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Ovariohysterectomy by standing flank approach in dairy cattle: A case report

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Abstract

A 4 year crossbred cattle was presented with the history of abortion and foetal maceration 2 months before, to the Gokuldham Goseva Mahathirth, Jhajjar. At the time of abortion, whole of the foetus didn't come out. Now on rectal palpation uterus was found to be hard and having remained mummified foetal part. On pervaginal examination cervix was one finger open. Medicinal treatment for opening of cervix was attempted, but failed. So partial unilateral ovariohysterectomy was performed from right flank region. The uterine horn along with mummified foetus were inseparable with fragile uterine wall. Uneventful recovery occurs following the surgical procedure.

Keywords: Cattle, ovariohysterectomy, uterus, foetus

Introduction

An ovariohysterectomy is the surgical removal of the female reproductive organs. The operation removes the two ovaries, the uterine horns and the body of the uterus. In partial unilateral ovariohysterectomy either side of ovary along with uterine horn are removed. Ovariohysterectomy should be done in cows that have compromised uterine tissue to improve survival (Schonfelder *et al.*, 2006) ^[1]. Cattle undergoing partial hysterectomy with or without ipsilateral ovariectomy are capable of satisfactory reproduction and milk production after surgery with no short- or long-term complications (Emma *et al.*, 2016).

Case presentation

A four year old crossbred cattle was presented with the history of abortion and foetal maceration 2 months before, to the Gokuldham Goseva Mahathirth, Jhajjar. At the time of abortion, whole of the foetus didn't come out. Now on rectal palpation uterus was found to be hard and having remained mummified foetal part. Foul smelling vaginal discharge was there and cervix was one finger open.

Results and Discussion

Caesarean section was planned from right flank region under paravertebral anaesthesia in standing. When the abdominal cavity was opened, the uterine horn along with macerated foetus was having granulation tissue type consistency. The wall of uterus was also very fragile due to chronic course of the condition. So, removal of right uterine horn along with right ovary was done (Figure 1to 4). Suturing of the uterine wall was done with vicryl n0.-3 in cushing pattern after ligating the major vessels. The muscle layers and skin were sutured with catgut and silk no-3 respectively in routine manner. Post operatively injection Metronidazole @ 15mg/kg iv, injection ceftiofur sodium @ 2mg/kg im, injection Flunixin @1.1 mg/kg im for 5 days and injection Mifex 450 ml iv once were given. Uneventful recovery occurred following the surgical procedure. The cattle is in good health and has not shown estrus till now. Partial hysterectomy by standing flank approach should be considered as a viable treatment option for unilateral ovarian or uterine problems in dairy cattle.



Fig 1: Ovary

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