

19-2-2017 PRACTICAL OBSTETRICS

# POSTPARTURIENT UTERINE PROLAPSE

DR. YASEEN M.



# INCIDENCE

**Inversion of the gravid uterine horn**

-

**Is a common complication of the **third stage of labour** in the Cow ,ewe and doe It occurs less frequently in the sow and is rare in the mare and bitch..**

# *PROGNOSIS*

**firstly** on the type of case,  
**secondly** on the duration of the condition before treatment is forthcoming, and **thirdly** on whether the organ has sustained severe injury



## *ETIOLOGY*

- that uterine inversion and prolapse are associated with the onset of **uterine inertia** during the third stage.
- Some cattle with **extreme laxity** of the perineum and vulva may prolapse immediately after every calving.
- increased straining, which may be caused by **pain** or discomfort after parturition.
- increased **intra**-abdominal pressure.



Vaginal prolapse



Partial Uterine prolapse



# Complete Uterine Prolapse





# *Treatment*

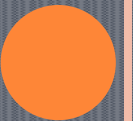
*Replacement of the everted organ.*

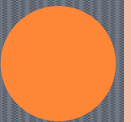
the organ should be supported by A **large towel** or other suitable material to prevent further contamination.

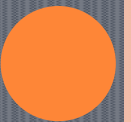
-Whether the cow is standing or recumbent, an **epidural anaesthetic** should be given. This will prevent straining, and also has the advantage that defaecation is in abeyance during the operation



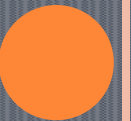












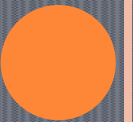
To help restore uterine tone, and thus to prevent recurrence of the prolapse, **oxytocin** should be given.

Pre-operative treatment with **oxytocin**, although reducing the size of the prolapsed organ, increases the turgidity of the everted organ and makes replacement more difficult.

-Vulval suturing.

- *Amputation of the everted organ.*











-Uterine Prolapse in Cow-- - YouTube.mp4

