

# Recurrence of Uterine Torsion Associated with Roomy Abdomen and Sex of the Fetus: A Novel Case Report

*Thangamani A, Chandra Prasad B, Srinivas M\*, Anusha K, Sadasiva Rao K*  
Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, NTR College of Veterinary Science,  
Gannavaram, Andhra Pradesh, India

## Abstract

*A 6 year old Graded murrah buffalo in the 3rd calving was referred to obstetrical unit with a history of colic pain since previous day evening. Per vaginal examination revealed right side, post cervical complete uterine torsion. Detorsion done by modified Schaffer's method and left for normal parturition. Recurrence of torsion on the next day was observed. Detorsion done by simple rotation of the animal followed by male dead fetus was relieved. Post-obstetrically buffalo had recovered uneventfully.*

**Keywords:** *Recurrence, Roomy abdomen, Sex of fetus, Uterine torsion*

**\*Author for Correspondence** E-mail: [srinivasmanda2001@gmail.com](mailto:srinivasmanda2001@gmail.com)

## INTRODUCTION

Rotation of gravid uterine horn on its longitudinal axis is termed as uterine torsion [1]. The prevalence of uterine torsion reported in cattle [2] and buffalo [3] mostly. Multifactorial predisposing causes responsible for uterine torsion. Uterine torsion predisposed by maternal roomy abdomen [4], sex and weight of fetus [5] records were rarely reported. The present case reported recurrence uterine torsion associated with maternal roomy abdomen, sex and weight of fetus.

## CASE HISTORY AND OBSERVATION

A 6 year old Graded murrah buffalo in the 3rd calving was referred to obstetrical unit, NTR, CVSC, Gannavaram with history of colic signs since previous day evening onwards. Buffalo completed 9 months 28 days gestation period in accordance with artificial insemination. Upon external examination the buffalo showed dehydration and vital parameters were recorded, that were within the normal range of references. Per vaginal and per rectal examination revealed right side, post cervical complete uterine torsion. Based on history, external and clinical examination the case was diagnosed as uterine torsion, it was decided that there was a need for conservative method of modified Schaffer's method of detorsion.

## TREATMENT

The subject was stabilized with massive fluid therapy with Dextrose normal saline (5 lit, i/v) and Ringers lactate (2 lit, i/v) before detorsion. Buffalo casted on the side of torsion (Right side), followed by detorsion done by using plank with modified Schaffer's method. Per rectal examination was done after detorsion that revealed palpable whirring in the middle uterine artery and per vaginal examination revealed absence of vaginal fold and cervix was soft in consistency. According to the artificial insemination history remaining 2 more days for calving. Animal was put into the inpatient unit and left for normal parturition. Again next day animal showed colic signs. Per-vaginal examination revealed 90 to 180 degree obstructing vaginal fold was palpated. Decided to detorsion by simple rotation of animal on the same side of the torsion. After simple rotation of the animal, per vaginal examination revealed no obstructing vaginal folds and four finger dilation of cervix was observed.

Buffalo administered with Epidosin (15 ml, i/m), followed by massive fluid therapy with Dextrose normal saline (3 lit, i/v) and Ringers lactate (2 lit, i/v). Per vaginal examination revealed complete dilation of cervix was observed after four hours of therapy. Fetus in anterior longitudinal presentation, dorso-sacral

position and bilateral carpal flexion. Epidural analgesia was induced with 5 ml of 2% Lignocaine hydrochloride at sacro-coccygeal junction for preventing straining of animal. Fetal posture corrected as per standard obstetrical procedure, followed by snares were applied on the both forelimbs. Judicious mild traction relieved freshly dead male fetus.

Weight of the fetus measured by using weighing balance (29.8 kg), that fetal weight was above the breed average weight. The recurrence of the torsion in this case may be predisposed by roomy abdomen of the animal (Figure 1) and more weight of the male fetus (Figure 2). Post-obstetrically the buffalo was administered with antibiotic, analgesic, anti-histaminic and ecbolic drug(Pro-she). Therapy was continued for four more days. Post-obstetrically buffalo was recovered uneventfully.

## DISCUSSION

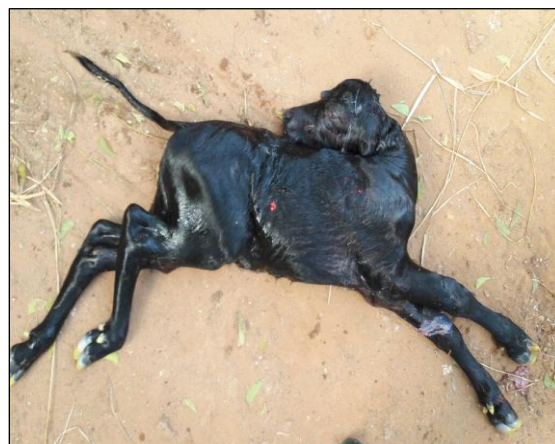
In buffaloes uterine torsion case reported 67–85% of the total dystocia presented at the referral veterinary hospitals [6]. Number of concepts explaining about predisposing factor responsible for occurrence of uterine torsion in bovines. Predisposing factor for torsion classified into maternal and fetal destabilizing factors [7]. Elmore, (1993) [4] opined that roomy abdomen predisposes the bovines to uterine torsion; however, capacious and pendulous abdomen of the present cases facilitate easy detorsion of pregnant uterus with two rolling. Frazer et al. (1996) opined that male calf with more body weight compared to average breed weight predisposes the bovines to torsion of the uterus. The male fetal weight in the present case 29.8 kg was recorded. It was agreed with Frazer et al. (1996). In the present case recurrence of torsion was observed, authors suggested that it may be due to roomy abdomen, sex and weight of the fetus.

## SUMMARY

The present case recorded the recurrence of uterine torsion due to predisposition by maternal roomy abdomen, fetal sex and weight.



**Fig. 1:** Buffalo with Capacious and Pendulous Abdomen.



**Fig. 2:** Male Fetus Weighing 29.8 kg.

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