

### DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF PSEUDOPREGNANCY IN A NON-DESCRIPTIVE DOE

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Pseudopregnancy in goats occurs usually after mating or post-oestrus without breeding or early embryonic death with persistent corpus luteum (Moraes *et al.*, 2007). The life span of corpus luteum (CL) is determined by the luteotrophic and luteolytic mechanisms. A disturbance in any one of the mechanisms may be the underlying cause of the persistent luteal function in case of pseudopregnancy. Furthermore, the persistence of luteal function which was associated with plasma progesterone level, higher than 2 ng/ml; induced fluid accumulation in the uterus (Kornalijnslijper *et al.*, 1997<sup>a</sup>). The increased life span of CL in pseudopregnant goats reflects the absence of acute luteolytic signal of uterine origin (Currie *et al.*, 1988). The levels of progesterone in the plasma at the start and during the course of pseudopregnancy seemed to be influenced by the intrauterine events. The levels of plasma progesterone in pseudopregnant goats were lower than those in pregnant goats from the very beginning of the luteal phase, indicating less luteotrophic support, because of the absence of conceptus (Kornalijnslijper *et al.*, 1997<sup>b</sup>). The spontaneous resolution of pregnancy did not eliminate all the uterine fluid and that the remaining fluid may be responsible for the recurrence of pseudopregnancy by preventing luteolysis (Lopes *et al.*, 2001).

#### CASE HISTORY AND OBSERVATIONS

A non-descript doe aged 3 years with the history of distended abdomen and mucoid vaginal discharge noticed past two days was brought to the Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital.



**Fig.1.** Ultrasonography of pseudopregnancy in goat

Abdominal palpation of uterus was not possible due to distended and tensed abdomen. No fetal skeleton was appreciable in radiographic examination, but fluid filled cavity was visualized. On ultrasonographical examination, fetal structures and placentomes could not be visualized, but anechoic appearance of the uterus, indicating fluid accumulation could be appreciated (Fig. 1). Based on the history, results of x-ray and Ultrasonography, the condition was diagnosed as pseudopregnancy or hydrometra.

#### TREATMENT AND DISCUSSION

After confirming the case as pseudopregnancy the doe was treated with an inj. Cloprostenol 250 µg (Pragma<sup>®</sup>, Intas Pharmaceuticals) as a single dose, administered intramuscularly (i/m). After five days with similar scanty mucoid vaginal discharge and on ultrasonographic examination, mild fluid accumulation in the uterus could be visualized. The doe was again treated with second dose of

inj. Cloprostenol 250 µg i/m along with an intrauterine medication of suspension C-flox Tz -20 ml (Intas Pharmaceuticals). After five days of second injection, the doe was subjected to ultrasonographic

examination to check the status of the uterus, which revealed no fluid accumulation in the uterus. The owner was advised to bring the animal for AI, when the animal shows heat signs.

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