in *Camelus dromedarius*.

Key words : Retention of foetal membranes, camel

The incidence of retained placenta in camelidae is very low, due to diffuse type of placenta (Tibary and Anouassi, 1997). However, in bactrian camel the incidence had been reported to be 11.1% (Sharma, 1968). Retention of placental membranes is very rare, but if premature delivery occurs, the chances of retained placenta increase in the bactrian camel (Zhao, 2000). In this paper gynaecological management of retention of foetal membranes in a female camel is reported.

Prakash and Singh (1962) recorded an average time of 117 minutes for the expulsion of foetal membranes in dromedaries with minimum and maximum as 65 and 330 minutes, respectively. The average total time required for expulsion of foetal membranes of male and female producing calves were 152.34 ± 9.75 and 121.57 ± 61.5 minutes, respectively. The average weight of foetal membranes reported is 6.31 ± 1.6 kg. The weight of foetal membranes for male and female camel calves being 6.40 ± 1.47 and 6.29 ± 1.38 kg, respectively (Vyas and Pareek, 1984). The weight of foetal membranes for a male calf was 7.11 kg reported by Sharma (2000) in a Bikaneri breed of dromedary camel.

CASE REPORT AND TREATMENT

A female camel aged four years was brought to the Govt. Veterinary Hospital, Bhadrachal, Jalore with a history of normal parturition thirty six hours back, having first parity, gave birth to a live male calf and complaint of retention of foetal membrane. The general condition of the animal was good and the temperature was normal (100°F).

The animal was restrained in sternal recumbency and on vaginal examination the foetal membranes were found to be retained in the uterus. The foetal membranes were removed by gentle pulling of the after birth (Fig. 1). The weight of foetal membranes was 4.5kg and it appeared to be normal without any haemorrhagic foci. The animal was administered 4 g of Neomycin Boluses deep (INTAS) deep intrauterine. Inj. Diclofenac sodium 30 ml I/M for 5 days along with herbal

ecbolics (Exapar, Dabur Ayurved) 300 ml daily per os for five days. There was an uneventful recovery.



Fig. Manual removal of retained foetal membranes in camel

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