



## Management of Deep Lacerations and Tears After Accidental Calving through a Sutured Vulva using Placenta Extract Gel in a Crossbred Cow Having Cervico-Vaginal Prolapse

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### Abstract

Cervico-vaginal prolapse is an obstetrical emergency commonly encountered in late gestation and the postpartum period, often attributed to hormonal imbalances, increased abdominal pressure, or hereditary predisposition. This report presents a case of a 4-year-old crossbred cow with a history of chronic recurrent cervico-vaginal prolapse. The condition worsened following accidental calving through an already sutured vulva, resulting in extensive lacerations and mucosal degeneration. Common treatment approaches did not help to repair the tissues. The prolapsed mass was cleaned, reposed, and retained under epidural anaesthesia. Deep vaginal tears and vulvar mucosal injuries were treated with placental extract gel (Placentrex) along with systemic antibiotic, anti-inflammatory, and corticosteroid therapy. Topical antiseptics were used for external wound care. Significant healing was observed within 10 days, and complete tissue recovery occurred in 20 days. This case highlights successful management of post-calving vulvar lacerations in a cow with recurrent cervico-vaginal prolapse, emphasizing the potential role of placenta extract gel in promoting mucosal healing.

**Keywords:** Cow; Lacerations; Placenta Extract Gel; Prolapse; Tears

### Introduction

Cervico-vaginal prolapse is a reproductive disorder typically seen during the later stages of pregnancy or following parturition. It is often associated with endocrine disturbances, nutritional deficiencies, or poor management practices [1]. Though rare, hereditary predisposition may result in recurrence and poor response to conventional treatment [2]. Prolonged prolapse often leads to tissue desiccation, trauma, and necrosis, especially when not protected adequately. In some cases, complications may arise due to premature or accidental parturition, which can worsen the existing

prolapse condition. The present case deals with a crossbred cow that underwent accidental calving through a previously sutured vulva, resulting in extensive lacerations and necrotic changes. This report highlights successful clinical management using placenta extract gel to promote healing of vulvar mucosa.

### Case History and Observation

A 4-year-old crossbred cow weighing approximately 400 kg was presented to the referral hospital of the Veterinary Clinical Complex, SKUAST-Kashmir, with a history of recurrent cervico-vaginal prolapse that began during late gestation and continued postpar-

tum. The prolapse had been previously managed by a local veterinarian using Buhner's suture. However, two weeks prior to presentation, accidental calving occurred through the sutured vulva, resulting in deep vaginal lacerations, mucosal tears, and degeneration of vulvar tissue. Clinical examination revealed a prolapsed, congested, and partially necrotic vaginal mass, contaminated with dirt and grass particles. Multiple lacerations were observed, including significant tears on the mucosal surface of the vulva. Despite the trauma, all vital parameters of the cow were within normal limits.

### Treatment and Discussion

First of all, the prolapsed cervico-vaginal mass (Figure 1) was thoroughly cleaned using cold water containing 1% potassium permanganate (PP) solution to remove contaminants and reduce the risk of infection. Vaginal douching was performed, and local application of Soframycin ointment and lignocaine jelly (Lox2%) (Figure 2) was carried out to promote asepsis and provide analgesia. The mass was then reposed and retained under epidural anesthesia with 2% Lignocain hydrochloride (Lox 2%) in a standing position, ensuring minimal discomfort to the animal during the procedure. Deep lacerations and tears observed on the vulvar mucosa (Figure 3) were treated with topical application of placenta extract gel (Placentrex), which was continued twice daily for five days. To protect the healing tissue externally, Alluspray was applied three times daily for one week. Systemic therapy included enrofloxacin (Inj. Floxidin 10 ml, I.M. for five days) to manage infection, chlorpheniramine maleate (Inj. Avil 10 ml, I.M. for five days) to counter allergic responses, flunixin meglumine (Inj. Megludyne 8 ml, I.M. for five days) combination to control pain and inflammation, and Isoflupredone (Inj. Isoflud 10 ml, I.M for three days) for its anti-inflammatory and corticosteroid effects. The animal showed noticeable recovery within 10 days (Figure 4), with complete mucosal healing observed by the 20th day post-treatment. The case highlights the therapeutic benefit of placenta extract gel in promoting faster vulvar tissue healing in complicated cervico-vaginal prolapse, though further case-controlled studies are needed to substantiate these findings.

Cervico-vaginal prolapse in cattle is an uncommon but significant reproductive emergency [3], but needs prompt management to save the life of the dam and fetus. It is typically marked by pronounced edema, mucosal injury, contamination, and bleeding, all of which contribute to a poor prognosis [4]. This condition tends to be more troublesome during the advanced stages of pregnancy, especially in the final weeks of gestation, as observed in the present case. If left untreated, lacerations on the prolapsed mass can worsen the situation, and such delayed interventions often compromise future productivity and fertility. The present case had almost all the above complications and was medically managed successfully.

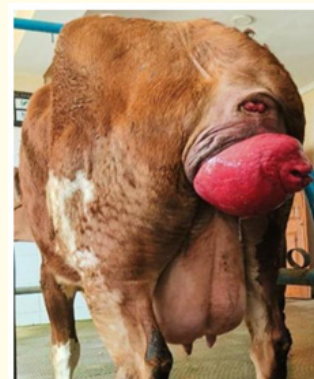


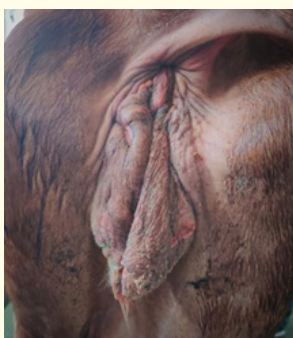
Figure 1: Prolapsed Cervicovaginal mass.



Figure 2: Local application of Soframycin ointment and lignocaine jelly.



**Figure 3:** Laceration and tears in the vaginal mucosa.



**Figure 4:** Noticeable healing after 10 days.

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## Conclusion

Cervico-vaginal prolapse with concurrent lacerations during late gestation is a challenging situation, especially when the tears on vulva are too big. Epidural anaesthesia facilitates repositioning and retention. Conservative management with topical placenta extract gel, systemic antibiotics and anti-inflammatory drugs can promote complete healing.

## Conflict of Interest

There was no conflict of interest.

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