

**A CASE REPORT ON CAESAREAN SECTION OF COW AT  
LOHAGARA UPAZILLA, CHATTOGRAM, BANGLADESH.**



**A Clinical Report Submitted**

**By**

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**Roll no: 15/42**

**Reg. No: 01457**

**Internship ID: 40**

**Session: 2014-15**

**The clinical report is submitted in the partial fulfillment of the  
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(DVM)**

**Faculty of Veterinary Medicine  
Chattogram Veterinary and Animal Sciences University  
Khulshi, Chattogram– 4225, Bangladesh**

**August, 2020**

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## ABSTRACT

Caesarean Section is a surgical procedure in which an incision is given through the abdominal wall and uterus in order to deliver fetus. It is also known as C-section. Dystocia is a common disorder in high yielding breeds. It is one of the most challenging surgical procedures in case of dystocia to save life of dam and fetus. An owner came from Charomba with a history of 3 years old Sahiwal cross cow of first pregnancy suffering from difficult parturition at his backyard farm to Upazilla veterinary hospital & livestock office, Lohagara, Chattogram. The owner claimed that the cow had labor pain more than 24 hours. On clinical examination the cow revealed normal temperature, respiration, heart rate and pulse rate. The cow was in lateral recumbent position. Per vaginal examination revealed complete dilatation of cervix, anterior presentation of fetus but only two fore limbs were in the birth canal & the head was laterally bent with existence of dead fetus. Then it was decided to perform a cesarean section to deliver fetus. The surgery was performed only using local anesthesia by inverted 'L' block technique. Instruments were sterilized by boiling of water. The operation site was prepared for aseptic surgical procedure. A vertical incision was given in the left flank. Single dead fetus was surgically and successfully removed with proper care to avoid proliferation of uterine contents into the peritoneal cavity. The cow was treated with antibiotics (Streptopenicillin@10mg/kg, IM), antihistaminic (Pheniraminemaleate@1mg/kg, IM), painkiller (Meloxicam@ 0.5mg/kg, s/c), fluid (5% DNS, IV) and minerals (Ca, Mg, P, IV) during the first 5 days of post-surgery. For topical application at incision line in skin used 5% Povidone iodine twice in a day. Removed skin suture materials at 14<sup>th</sup> day of post-surgery. Caesarean section through left flank laparotomy is an effective method of resolving dystocia to save cow with fetus.

**Keywords:** caesarean section; dystocia; local anesthesia; aseptic

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