

SHORT COMMUNICATION

RECTAL AND VAGINAL PROLAPSE IN SHEEP: A CASE REPORT

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خلاصہ

پرو لپس بھڑوں میں اموات کی ایک نہایت اہم وجہ ہے۔ ویجا نٹل پرولپس بچہ پیدا کرنے کے عمل سے پہلے ہوتا ہے اور اس کی کوئی خاص جنسی وجوہات نہیں ہیں جبکہ ریٹائل پرو لپس بہت زیادہ چارہ کھانے والی بھڑوں میں بار بار واقع ہونے والا مسئلہ ہے۔ نصاب منظر میں کجلی نسل کی چار سال کی ایک بھڑ کو بارانی زرعی یونیورسٹی کی فیکلٹی آف ویٹرنری اینڈ اینیمل سائنسز کے تدریسی ہسپتال میں لایا گیا۔ بہت زیادہ خشک چارہ کھانے کی وجہ سے اس میں ریٹائل اور ویجا نٹل پرولپس کی حالت رونما ہوگی۔ جسم سے باہر آئے ہوئے حصے کو جراثیم کش ادویات سے صاف کرنے کے بعد ہاتھ کی مدد سے اندر دیکھیل دیا گیا اور باہری حصے کو تازہ ہونے والے سیون مواد سے تھوڑا سا بند کر دیا گیا۔ دس دن کی احتیاط کے بعد جانور ٹھیک ہو گیا اور سیون مواد نکال لیا گیا۔

Abstract

Prolapse is a noteworthy reason for ewe's mortality. Vaginal prolapse happens before parturition and is often acquired while rectal prolapse is a continuous issue in numerous feedlot ewes. In the current scenario, a four years old sheep of Kajli breed was presented to the showing healing facility of faculty of veterinary and animal sciences (FV&AS) Arid Agriculture University Rawalpindi (AAUR). The ewe was having the matter of rectal and vaginal prolapse in view of extreme ingestion of dry roughages. In the wake of cleaning the prolapse mass with a disinfectant arrangement, it was pushed back with the hand as was shut a touch by non-absorbable suture material. She was restored following ten days and suture material was evacuated.

Key words: Sheep, Post-partum, Rectal and vaginal prolapse, Rawalpindi, Pakistan.

Introduction

Prolapse of vagina and rectum could be one drawback often found hurting ewes. Quite ordinarily, the matter expresses its effects in adult females throughout the final trimester of maternity. Though vaginal and rectal prolapse happens chiefly in pregnant ewe, the situation is additionally observed in non-pregnant sheep (Kahn, 2005). Additionally, the vaginal prolapse after parturition has conjointly been explained (Hosie, 1989). Hormonal secretion changes which occur throughout the final trimester of gestation, particularly rise of the estrogen and production of the relaxin, cause relaxation of girdle ligaments encompassing soft pedal structures. Mixture of the tissue extension along with the exaggerated intra-abdominal force caused by pregnant uterus, is taken into consideration the 1st pre-dispositioning issue for vaginal mass prolapse (Kahn, 2005). Different factors that are able to accelerate the intra-abdominal force like fat accumulation in abdomen, stomach expansion, massive unborn baby, over single fetus and often unsmooth terrains too create their role in the incidence of prolapse.

Numerous ranges of dietary issues like low level of Ca, additionally, the grazing on lands with associate availability of herbaceous plants have been connected to the problem. Additionally, to the current, it's hypothesized that the prevalence of vaginal and rectal prolapse includes a genetic co-relation in ewes (Kahn, 2005). In highly extreme cases, the cervix could also protrude out with the vagina.

Case Presentation

Animal

A four years old Kajli sheep was delivered to the clinic of FV&AS, AAUR. Owner kept the animal on wheat straw solely, because of that, the animal suffered from deficiency of nutrients as well as hypocalcemia and constipation. Because of lack of Ca, muscle lacked the power to contract properly and thus were relaxed and on straining, protruded out through vulva. Her respiration rate was high i.e. 64 repetitions per minute and heart rate was 52 beats per minute. The prognosis of prolapse was good.

Treatment

First, the vaginal and rectal prolapse mass was washed with normal saline and all the dung and debris was removed. After that, the prolapse mass and surrounding space were massaged with lignocaine gel to make local desensitization. Then the prolapse mass was dipped in an exceedingly hypertonic solution, prepared by combining 2kg sugar in four liter of water, for 25 minutes. Because of hypertonic solution, the fluid within the prolapse mass quarantined to dilute the solution and the size of prolapse mass reduced. After disinfection by pyodine, the prolapse mass was pushed back with the hand, the index and middle fingers were inserted within the vagina to regulate its position(Thomas *et al.*, 2003). The vulva, surrounding space of vagina and rectum, was desensitized by a total dose of 2ml of lignocaine injection administered locally. Finally, the vulva was closed by non-absorbable suture material i.e. silk of size 1/0 in purse string suture pattern, exploited little gap for urine and feces. Rectum was closed a bit by silk in simple interrupted manner(Thomas *et al.*, 2003). The animal was additionally given enrofloxacin to prevent from secondary bacterial infections. The animal was followed-up for ten days along with daily vaginal and rectal disinfection by pyodine, till its recovery. After ten days, the suture material was removed(Thomas *et al.*, 2003).



Fig.1. The sheep with Prolapse



Fig.2. Cleaning with normal Saline



Fig.3. Application of lignocaine gel



Fig.4. Suturing



Fig.5. Treated sheep

Results and Discussion

A sheep suffering from the problem of prolapse is shown (figure 1). The step wise treatment is shown in figures below i.e. Cleaning the prolapsed mass to clear it from any dirt and dung (figure 2), Applying the lignocaine gel to cause local desensitization to minimize the pain during treatment (figure 3), after pushing the prolapsed mass back into the body suturing was performed (figure 4) and finally the treated sheep (Figure 5). Due to Proper management and care, animal was recovered in 10 days. Suturing procedure was used to hold the vagina and rectum in their vicinity and to prevent them from relapsing because it's good and effective method in case of prolapse (Kuijlaars, 2011). Proper antiseptic application was done because it secures from contamination and infection (Thomas *et al.*, 2003). The antibiotics were used because they can provide protection from secondary bacterial infections.

Conclusion

Current study shows that lignocaine gel application, proper management and care of sheep prevent them from prolapse.

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