

## CASE REPORT

# Ovariohysterectomy: A Salvage Method in Welfare of Stray Cattle: A Clinical Case Report of Five Animals

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With the hike of the human population in metro cities, problems of stray orphan cattle have also increased simultaneously. Such animals when feeding on roadside litter and plastic garbage, don't gain optimum nutrition and because of that suffer from many diseases. In such animals when a reproductive problem arises, it remains untreated for a longer duration and as time elapsed certain reproductive conditions such as cervicovaginal prolapse could not be treated by ordinary methods due to fibrosis (Tyagi and Singh, 2002). Present communication documents successful management of long-standing cases of reproductive organ's prolapse via per vaginum ovariohysterectomy in stray cattle.

### CASE HISTORY AND OBSERVATIONS

Under the present report, five stray nondescriptive cattle were presented for treatment by a local person of the city with anamnesis of prolapse of reproductive organs with intermittent straining. Physical examination revealed fibrosed prolapsed mass of cervix and vagina studded with dung and soil. Moreover, the mass was congested, hyperaemic, lacerated with focal necrosis of superficial tissues. Upon clinical examination, it was quite difficult to reposit everted mass and hence was decided to go for per vaginum ovariohysterectomy.

### CLINICAL MANAGEMENT AND DISCUSSION

Initially, cattle were transferred to a gaushala for surgical intervention. Before the operation, feeding and watering of cattle were restricted for 24 hours. To prevent further damage, the everted prolapsed mass was wrapped with a clean cloth and fly repellent was sprayed over it. Physiological parameters were observed within the normal range. Prolapsed mass was rinsed thoroughly using potassium permanganate solution to remove dirt and dust. Cows were casted on left side tying front and rear leg separately for surgery. General anaesthesia was given using Xylazine hydrochloride @ 0.01 mg/kg b.wt. intravenously. Furthermore, to prevent tenesmus and violent movement, posterior epidural anesthesia was also induced using 10 ml of Lignocaine. A vertical incision of

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around 10 cm long was given on prolapsed mass to pull out ovaries along with both the uterine horns. The uterus was separated from broad ligaments by transection between 2 rows of overlapping interrupted sutures placed in the broad ligaments caudal to the external os of the cervix. Ligation was made on mesovarium using absorbable suture material. Subsequent ligation was carried out distal to the first one and amputation was done by incising between the two ligations. The ovaries with uterine horns were harvested. The amputated mass was removed through the incision made on prolapsed mass. Whole prolapsed mass was removed by applying gentle traction. The exteriorized mass was closed by applying horizontal mattress sutures. The upper part of vulvar lips was sutured using a simple continuous mattress. Antiseptic dressing of surgical site was carried out for ten days using povidone iodine. Post-operative management included administration of Inj. DNS, 5 liters, i/v, Inj. RL, 2 liters, i/v, Inj. Intamox, 4.5 g, i/m, Inj. Flunixin meglumine, 15 mL, i/m, Inj. Chlorpheniramine maleate, 10 mL, i/m, Inj. Adchrome, 10 mL, i/m, and Inj. Rumeric, 10 mL, i/m. The treatment was continued for the next five days. Following surgery, out of five cows treated, one died due to debility and concurrent heavy blood loss, whereas the remaining four cows made

an uneventful recovery. However, they showed signs of discomfort for more than 15 days. The present outcome following operation is the lesson for the veterinarian towards successful treatment of long-standing cases of fibrosed cervico-vaginal prolapse.

Amongst cattle and buffaloes, prolapse of reproductive organs is a common disorder, though early attainment and treatment lead to good recovery without complications (Arthur *et al.*, 2001). Delayed management leads to edema, ischemia, laceration, and hemorrhage, and ultimately it turns into fibrosed mass, which could not be managed by ordinary methods (Mahida, 2008). In such cases as far as looking to the welfare of stray cattle, per vaginum ovariohysterectomy probably remained as salvage method for them. However, for better response and to achieve good prognosis decision is to be made for per vaginum ovariohysterectomy only if animal possesses good body

condition score due to the chance of heavy blood loss during surgery (Borakhatariya *et al.*, 2017).

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