

*Case Report***Post Cervical Right-Side Uterine Torsion in Nondescript Buffalo: A Case Report****Malasri Gond^{1*}, Venkanagouda Doddagouda¹, Mohd. Mujaheed Pasha², Ashokappa² and Nidhishree²**¹Assistant professor, Dept of VGO, Veterinary College, Bidar-585401, Karnataka Veterinary Animal Fisheries Science University, Nandinagar, Bidar, Karnataka, INDIA²MVSc scholar, Dept of VGO, Veterinary College, Bidar-585401, Karnataka Veterinary Animal Fisheries Science University, Nandinagar, Bidar, Karnataka, INDIA***Corresponding author:** malasrigond5@gmail.com

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Abstract

The present communication is a case report of maternal dystocia due to post cervical right-side uterine torsion in pluriparous nondescript buffalo and its successful management by using modified Schaffer's detorsion method followed by mutation techniques. The animal was discharged on the same day after treatment and it recovered uneventfully.

Key words: Buffalo, Modified Schaffer's Method, Mutation, Post Cervical, Uterine Torsion**How to cite:** Doddagoudar, V., Gond, M., Pasha, M., Jambigi, A., & Jakkali, N. (2020). Post Cervical Right-Side Uterine Torsion in Nondescript Buffalo: A Case Report. International Journal of Livestock Research, 10(3), 209-211. doi: 10.5455/ijlr.20191214071611**Introduction**

Uterine torsion usually occurs in pregnant uterine horn and is defined as twisting of the uterus on its own longitudinal axis (Purohit *et al.*, 2011). It is the most frequent cause of dystocia in buffaloes, followed by incomplete cervical dilation and uterine inertia by Ahmad (2001). It is an obstetrical emergency (Mohteshamuddin *et al.*, 2014) with high rate of mortality. Roberts (1986) reported that this condition is commonly observed in pluriparous animals at the last month of pregnancy or at the time of parturition. In the present study, a case of maternal dystocia due to post cervical right-side uterine torsion was treated by using modified Schaffer's method.

Case History and Clinical Observation

A nondescript buffalo with parity three was presented to the Dept. of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Veterinary College, Bidar with the history of complete gestation, restlessness and frequent sit

ups with intermittent straining from past 24hrs without any further progress. On general examination, animal was active with normal temperature and respiration rate. Per vaginal and per rectal examination revealed, stenosis of vagina followed by tightly pulled left broad ligaments with no fluid discharge. The case was diagnosed as post cervical right-side uterine torsion of about 270 degree.

Treatment and Discussion

The case was treated with Dexona[®] (Sarabhai Zydus Animal Health Limited) 10 mg IV to stabilize the buffalo, followed by casting on the side of torsion and rolling was performed as per modified Schaffer's detorsion method (Fig. 1). After the first roll, per vaginal examination was done to assess the degree of detorsion. A second roll was required to detort completely which was followed by rupture of water bag. On per-vaginal examination, there was complete cervical dilation and the fetus was in anterior longitudinal presentation with dorso sacral position of the fetus with right carpal flexion and head laterally deviated. With proper lubrication of birth canal, carpal flexion was corrected and both the limbs were secured and foetus was repulsed to abdominal cavity. Later on, head was corrected and a dead male calf was delivered with mild traction. The animal was treated with inj. Calberol[®] 450 ml (300ml slow IV and 100 ml SC), inj. Steclin[®] (Sarabhai Zydus Animal Health Limited) 10mg/kg b.wt IM for 3days, inj. Melonex[®] (Intas) 0.5mg/kg b.wt IM for 3 days and inj. Syntocin[®] (Novartis) 30IU, IM and Liq Exapar[®] (Ayurved Limited, India) 100ml P.O bid for 3 days.



Fig. 1: Showing modified Schafer's method of detorsion

Uterine torsion accounts for the most cases of maternal dystocia in buffaloes (Roberts, 1986). A lack of dorsal attachment of the broad ligament during pregnancy (Brar *et al.*, 2008a) and a lack of support of the broad ligament in the post cervical area predisposes buffaloes to more occurrence of post cervical torsion (Brar *et al.*, 2008b). Prognosis of uterine torsion is good if presented early, cases treated beyond 24-48hrs, due to hypoxia chances of fetal survival is negligible (Mohteshamuddin *et al.*, 2014). In the present case, death of the fetus may be attributed to delay in presentation to the clinics leading to hypoxia followed by anoxia.

Conclusion

In the present study, successful management of post cervical right-side uterine torsion in non-descript buffalo was done with modified Shaffers detorsion method.

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