

CAESAREAN SECTION IN MIDDLE WHITE YORK SHIRE SOW THROUGH UPPER FLANK-A CASE REPORT

GYAN SINGH¹, P. D. S. RAGHUVANSI and YOGESH SHARMA

Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics
Apollo College of Veterinary Medicine, Agra Road, Jaipur-302 003

SUMMARY

A Middle White Yorkshire sow brought to Gynaecological Section, Apollo College of Veterinary Medicine was diagnosed pregnant of about 2 months on the basis of ultrasound examination. The animal did not parturate even after 6 months of the scheduled time and was operated through upper flank region to take out mummified piglets from both the horns of uterus. This incision was found very easy and suitable due to less damage to the incision by sitting on the ground and better healing.

Key words: Caesarean section, uterine inertia, sow

Caesarean in sow can be made through lower flank giving incision parallel and lateral to mammary glands (Luthra *et al.*, 2003) but there is a great chance of damage to blood vessel e.g. milk vein and small blood capillaries supplying to mammary gland. There is more chance of suture line contamination in lower flank operation. So to avoid these complications, upper flank approach was preferred. A caesarean section is indicated in sow where mummification, fetopelvic disproportion and uterine inertia exit.

A primiparous Middle White York Shire sow from the pig farm of Apollo College of Veterinary Medicine (ACVM), Agra Road, Jaipur was brought to Gynaecological Section for pregnancy diagnosis about 2 months after mating. Sonography was done and sow was declared pregnant on the basis of foetal skeletons. But as time reached near the date of farrowing the sow did not express the signs of parturition even after six months, then doubt arose and again referred to gynaecological section for ultra-sonography. All the foetal fluid was found absorbed and only head shadows were seen on the screen of ultrasound monitor. The sow was declared probably or suspected as pregnant. The sow was treated with PGF2 alpha and dexamethasone for induction of parturition but in vain and the animal did not show signs of farrowing. Then sow was

examined by rectal palpation and mummified foetii were palpated in uterus beyond the pelvic brim in the abdominal cavity; only head of foetus could be touched with the finger. Decision for caesarean was then taken. The cervix of the sow was fully closed and there was absence of any discharge from vulvar region.

The sow was injected with 4.5 ml xylazine for sedation, atropine sulphate @ 0.2 mg / kg body weight as pre anaesthetic and propofol @ 3 mg/ kg body weight as general anaesthetic agent and prepared for aseptic surgery. A 10-15 cm long vertical incision was given in upper flank region, fat layer and muscles were separated, peritoneal layer incised and right uterine horn was taken out from laprotomy site. A longitudinal incision was given on dorsal curvature of uterine horn and six mummified piglets were removed by squeezing and traction. Antibiotic powder was poured in uterine horn and closed the incision by applying cushing and lambert suture pattern. Then left uterine horn was taken out and a dorsal longitudinal incision was given on dorsal curvature and two mummified piglets were removed and incision closed. All piglets were removed along with their placentae (Fig 1). The peritoneum and muscle were sutured separately with lock stitch pattern. The skin incision was closed with nylon thread in horizontal mattress pattern.

Terramycin LA (Pfizer) @ 1ml/10 kg body

¹Corresponding author



Fig 1. Mummified piglets.

weight intramuscularly on alternate day x 3. Analgin (Intervet) 7 ml intramuscularly for three days. Tribivet (Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd.) 5 ml intramuscularly for three days.

The suture line was dressed regularly daily for 10 days with povidone iodine solution (Nazi & Co.) and the skin sutures were removed after 10 days of caesarean. There was no post-operative complication and the sow recovered.

The general anaesthesia is essential for caesarean in pig due to its temperament although local anaesthesia may also be successfully employed provided that animal is adequately restrained under sedation (Arthur *et al.*, 1996). In this case xylaxine was used for sedation and caesarean was performed under general anaesthesia (Propofol).

In present case, eight mummified piglets were removed by squeezing and traction. The upper flank approach was found suitable and can be effectively used for caesarean in sow to avoid damage and contamination of suture line.

REFERENCES

- Arthur GH., Noakes, D.E., Pearson H. and Parkinson, J. (1996). *Veterinary Reproduction and Obstetrics*. (7th edn.), W. B. Saunders Co., London. p. 329.
- Luthra, R.A., Rohilla, N. and Ahlawat, R.K. (2003). Caesarean section in sow-Lower flank approach. *Vet. Pract.* 4: 92-93.

The Haryana Veterinarian Journal

(A Scientific Journal devoted to Veterinary Profession)

College of Veterinary Sciences

C.C.S. Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar-125 004, India

(Reg. No. HARENG/2001/4789)

AUTHORS' DECLARATION CERTIFICATE

Article entitled _____

Authors _____

1. The article has been seen by all the authors (signatures given below) and are responsible for the technical details and ethical matters of the paper.
2. Due credit of authorship has been given to every scientist who has made a notable contribution to the paper and are satisfied with sequence.
3. The article does not include any name of the scientist who has not made a notable contribution to the paper.
4. The name of the institute appearing below the by-line is that of the institute where the research was conducted and not of the institute where the first author (or the author who has sent the paper) is currently employed.
5. Article has not been published or sent simultaneously for publication to any other journal.
6. The article has not been rejected for publication in any other journal. Rejection elsewhere does not necessarily disqualify the paper for publication in The Haryana Veterinarian but please attach a copy of the reasons given for rejection.
7. No experimental animal has been used during this study without prior permission of relevant authority.
8. Prior clearance/permission for publication due to bio-safety and security angle from Dept. of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India has been taken/not required as the data is related/not related with the reporting of exotic agent.

Author's Name & Designation

Present Address

Signature