

A CASE REPORT OF PERSISTENT HYMEN IN A MURRAH BUFFALO

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SUMMARY

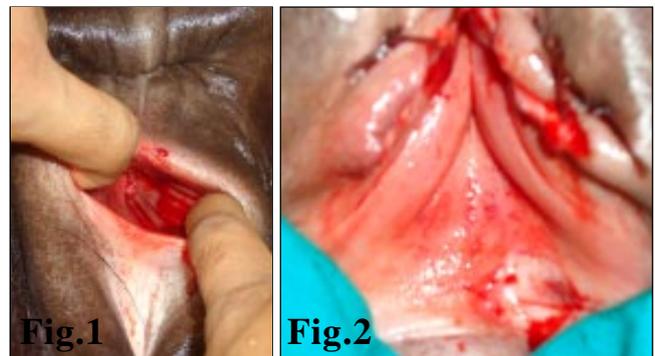
A nulliparous buffalo with history of non pregnant and repeat breeding was examined. The condition of persistent hymen was diagnosed on clinical examination of the animal. The condition was treated surgically.

Key words: Buffalo, persistent hymen

Persistent hymen is one of the various developmental defects of genital tract in cattle (Roberts, 1971). Hymen is formed between the anterior two third or more of the vagina. It arises from the paramesonephric ducts and the posterior one third or less of the vagina, which is an evagination from the walls of the urogenital sinus. A similar condition was observed by Rajkonwar (1975) in a cross bred heifer and Gupta and Sharma (1973) in a buffalo heifer. The treatment of this anomaly has been documented by Phogat *et al.* (1993). The present case report deals with treatment of imperforated hymen in a buffalo.

A five year old Murrah buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*) was brought to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar, with the history of mating seven months earlier and later diagnosed as non-pregnant by a field veterinarian. During this period, the signs of estrus such as frequent micturation, vulval edema and restlessness were shown by the animal. During mounting, bull could not perform intromission. Per vaginal examination, a thick muscular band diagnosed as imperforated hymen was found in front of external urethral orifice.

The hymen wall was aseptically incised under epidural anaesthesia in dorso-ventral longitudinal direction with the help of a scalpel and a small slit like opening was made (Figs. 1, 2). Later, the opening was dilated and excised from its attachment in vaginal wall. At the incision site, three horizontal mattress sutures were applied on both sides with catgut no. 3 to check bleeding. About 750 to 1000ml of mucus of normal estrual consistency escaped. Thereafter, vagina was flushed with diluted potassium permanganate solution (1:1000) to clear the discharge. Soframycin (Aventis) antiseptic cream mixed with xylocaine jelly (Neon) was



Figs 1 and 2. Persistent hymen in a buffalo.

applied over incised edges. Antibiotic such as streptopenicillin (2.5 gm, Dicrysticin; Zydus AHL) and antiinflammatory drug such as Meloxicam (30 ml, Melonex; Intas Pharmaceuticals) were also given intramuscularly in recommended doses that were repeated after every six hour for five days to avoid any septic complication.

For the treatment of imperforated hymen, two methods have been suggested. In one method, incising at the point of the greatest bulge followed by enlargement of the incision at the right angles in the four directions is advocated. In the other method, a circular incision along the entire outer border of the persistent hymen is advised (Roberts, 1971).

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