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**UTERINE PROLAPAE IN A SHE-DONKEY  
(CASE REPORT)  
(With 2 Figures)**

By

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تدلى الرحم فى حماره

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تم دراسة حالة تدلى كامل لرحم حماره من الفصيله البدويه وتبلغ من العمر ثلاثة سنوات . وقد نتجت الحالة عقب ولادة جنين نافق كامل النمو. سحب هذه الحالة وذمه (اوديما) واحتقان انسجة الرحم فقمنا بتنظيف ذلك العضو بمطهر دافئ ثم تم لفه بقماش معقم به مرهم . وبتكرار هذه العملية لمدة ثلاث أيام أضمحل الرحم كثيرا فرددناه لمكانه الطبيعى. وربما تعتبر هذه الحالة الاولى فى الحمير.

**SUMMARY**

A case of complete uterine prolapse was diagnosed in a 3 year-old Bedouin female donkey. The condition occurred after delivery of a dead full term foetus. The oedematous uterine horns were washed with warm acriflavin solution 0.1% then wrapped with a towel containing antibiotics for 3 days to reduce its bulk and this facilitated deposition.

**INTRODUCTION**

Prolapse of the uterus is a common complication of the third stage of labour in cows and ewes but it is rare in mares (Arthur et al 1982). The condition has been found to be predisposed by long mesometrial attachment, violent tenesmus, a flaccid uterus, retention of the afterbirth, confinement

and hyperoestrogenism (Roberts, 1986). This paper probably reports the first case of a prolapsed uterus in a female donkey.

## CASE HISTORY

A 3 year old Bedouin female donkey was presented to the Veterinary Teaching Hospital, King Faisal University, with a history of a pear shaped swelling dangling between the vulvar lips for 10 hours. She delivered without assistance a full term dead foetus one day before admission. The swelling was pinkish in colour and had grayish patches towards its ventral part (Fig. 1). The uterine horns could be identified and the condition was diagnosed as a prolapse of the uterus.

## TREATMENT

On the standing position, caudal epidural analgesia was achieved using 5 ml of 2% lidocaine hydrochloride injected through the first intercoccygeal space. The everted part was washed with warm 0.1% acriflavine solution, then smeared with Mastalone ointment (Oxytetracycline + neomycine + oleandomycine; Pfizer, Athens, Greece). Reduction was not possible during the first day and the uterus was wrapped with a sterile towel which was changed daily for three consecutive days. When oedema regressed at the fourth day, the retroverted tips of the uterine horns were re-positioned. Penicillin (pen-Kel, L.A Kela Laboratoria, Belgium) was given intramuscularly at the dose rate of 5 ml per 100 kg body weight and for 4 days. Recurrence of the prolapsed uterus did not happen up to the tenth day of the treatment (Fig. 2). The animal has changed ownership after two months without any signs of recurrence.

## DISCUSSION

Although there are some reports of uterine prolapse in the mare (Vandeplassche and Spincemaille 1963; Chrisholm 1981, Howlett *et al* 1981) to the best of our knowledge, this article seems to be the first report of uterine prolapse in the female donkey. Uterine prolapse has been described as a serious problem in the mare unless treated promptly (Roberts 1986). Delayed neglected cases may develop thrombosis of the engorged and stagnated uterine vasculature. Therefore, replacement of the organ became

somewhat futile effort since infarction, tissue necrosis and death of the animal are the likely sequelae (Vaughan 1986).

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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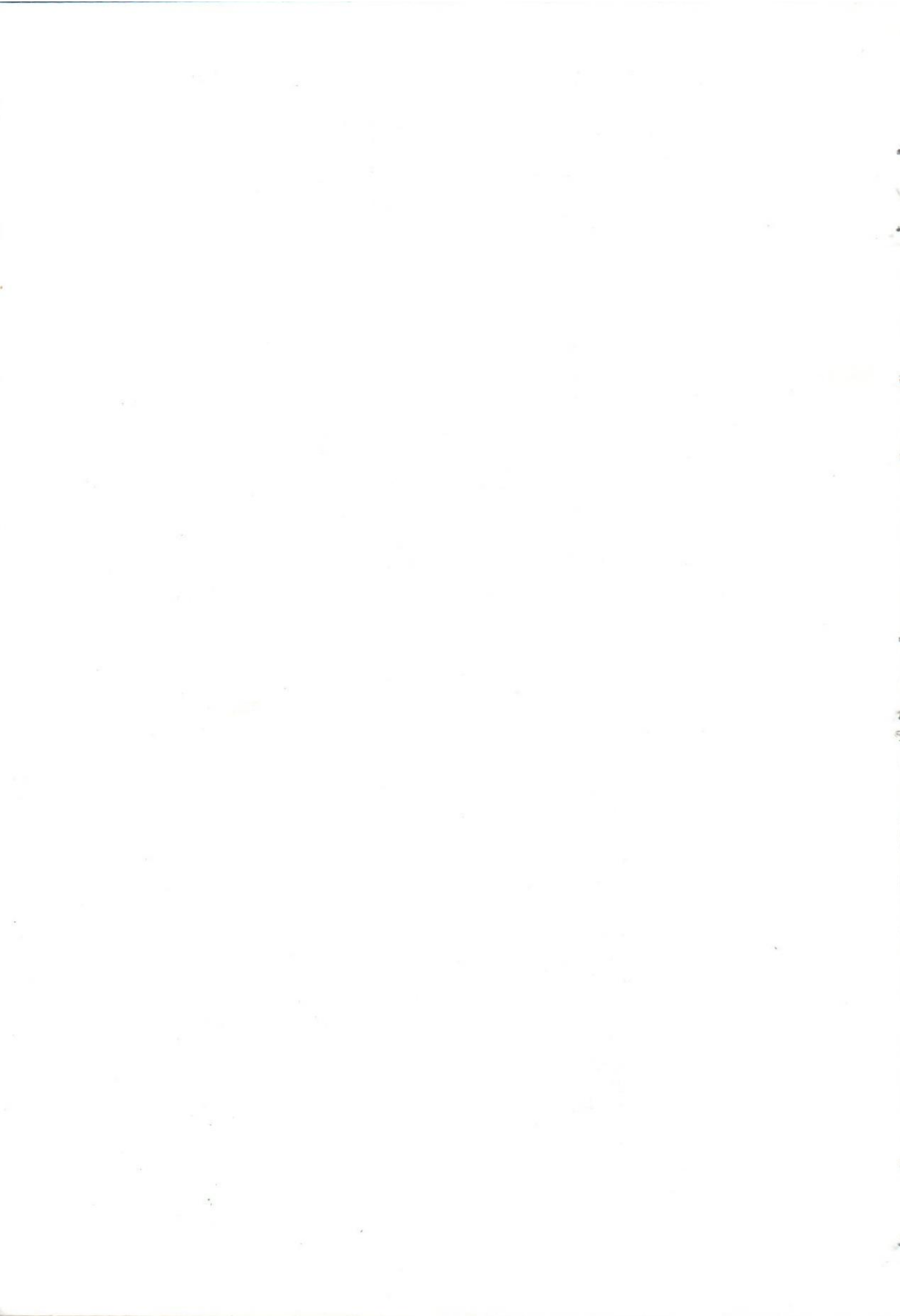
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## LIST OF FIGUERS

**Fig. 1:** Prolapse of the utrus. Note ulceration of the mucosa.

**Fig. 2:** The same animal 10 days following reduction of the prolapsed uterus.



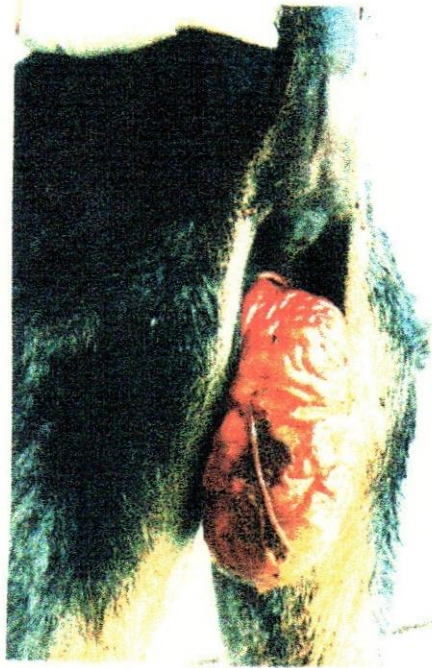


Fig. 1. A prolapse of the uterus in a she donkey.



Fig. 2. Same animal in fig. 1, 10 days after treatment.



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