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Research Paper

A RARE CASE OF UNILATERAL OVARIAN AGENESIS IN A CAT AND ITS SURGICAL MANAGEMENT

Ashish A Pawar^{1*} and Nameeta N Nadkarni²

*Corresponding Author: **Ashish A Pawar** ✉ ashishdoctor@rediffmail.com

Congenital anomalies of the genital tracts are rare in occurrence and on records in cats. Unilateral agenesis of genital tracts is recorded in dogs, cattle, pig. However the ovarian agenesis is rare in cats. The unilateral agenesis of genital parts may be attributed to the indiscriminate breeding (inbreeding). Two year female cat presented for elective ovariohysterectomy is described in this paper. A general examination did not reveal any preoperative problem. Ovariohysterectomy was performed in routine method.

Keywords: Unilateral, Ovarian agenesis, Cat, Congenital anomaly

INTRODUCTION

Congenital anomalies of genital tract are usually found incidentally during elective ovariohysterectomy or during other laparotomy procedures (Slatter, 2003). Congenital anomalies of the reproductive tract occur rarely in cats and very few reports of aplasia of the tubular genitalia have been recorded in this species (Gokulakrishnan and George, 2014). Ovarian agenesis is most often seen in ruminants, pigs and dogs. In bilateral agenesis the tubular genitalia may be absent or underdeveloped (Kennedy and Miller, 1993).

CASE HISTORY

A 2-year old female cat was presented to the surgical birth control program organized at the Plants and Animal Lovers Society, Colaba, Mumbai for elective ovariohysterectomy. Before

surgery, routine examination of the patient was performed and pre anesthesia biochemistry showed no abnormal values.

TREATMENT

The cat was premedicated with 0.01 mg/kg glycopyrrolate s/c. Anesthesia was induced with triflupromazine hydrochloride 3.5 mg/kg and ketamine 20mg/kg intramuscularly. The anaesthesia was maintained with incremental doses of the same combination as and when needed.

After preparation of the mid ventral region aseptically by shaving and scrubbing, the patient was draped and routine celiotomy was performed for the ovariohysterectomy by incising 2-3 cm skin at the umbilicus. Uterine horns were palpated and exteriorized. The left side ovary and horns were visualized and identified, however,

¹ Veterinary Officer, Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai, Mumbai (Maharashtra).

² Veterinary Surgeon, Happy Tails Healthcare Services, Govandi, Mumbai (Maharashtra).

on the right side only the uterine horn was observed. There was branching of the uterine horn extending towards the cervix and vagina without the presence of the right side ovary (Figure 1). The left ovary, left uterine horn and right uterine horn were removed after clamping and making necessary ligations (Figure 2). The abdomen was sutured in routine manner with 2-0 catgut in simple interrupted sutures. Post

operative treatment regimen included meloxicam dosed at 0.1mg/kg bwt for 3 days subcutaneously once daily and cefotaxim dosed at 20 mg/kg body weight intravenously twice daily for 7 days. Surgical wound was managed with povidone iodine and silver sulfadiazine ointment topically for 8 days till the sutures were removed. The cat recovered uneventfully on 8th day.

Figure 1: Uterine Horns with Absence of Right Side Ovary During Surgery



Figure 2: Uterine Horns with Absence of Right Side Ovary After Resection



DISCUSSION

Diseases of the ovary are uncommon in cats. (Langley-Hobbs *et al.*, 2014). In the reproductive tract of dogs and cats agenesis of the gonads, Mullerian or Wolffian ducts, urogenital sinus, genital tubercle or genital swelling can be seen (Wykes and Olson, 1996). In females examples include ovarian agenesis and hypoplasia, segmental aplasia of oviducts, uterus and vagina (Root Kustritz, 2003). The congenital anomalies are rare on records in cats.

Right unilateral ovarian agenesis were reported in association with the absence of the right uterine tube, right uterine horn, right half of the uterine body, right kidney and right ureter (Chang, 2008). The ovarian agenesis in the present case may be attributed to the indiscriminate breeding (inbreeding).

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Hyderabad, INDIA. Ph: +91-09441351700, 09059645577

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