

## MANAGEMENT OF CERVICO-VAGINAL PROLAPSE IN A BITCH: A CASE REPORT

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### ABSTRACT

Cervico-vaginal prolapse (CVP) can occur near parturition as the concentration of serum progesterone declines and the concentration of serum estrogen increases. It can also occur during estrus and proestrus. A non-descript stray bitch was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex of this university with the history of CVP from the last one week. After catheterization approximately 70 ml of urine was drained from urinary bladder. By applying bilateral pressure with the help of fingers and using a glass tube of 2 cm diameter, the prolapsed mass could be reposed. Modified Buhner's sutures were then applied to prevent its reoccurrence. Animal was kept on mineral supplements, laxative (Cremaffin: Paraffin) and LH analogue.

**Key words:** Bilateral pressure, cervico-vaginal, LH analogue

In bitch, cervico-vaginal prolapse (CVP) is associated with parturition during prolonged labor or up to 48 h after parturition (Arthur *et al.*, 1996). The actual cause of prolapse is unknown in bitch but it may be due to excessive relaxation and stretching of pelvic musculature (Benesch and Wright, 2001), severe tenesmus and uterine disease, rough handling during parturition, genetic predisposition and aberrant connective tissue (CT) metabolism (Ozyurtlu and Kaya, 2007). The present case deals with the corrective methods applied for CVP in a stray bitch.

A two year old stray mongrel bitch with prolapsed mass (red in colour) was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex. Owner reported that about one week ago the bitch was in heat and after mating the prolapse occurred. Visual observations, palpation of protruded mass and catheterization of urinary bladder revealed that it was a case of CVP (Fig. 1). There was some discoloration indicative of local hemorrhages and necrosis due to rupture of blood vessels. The bitch was showing moderate rectal and vaginal straining.

Firstly the catheterization of urinary bladder was carried out to relieve the pressure exerted by urine filled bladder. The protruded mass was thoroughly cleaned using weak potassium permanganate solution. Herbal POP-IN spray was used to reduce the edema and the size of protruded mass and then waited for 10 min. After that mixture of Lignocaine jelly and Soframycin ointment was applied to decrease the sensation and also to provide

the anti-bacterial cover. Along with a glass tube of 2 cm diameter and having approx. 12 cm length, bilateral pressure was applied to push the protruded mass, towards the ovarian end (Fig. 2). After successive attempts we were able to repose the mass into the vagina. Similar technique has been used earlier for such cases (Slatter, 2002; Fossum *et al.*, 2007). To ascertain that the reposed part remain inside the vagina, modified Buhner's sutures using absorbable Catgut no. 2 were applied by taking three bites and knot on the ventral commissure (Fig. 3). The bitch was given an antibiotic cover along with laxative, calcium syrup and multivitamins for five days and lastly LH analogue @ 500 I.U. for three consecutive days by I/M route. The purpose of giving LH analogue was to luteinize the growing follicles and indirectly decrease the estrogen concentration which reduces the risk of prolapse. Sutures were removed after ten days and the bitch showed a speedy recovery.

Cervico-vaginal prolapse is a rare condition in small animals like dogs and cats, though common in cats. The cases of cervico-vaginal prolapse can be treated by taking corrective gynecological interventions and by giving supportive treatment (Ozyurtlu and Kaya, 2007). In the present case the causative factor for the prolapse might be the excessive straining during the mating or the estrus period. Besides, low plane of nutrition may also act as predisposing factor.

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Fig 1. Prolapse of cervico-vaginal mass



Fig 2. Inversion of prolapsed mass using a glass tube



Fig 3. Application of modified Buhner sutures

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