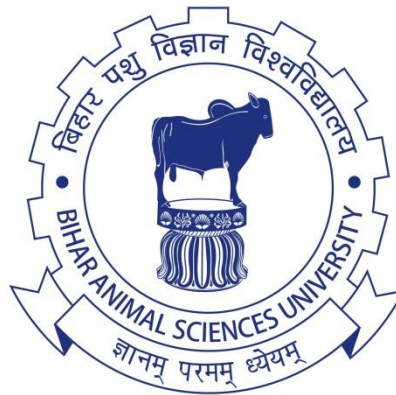


Management of Prolapse in Bovine



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Types : Prolapse

- Prepartum -
 - Non pregnant – Cystitis, Weak muscles, Wind sucking vagina
 - Pregnant – Intra abdominal pressure, Hormones
- Postpartum

Grades : Prolapse

- Grade 1
 - Mild prolapse of vaginal mucosa in sitting or recumbence position
- Grade 2
 - Prolapse of vagina in standing with UB involved
- Grade 3
 - Vagina, Cx visible
- Grade 4
 - Prolongation of grade 3 with trauma and necrosis

Etiological Factors

1. Predisposing Factors

- Hypocalcaemia
- Paresis
- Chronic disease
- Cystitis
- Increased abdominal Pressure
- Endoparasites
- Moldy feed

2. Hormonal imbalance

3. Prolonged dystocia

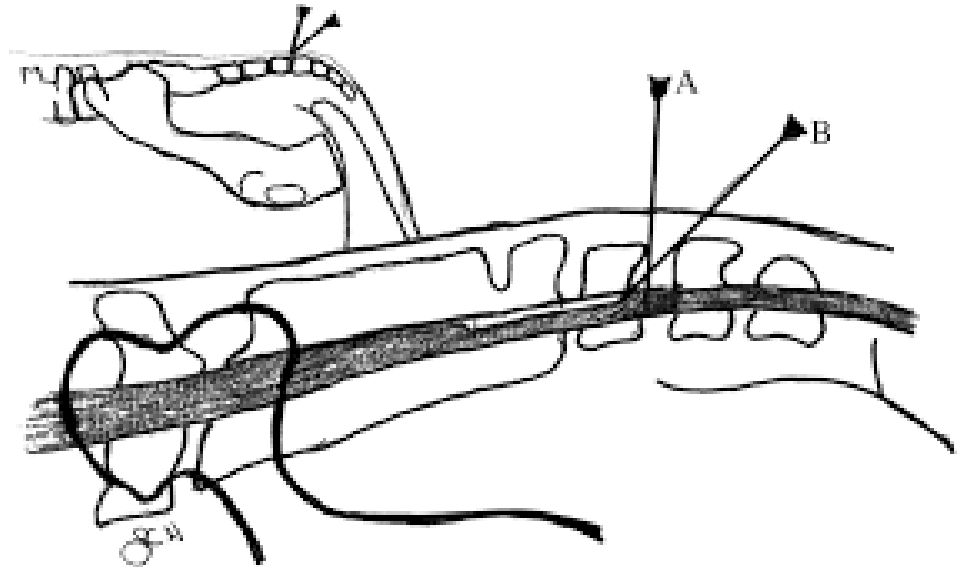
4. Fetal traction

5. Fetal oversize

6. Retained placenta

Management of Prolapse : 3 'R'

- Epidural anaesthesia



- Extensive cleaning – mild KMnO_4 , Betadine soln.
- Reduction of prolapsed volume -
 - Drainage of Urine
 - Reduction of edema – Hypertonic sol., Vasoconstrictor
 - Lifting of prolapsed mass
- Use of local desensitizer and antiseptic lubrication

Management of Prolapse contd..

- Reposition of prolapsed mass
- Retention of Prolapsed mass
 - Rope truss
 - Bottle truss
 - Buhner's suture
 - Caslik operation
- Supportive therapy
 - Sedative
 - Antibiotics
 - Calcium
 - Energy source



Fig. 3: Rope truss

Factors affecting Success

- How protracted the case is?
- Mishandling ??
- Necrosis / Trauma to tissues
- Appropriate techniques
- Severity of straining
- One of the frustrating cases for vets