

HYDROMETRA IN A NON DESCRIPT QUEEN CAT

S. Sathishkumar*¹ and S. Rangasamy ²

*Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics
Madras Veterinary College
Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University
Chennai – 600 007*

ABSTRACT

A two year-old queen cat with unknown mating history revealed absence of clear indication of positive pregnancy but single fluid filled anechoic structure noticed on ultrasonography. Spaying was performed and clear watery sterile fluid in the uterus confirmed it as a case of hydrometra.

Keywords: Hydrometra, Ultrasonography, Anechoic, Spaying.

Received : 15.05.2023

Revised : 10.01.2024

Accepted : 18.01.2024

INTRODUCTION

The collection of non-inflammatory, clear to slightly hazy, watery to viscid, sterile fluid in the uterine canal is known as hydrometra and mucometra in cats (Bulent and Salmanoglu, 2007). Hydrometra has been described in cats as an asymptomatic cause of sterility (Stein, 1975) linked to increased endometrial secretory activity (Colby and Stein, 1983). The present communication places on record a case of hydrometra in a queen cat.

CASE HISTORY AND OBSERVATION

A two year old non descript queen cat, weighing 3.1 kg, was brought to the small

animal obstetrics and gynaecology unit for the purpose of spaying. The mating history of the queen was unknown. Animal was alert and active during the clinical examination, and its temperature, heart rate, respiration rate, and CRT were all within the normal range. Upon per vaginal examination the vulva was pink and moist. Further the queen cat was subjected to ultrasonographic examination to evaluate the status of reproductive tract and it revealed single fluid-filled anechoic structures without indications of pregnancy. Biochemical and haematological parameters were also normal.

TREATMENT AND DISCUSSION

The queen cat was premedicated with xylazine 1.0 mg/kg b.wt IM and opioid analgesic butorphanol 0.1 mg/kg b.wt IM was given. Ketamine and diazepam (4:1) were administered intravenously at a dose rate of 5 mg/kg body weight to induce and maintain

¹ Ph.D. Scholar, Corresponding author Email id: ssathishkumar511@gmail.com

² Associate Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Veerapandi, Theni - 625 534

anaesthesia. Surgical incision was carried out in ventral midline approach and bilaterally fluid filled uterus was removed. Then surgical incision was closed by continuous lockstitch suturing of muscle layer, continuous suture for subcutaneous and simple interrupted suture technique for skin with Polyglycolic acid (PGA) 2 – 0. Incision of fluid filled uterus showed clear watery sterile fluid indicating it as a case of hydrometra. Injceftriaxzone 20 mg/kg b.wt IM for 5 days and inj Meloxicam 0.2 mg/kg b.wt SC for 3 day were given. Dressing with povidone iodine solution done on alternate days. Animal showed complete recovery in one week.

The presence of a fluid-filled uterus in the absence of a foetus or foetuses can be used to distinguish normal pregnancy from hydrometra and mucometra using B-mode ultrasound imaging (Arthur *et al.*, 1996). Despite the fact that progesterone has been implicated in the aetiology of hydrometra in a number of species (Smith, 1986), one of the other main causes for hydrometra was follicular cyst (Bulent and Salmanoglu, 2007). Hydrometra and mucometra are caused by impatency of the vulva, vagina, cervix, or uterus as a result of congenital abnormality, neoplasia, inflammation, scarring, or unintentional ligation. The fluid in the uterine lumen might have a volume of up to 500 ml (Johnston *et al.*, 2001), which in turn causes thinning of uterus wall (Smith, 1986) and also enhances the diameter of uterine horn (Abel, 1990). The volume of fluid seen in the present case is approximately 50 ml.

REFERENCES

- Abel, D.L. (1990). Endometrial cysts and polyps in a cat with hydrometra. *Feline Practice*, **18**: 19 - 23.
- Arthur, G.H., Noakes D.E., Pearson H., Parkinson, T.J. (1996). Veterinary Reproduction and Obstetrics, 7th edition, *W.B. Saunders Company*. pp. 453 - 467.
- Bulent, P. and Salmanoglu, R. (2007). Hydrometra and endometrial hyperplasia in a cat with follicular cyst. *Journal of Applied Biological Sciences*, **3**: 109 - 110.
- Colby, E.D. and Stein, B.S. (1983). Genital system feline medicine. *American Veterinary Publications*. p. 536.
- Johnston, S.D., Kustritz, M.V.R. and Olson, P.N.S. (2001). Disorders of the Feline uterus and uterine tubes. *Canine and Feline Theriogenology*, *W.B. Saunders Company*. pp. 463 - 471.
- Smith, M.C. (1986). Anestrus, pseudo pregnancy and cystic follicles. *Current Therapy in Theriogenology*, *W.B. Saunders Company*. pp. 585-586.
- Stein, B.S. (1975). Genital system Feline Medicine and Surgery. *American Veterinary Publications*. p. 332.