



## Caesarean Section in Ruminants Referred to the AL-Muthanna Veterinary Hospital

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### Abstract

**Caesarean section operations** were carried out on twenty clinical cases of dystocia in ruminants at AL-Muthanna Veterinary Hospital (4 cows, 9 ewes and 7 does) between July 2016, and March 2017. Average age, ewe and doe 2-3 years and cow 3-5 years. The restraint of animals depends upon the operative site used and animal species. The surgery can

be performed with the animal, either standing or lying down. Sheep and goats are restrained in right lateral recumbency with both fore legs and both hind legs tied separately in the left oblique ventrolateral approaches. In cow performed with standing position. Sedation may be required in anxious cows. Although two %xylazine hydrochlorides 0.03 to 0.1 mg/kg IM (Knight, 1980), is the most widely used sedative in bovine practice. A local anaesthetic line block of the flank with 2% lidocaine hydrochloride. Animals were operated with left flank oblique incision approach of caesarean section has been successful with moderate operative haemorrhage, the exteriorization of the uterus was facile in all cases, and abdominal closure was easy. They are considered by a few surgeons as a better operative site due to lesser postoperative complications and minimum contamination of the operative site during sternal recumbency. The commonest cause of dystocia was incomplete dilation of the cervix (2 cows, 4 ewes and 3 does). The second important cause of dystocia was uterine torsion (1cow, 2 ewes, and 2 does). The third cause was emphysematous (1cow, 2 ewes, and 2 does), also there was case of foetus anomaly. The study concluded the commonest cause of dystocia was incomplete dilatation of cervix as well as irreducible uterine torsion. Caesarean section in dystocia affected ruminants could be successfully carried out in lateral recumbent surgical restraint and left ventrolateral oblique incision.

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