Haryana Vet. (March, 2023) **62(SI),** 99 ISSN 0033-4359 (P) **Clinical Article**

MANAGEMENT OF CERVICO-VAGINAL PROLAPSE IN A TURTLE

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SUMMARY

Clinical case of genital prolapse in chelonians is rare. A case with cervico-vaginal prolapse in a turtle was reported in Veterinary Clinical Complex (VCC), Veterinary College, Rewa. Prolapsed mass was edematous and inflamed, involving vagina and cervix. The prolapsed mass was washed with Metronidazole (5%) and Pop-In spray was used for reducing the congestion and edema of prolapse. The prolapse mass was pushed manually after applying lignocaine jelly. The straining reduced gradually within 3 days and prolapse was not reported further.

Keywords: Cervico-vaginal prolapse, Prolapse, Turtle

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Cervico-vaginal prolapse occurs more commonly in chelonians than other reptiles (Aiello and Moses, 2016). Cervico-vaginal prolapse is the most common reproductive disorder of ruminants normally in late gestation leads to heavy economic losses to the farmers (Rabbani *et al.* 2010). It is characterized by the protrusion of varying parts of the vaginal wall and cervix through the vulva so that the vaginal mucosa is exposed (Noakes *et al.*, 2019) to external environment. Cervico-vaginal prolapse requires immediate attention and represents an obstetric emergency.

A sexually mature, female, turtle weighing about 400 g was presented to the clinics of the college of veterinary science & A.H. Rewa with prolapsed mass for last 2 days. The turtle was constantly straining and was dull, depressed and anorectic. Prolapsed mass was edematous and inflammed, involving vagina and cervix covered by dirt, dust, soil and with violent tenesmus. The case was diagnosed as a cervico-vaginal prolapse as evisceration cervical and vaginal mass through ventral opening.

Prolapsed mass was irrigated with metronidazole (5%) to prevent infection by debris and reduce the edema. Gentle massaging of the prolapsed mass was done by Pop-In spray to reduce edematous swelling. Repositioning a prolapse mass was performed after proper lubrication with smeared Lignocaine hydrochloride gel. Then, with the help of fingertips the prolapsed mass was repositioned. The chelonian was medicated with meloxicam @ 0.2 mg/kg b.wt s/c and enrofloxacin @ 10 mg/kg b.wt s/c for 5 days. The turtle showed excellent recovery to the treatment. The turtle was re-presented 10 days later, and the owner reported that the turtle was bright and active at home, and its appetite had also resumed to normal. Gross debris contaminating the prolapsed tissue should be removed by washing, preferably with a hypertonic solution. Topical application of osmotic agents has proven to be effective in reducing and preventing the oedema that rapidly accumulates within the prolapsed tissue (Miesner and Anderson, 2008). Good prognosis can be achieved if case is attended by professional assistance within two to five hours.

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