NON SURGICAL APPROACH OF OESTRUAL VAGINAL PROLAPSE – A REPORT OF SIX BITCHES

A.D. Patil¹, S.K. Sahatpure², S.V. Upadye, M.S. Bawaskar¹ and A.P. Gawande
¹Assistant Professor, ²Professor & Head, Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics; Nagpur Veterinary College, Seminary Hills, Nagpur – 440 006, Maharashtra.
[Received: 01.8.2016; Accepted: 20.3.2017]

Vaginal prolapse is the protrusion of edematous vaginal tissue into and through the opening of the vulva occurring during certain stages of the estrus cycle. The entire circumference of the vaginal wall protrudes, giving the exposed tissue a donut-shaped appearance. In the bitch an edematous swelling of the vaginal mucosa immediately cranial to the urethral orifice and expanding caudally over the urethral orifice, may develop under the influence of estrogen. This may become large enough to protrude outside the vulval lips.

The primary cause of vaginal prolapse is estrogen stimulation. Vaginal prolapse almost always is diagnosed when the bitch is in or has recently progressed through prooestrus (just before heat) or estrus. Other causes includes genetic predisposition, vaginal hyperplasia, which is the swelling of vaginal tissue with or without protrusion through the vulva, dystocia, tenesmus (straining) associated with constipation or difficult urination, or forced extraction of the male during the genital tie. This disorder is caused by accentuation of the normal increase in vaginal hyperaemia and oedema secondary to the oestrogen stimulus occurring during prooestrus and oestrus (Schaefers-Okkens, 2001).

The present paper describes the non surgical treatment approach for vaginal prolapse in bitch during prooestrous or oestrous period.

Case History and Observations
Six bitches from various breeds were presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Nagpur Veterinary College, Nagpur with the history of vaginal prolapse since three to six days during last phase of prooestrus to oestrous period. Clinical examinations revealed prolapsed mass of all bitches were swollen, reddish and oozing slight bleeding. Oestral symptoms of all bitches were noted clearly and oestrous related symptoms were noticed such as restlessness, reduced appetite and swollen vulval lips. The general examinations were within normal range such as respiration rate, pulse rate and rectal temperature. The ages of bitches were in range of 3-6 year (Fig.1 and2).

Fig. 1and 2: Oestral vaginal prolapse
Vaginal cytology were performed in all cases and found more than 60% non cornified cells, with parabasal, intermediate cells, erythrocytes and neutrophils.

**Treatment and Discussion**

All bitches were treated with inj. isoxsuprime hydrochloride @ 2 ml I/M, Inj. Ceftriaxone @ 500 mg, Inj. Melonex @ 2 ml I/M, and inj. CPM 1ml IM. Inj. Human chorionic gonadotropin (HCG) were administered intramuscularly daily for 4 days @ 500 I.U.

The prolapsed mass was washed with mild antiseptic solution and pushed very gently with the little pressure by fingers, due care was taken to avoid injury to the prolapsed mass. To avoid recurrence of vaginal prolapse, special plastic truss was applied for 6 to 7 days (Fig. 3 and 4). The effective recovery was found within a week.

*Fig. 3 and : Special plastic truss in bitches*

Vaginal prolapse, a clinical condition that is commonly seen in bitches is the protrusion of oedematous vaginal tissue into the vaginal lumen and often through the vulva lips of intact bitches during the proestrus or oestrus phase of the ovarian cycle as also reported by Deniz nak and Gulnar (2008).

Vaginal prolapse occurs in several species, such as cattle, goats and sheep. In these species we refer to a true vaginal prolapsed that involves the entire vaginal wall, and sometimes the bladder as well. In the bitch, this type of true vaginal prolapse is a very rare condition. If a true prolapse occurs in the bitch other organs such as the bladder, but also the uterine body and/or distal part of the colon may also be present in the prolapse as also recorded by McNamara (1997).

Vaginal prolapse is usually seen in younger bitches (<2 to 3 years of age) during their first three oestrous cycles. No breed preposition has been described, although it appears that the incidence of the condition is higher in large-breed bitches as also mentioned by Johnston et al. (2001).

Vaginal prolapse is most common in young, intact female dogs. Breeds most commonly affected include the Labrador and Chesapeake Bay retriever, Boxer, Mastiff, German shepherd dog. This condition has been traditionally referred to as vaginal hyperplasia and vaginal prolapse. However, because it is in fact not a true organ prolapse and hyperplasia and since the involved tissue is extremely edematous, it is better to use the terms vaginal edema and vaginal fold prolapse as also termed by Purswell (2000).

It was concluded that cases of vaginal prolapse in bitches more frequently occurs during pro-oestrous to oestrous period. Non surgical approach with hormonal treatment and applied special plastic truss to avoid recurrence vaginal prolapse in bitches.
References


