

SUCCESSFUL THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF UTERINE INERTIA IN A CAT

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A 1.5year old queen (Cat) was presented to Obstetrical Ward, Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Udgir with history of natural kitting before three days and delivered a dead fetus. After delivery of a fetus, the cat was suffered from paraplegia which leads to absence of uterine contractions. Cat was treated with DNS, Oxytocin, Calcium, Vitamin supplements, and antibiotics. Cat had delivered two fetuses successfully. The queen showed uneventful recovery after the treatment.

Keywords: Oxytocin, Queen, Uterine inertia.

Uterine Inertia is defined as the lack of normal physiologic uterine contractions during or after parturition. Uni-cornual twins, posterior presentation of one fetus, death of one or both fetuses, and premature twin birth or abortion mostly leads to uterine inertia. is a common cause of dystocia in polytocous species, in which it has been shown to be responsible for 49% in bitches, and 37% in queen cats (Linde-Forsberg and Eneroth, 1998). Functional dystocia associated with uterine inertia is the most common cause of dystocia in cats (Ekstr and Linde-Forsberg, 1994).

Materials and Methods

A 1.5 year old non descript queen (Cat) was presented to Obstetrical Ward, Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Udgir, with history of natural kitting before three days and delivered a dead fetus. After delivering 1st fetus, there was paraplegia causing loss of further uterine contractions. The abdomen was distended for 24 hrs. since delivery of 1st foetus. Radiographic examination revealed that, two foetuses were present in the gravid uterus (Fig.1). The queen Cat was treated with Inj. Chlorpheniramine Maleate @ 0.2 mg/kg.b.wt. I/M, Inj. Oxytocin 10 IU I/M,

Inj. Calcium Gluconate, 94 mg/kg. b.wt. of a 10% solution slowly by I/V with careful monitoring of the heart rate was administered. Inj. Vit. B Complex, 0.5 ml I/M and Inj. DNS 50 ml. I/V were also administered. A dead fetus was delivered within an hour of treatment. Further, Inj. Oxytocin 10 IU I/M was repeated after 4 hours and Inj. DNS 60 ml I/V was administered. One more dead fetus was expelled out. Cat was treated orally with antibiotic Cefpodoxime @ 10 mg/kg twice in a day, analgesic Meloxicam @ 0.2 mg/kg once in a day and supportive therapy with syrup Vitamin B Complex. The treatment was continued for 5 days that resulted in complete recovery of the cat.

Results and Discussion

The first fetus was delivered one hour of the treatment. Second fetus had taken time to deliver naturally. Delaying of the delivery of the fetus may be due to negative energy balance, weak uterine contractions, low nutritional status and some other related factors. Such type of cases should be attended promptly and treated with repeated dose of oxytocin and DNS. Oxytocin and prostaglandins are involved directly and indirectly in myometrial contractions. Any deficiencies in these hormones or their

receptors, through which they exert their myometrial contractions. Calcium and related inorganic ions, such as magnesium, have a critical role in smooth muscle contractions as also reported by Noakes *et al.*, 2019. The present case of uterine inertia was

action, will prevent or reduce successfully treated with combination of Oxytocin, Calcium and DNS therapy which is more satisfactory than treatment of either Oxytocin or Calcium alone as similarly advocated also by Talat Naoman, 2021.



Fig.1. Radiographic examination showing fetuses

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