



ISSN (E): 2277-7695

ISSN (P): 2349-8242

NAAS Rating: 5.23

TPI 2022; SP-11(5): 81-82

© 2022 TPI

www.thepharmajournal.com

Received: 07-03-2022

Accepted: 09-04-2022

Anusha K

Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology & Obstetrics, College of Veterinary Science, Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, India

Praveen Raj M

Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Veterinary Dispensary, Ponnada, Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh, India

Sai Krishna KS

Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Medicine, NTR College of Veterinary Science, Gannavaram, Krishna, Andhra Pradesh, India

Corresponding Author

Anusha K

Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology & Obstetrics, College of Veterinary Science, Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, India

Successful management of trauma induced abortion and expulsion of retained fetus in a queen cat

Anusha K, Praveen Raj M and Sai Krishna KS

Abstract

A 10 months old queen cat was presented with the history of anorexia, dragging its hind limbs since 2 days and abortion. Detailed clinical examination revealed presence of a retained fetus in uterus and fractured femoral shaft of the queen cat. The queen cat was treated with calcium Sandoz, oxytocin and DNS to expel the retained fetus. The present paper puts on record the successful management of incomplete abortion in a queen cat due to uterine inertia.

Keywords: Abortion, uterine inertia, cat

Introduction

Abortion is relatively common in cats and may occur at any stage of gestation. About 2% of all feline pregnancies end in abortion. Infectious agents, chromosomal abnormalities, trauma and use of certain drugs in pregnant cats have been reported for feline abortions (Dan Rice, 1997) [3]. Primary uterine inertia refers to the original deficiency in the contractile potentiality of the myometrium responsible for 36.8% of dystocias in cats (Linde-Forsberg and Eneroth, 1998) [2]. It may be associated with inability of uterine musculature to respond to stimulation by oxytocin. In the present paper successful treatment of uterine inertia in a queen cat has been reported and discussed.

Case History and Observations

A primiparous queen cat aged 10 months presented to the Department of Veterinary Gynaecology & Obstetrics, NTR College of Veterinary Science, Gannavaram with the history of anorexia, dragging its hind limbs since 2 days and reddish brown discharge from vagina. The owner reported that the queen cat has aborted two foetuses last night. Clinical examination revealed fracture of femoral shaft. Abdominal palpation revealed presence of fetus. On pervaginal examination, no fetal structures are palpable. Radiographic examination confirmed fracture of femur and presence of one fetus in abdominal cavity.

Treatment and Discussion

The cat was treated with calcium Sandoz 1ml IV, DNS 20ml IV and oxytocin 1.5 IU IM. One dead fetus was expelled 15 minutes after treatment. Further the cat was treated with Tab. Ampicillin+Cloxacillin (Ampilox®) @ 22mg/kg bwt BID and Melonex suspension @ 0.5mg/kg bwt P/O for 5 days. The crown rump length of dead fetus was 5.1cms (Fig.1).

In the present case, abortion may be due to trauma and failure of expulsion of a fetus might be due to uterine inertia. Trauma during pregnancy may cause placental detachment and abortion (Dan Rice, 1997) [3]. The queen cat had expelled two fetuses after which the process of expulsion has been ceased with dead fetus in utero. In multiparous animals normal parturition with expulsion of one or more foetuses followed by cessation of labor in spite of more fetuses in the uterus was reported (Noakes *et al.*, 2009) [1]. Linde-Forsberg and Eneroth (1998) [2] described this type as “primary partial inertia” and identified it as major cause of dystocia responsible for about 23% of the cases in bitch and queen. It was concluded that combination of calcium and oxytocin therapy was successful to induce myometrial contractions for expulsion of fetus in the present case.



Fig 1: Aborted fetus following treatment

References

1. Noakes DE, Parkinson TJ, England GCW. Maternal dystocia: Causes and treatment. In *Veterinary Reproduction and Obstetrics*, 9th edn, Elsevier Ltd, 2009, 241-244.
2. Linde-Forsberg C, Eneroth A. In England G, Harvey M (ed) *Manual of small Animal Reproduction and Neonatology*. British Small Animal Veterinary Association, Cheltenham. 1998, 132-133pp.
3. Dan Rice. Pregnancy. In *The complete book of cat breeding*. Barron's educational series, 1997, 61-72.