

**SUCCESSFUL CORRECTION OF UTERINE TORSION USING SCHAFFER'S METHOD IN A GOAT**

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**ABSTRACT**

Successful correction of uterine torsion using Schaffers method in a goat is reported.

**KEY WORDS** : uterine torsion, schaffers method, goat

**INTRODUCTION**

The incidence of uterine torsion is reported to be lower in ewes and goats compared to bovines. The low incidence of this condition in goats may be due to frequent bicornual pregnancy (Roberts, 1971; Arthur, 1982 and Vyas, 1987). The present communication records a successful per-vaginal delivery of live fetus after detorsion of the post cervical uterine torsion in a Goat

**CASE HISTORY AND CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS**

A two and half year old, non-descript full term pregnant goat in its third parity was reported to Large Animal Obstetrical unit of the Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital with the history of straining since eight hours passing scanty mucoid vaginal discharge but failed to deliver the fetus. The goat was looking dull. The temperature recorded was 102°C. On abdominal palpation fetal parts were palpable. Vaginal examination revealed scanty mucoid discharge, twisting of cranial portion of vaginal folds to its left side and cervix was not palpable.

**DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT**

The case was diagnosed as left side post cervical uterine torsion. Animal was casted on the left lateral recumbency. Both fore limbs and hind limbs were tied separately. Detorsion was done by Schaffers method using small wooden plank measuring 40 cm length and 25 cm breadth. One full rotation was made towards left side. After rotation per vaginal examination revealed complete detorsion. Cervix was fully relaxed and fetal parts were palpable. The fetus was found to be in an anterior-longitudinal (P1), dorso-sacral (P2) position with extended forelimbs (P3). and the live male kid was delivered by simple traction. After delivery the goat was treated with 200 mg of Ciprofloxacin, 10 units of Oxytocin and 1.5 ml of meloxicam intramuscularly.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Uterine torsion is more common in cows and rare in goat owing to the anatomical difference in the attachment of the mesometrium that is sublumbar rather than subilial and bicornual gestation (Arthur, 1982). Torsion was observed more commonly in pluriparous than in primiparous animals (Roberts, 1971). In the present report only one fetus was present and that might have caused instability in the uterus. The treatment regimens for the uterine torsion include rolling of dam while stabilizing vagina (Bowen, 1981); rolling of dam while giving pressure on flank (Dhaliwal et al., 1986) and cesarian section (Bansod and Srivastava, 1991). In the present case by considering the severity of torsion and body condition of the animal the rolling technique was attempted successfully to correct the torsion as reported by Sathiamoorthy et al. (2005). But Shukla et al. (2009) resorted to cesarean section for correction of uterine torsion in a goat. Hence, it is concluded from this report that uterine torsion in a goat can be successfully corrected using Schaffers method.

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