



RUPTURE OF PREPUBIC TENDON DUE TO HYDRALLANTOIS IN A GOAT- A CASE REPORT

Rupture of prepubic tendon is seen most commonly in mares and rarely in cows and ewes. The rupture is predisposed by the increased weight of the gravid uterus on the abdominal floor and possible degenerative changes due to the edema and the weight. Hydrops of the foetal membranes favour rupture of prepubic tendon in farm animals (Roberts, 1971). A rare case of rupture of prepubic tendon due to hydrallantois in a goat is reported.

A three year old pleuriparous goat, four and a half months pregnant, was brought to the Veterinary College and Research Institute Hospital, Namakkal with a history of sudden ventral drop of abdomen since the past two days. The doe was dull and depressed. The udder and teats were stretched forward and downward on the abdominal floor. There was no demarcation between abdomen and the cranial boarder of the udder. The pelvis was tilted backward. All these observations suggested that it was a case of rupture of prepubic tendon (Fig.). On per vaginal examination, the cervix admitted only one finger. Abdominal distensions ventrally on both the sides indicated rupture of prepubic tendon which might be due to dropsical condition of the foetal membranes. Mild oedema of the abdominal floor was noticed. Caesarean section was performed on the left lower flank as per the standard procedure. Opening of the abdominal muscles showed severely distended uterus. About 4.5 to 5 litres of fluid from the allantoic cavity was removed. Two dead foetuses were removed. Foetal membranes were brownish, oedematous and showed necrotic changes and were removed manually. The post operative care with oxytetracycline, intravenous fluids and antihistaminics were given for five days. Animal recovered uneventfully. But sagging of the abdomen persisted even after recovery. The owner was advised to avoid future breeding of the goat.

Barter (1986) stated that hydrallantois predispose to ventral hernia or rupture of prepubic tendon. Excessive accumulation of fluid in the amniotic or allantoic cavity is a complication of pregnancy. Among farm animals, the condition was seen most commonly in cattle (William, 1997). The underlying cause of this condition was unknown but could be caused by structural and functional disturbances in allantois, chorion and its vessels resulting in transudation (Roberts, 1971). Barter (1986) reported that in hydrallantois, the parturition was abnormal because of incomplete cervical dilatation with primary uterine inertia and lack of strong abdominal contractions. The foetal death and failure of cervix to dilate in this case was in agreement with the above author. In the present case, the rupture of prepubic tendon due to the hydrallantois was noticed in the last month of gestation and was in concurrence with the report of Arthur *et al.* (1996) in cattle. The life of the dam was saved in the present case due to the natural resistance of goat to infection and proper post operative care. All the observations made in the dam such as sagging of abdomen, tilting of pelvis, stretched udder and teats on the abdominal floor were typically reported in mares and cattle by Roberts (1971).



Fig. Ventral drop of adbomen

Summary

A rare case of rupture of prepubic tendon due to hydrallantois in a goat is recorded.

References

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