

An unusual outcome for fetal death in bitch: a case report**Köpek fetal ölümlerinde nadir bir durum: Olgu sunumu****ABSTRACT**

In this report, an unusual condition of fetal maceration conveyed with retention of fetal debris was diagnosed 5-months after breeding in a hound bitch. A five-year-old, 13 kg weighted bitch was brought to Adnan Menderes University Animal Hospital with complaints of loss of appetite and abdominal distention, five months after breeding. Although presenting a distended abdomen and mammary glands, no signs of parturition have been reported. At surgery, a reddish free intra-abdominal fluid was suctioned, and hysterectomy was performed; ovaries were not excised to avoid any compromise of hunting performance. Fur and bone remnants floating in a brown-green, mucous and odorless fluid were detected at inspection of the uterus. In this case, the evaluation of the uterus showed that all the fetuses underwent maceration and autolysis at least 3 months after the pregnancy putative. Although it was seen that compatible with chronic uterine inflammation findings (leukocytosis and anemia), closed cervical position and odorless uterine content may be an unusual sequel to canine fetal death.

Keywords: Fetal maceration, clinical findings, bitch.

ÖZET

Bu raporda bir av köpeğinde çiftleşmeden 5 ay sonra görülen fetal kalıntı tutulumlu, farklı formdaki fetal maserasyon olgusu sunulmuştur. Beş yaşlı, 13 kg ağırlığındaki av köpeği çiftleştikten 5 ay sonra gözlenen iştahsızlık ve karında şişkinlik nedeni ile Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi Hayvan Hastanesi'ne getirildi. Karın ve meme bezlerinde büyüme görülmesine karşın, doğum belirtilerine rastlanmadığı kaydedildi. Operasyonda, batin içinde gözlenen kırmızımsı serbest sıvı (1,8L) aspire edildi, histerektomi yapıldı ancak av performansının etkilenmemesi için ovaryumlar bırakıldı. Uterusun inspeksiyonunda kahverengi-yeşil, muköz ve kokusuz sıvı içerisinde yüzen kemik ve tüy kalıntıları görüldü. Bu olguda, uterus incelemeleri sonucu beklenen gebeliğin başlangıcından en az 3 ay içinde tüm fetüslerin maserasyon ve otolize uğradığını göstermiştir. Kronik uterus yangısı ile uyumlu bulgular (leukositozis ve anemi) görülmesine karşın, kapalı serviks ve kokusuz uterus içeriği köpeklerdeki yavru ölümlerinde nadir görülen bir sekel olarak değerlendirilebilir

Anahtar kelimeler: Fetal maserasyon, klinik bulgular, köpek

INTRODUCTION

The follow-up of fetal mortality has variations in companion animals including mummification, maceration, partial and complete abortion (Romagnoli, 2002). Fetal maceration is rare in bitches and results from the failure of the expulsion of the aborted fetus (Johnston et al., 2001).

The delaying of death fetal delivery which is related to uterus inertia causes uterine bacterial invasion from open cervical canal. This bacterial invasion causes fluid softening, autolysis, and maceration process to occur in fetal soft tissues and fetal bones float in uterine lumen (Johnston et al., 2001). Due to limited studies (Gill, 2001; Tønnessen et al., 2012) the knowledge on canine fetal maceration is based on sporadically case presentations (Max et al., 2015).

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Review

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Moreover, in the majority of cases the absence of general symptoms in the mother leads to misinterpretation of the diagnosis. (Gill, 2001). Fetal death symptoms and patient's prognosis are variable in dogs. Brown-greenish colored vaginal discharge, depression, and general findings are frequently seen at the putative parturition date (Jones et al., 1997; England, 1998; Linda-Forsberg, 1998; Johnston et al., 2001; Jackson, 2004; Fasulkov et al., 2014), however, there are some cases recorded without any systemic findings (Serin and Parin, 2009; Sagar et al., 2017).

In this case report, a different form of fetal maceration with the fetal tissue retention seen in five months after mating is described with perioperative clinical findings.

CASE HISTORY

A five years old female hound weighing 13 kg was referred for examination at the Animal Hospital of Adnan Menderes University with loss of the appetite for last three days, and also abdominal distention seen five months after breeding. The owner reported there had been distension on the belly and mammary glands, but no signs of parturition during this stage. The abdomen was mildly enlarged and abdominal palpation revealed fluctuation not accompanied by pain and fetal bump on palpation (Figure 1). Her temperature was 38.9 °C, and pulsation was normal. The hematological exams showed leukocytosis (WBC: $25.10 \times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$) and anemia (RBC: $4.30 \times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$) while the other blood counts and biochemical parameters were within reference values.

Transabdominal ultrasound revealed hypoechoic fluid in the abdomen and hyperechoic fluid in the enlarged uterus (Figure 2). Abdominal radiography revealed small radiopaque masses consistent with fetal bones.

This case was diagnosed as fetal loss with fetal debris and medial celiotomy was performed. At surgery, reddish free intra-abdominal fluid (1.8 L) was suctioned, and hysterectomy was performed (Figure 3); ovaries were not excised to avoid any compromise of hunting performance. Fur and bone remnants floating in a brown-green, mucous and

odorless fluid were detected at inspection of the uterus (Figure 4). The abdomen washed with sterile warm saline and closed with simple continuously absorbable sutures.



Figure 1. Mild abdominal distention



Figure 2. Intraabdominal (a) and intrauterine (b) fluid accumulation



Figure 3. Intraabdominal fluid aspirated at the operation

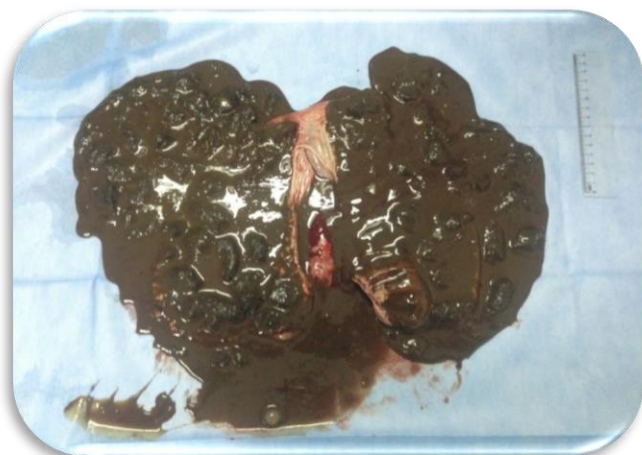


Figure 4. Bone and fur debris after incision of uterus

400.000 IU penicillin (Iecilline®; IE Ulagay) was administered intramuscularly for seven days postoperatively. A protective Elizabethan collar was placed. She recovered uneventfully following a week after surgery. There was no complication during the six months of postoperative stage.

DISCUSSION

The estimation of parturition date by using different methods (detection of LH peak, recording of the estrus and mating dates, fetal biometry etc.), and also fetal monitoring plays an important role on the diagnosis and early treatment of some perinatal

problems in dogs. Regarding to the various outcomes of fetal death, these examination results are very supportive on the optimal assessment of maternal situation, but there were very limited records in our case. Besides, it was not easy to find mutual features between this case and previous reports having various history and symptoms.

Despite the fact that the interaction between fetal maceration cases and prolonged pregnancies caused by progestin (González-Domínguez and Maldonado-Estrada, 2006) and hCG injections (Urhausen et al., 2009) are well known, there was no progesterone application in anamnesis. Moreover, other specific disorder like ectopic fetal maceration cases due to excessive oxytocin (Sagar et al., 2017), external trauma (Jackson, 2004; Fasulkov et al., 2014), and any infectious diseases haven't been stated by owner. Therefore, the actual reason of the fetal loss could not be determined in this case.

There have been several clinical reports about intra/extra uterine fluid accumulation following fetal death having no evident effect on the mother's general condition (Serin and Parin, 2009; González-Domínguez et al., 2010; Fasulkov et al., 2014). In those reports, it can be considered that the vaginal drainage of the fetal debris could help preventing maternal sepsis (Serin and Parin, 2009; González-Domínguez et al., 2010). Also, another ectopic fetal maceration case had been diagnosed much earlier (Fasulkov et al., 2014) than our case. Additionally, fetal maceration cases are characterized by full odor vaginal discharge and septicemia findings in various degrees (England, 1998; Johnston et al., 2001). Bodh et al., (2014) observed foul and fetoid discharges from the vulva of animals with fetal maceration. Unlike those typical symptoms in literature, the vaginal discharge was not seen due to closed cervical canal, and also her loss of appetite was detected only in the last week. Uterine distention, and leukocytosis related to chronic infection revealed the fetal maceration followed by ultrasonographic examination and laboratory analysis. Although a number of non-specific bacteria, including *Escherichia coli*, *Streptococcus*, *Proteus* and *Pseudomonas* have been identified in many cases of fetal maceration (England,

1998), odorless uterine contents of this case was considered as no need for bacterial cultivation. Therefore, no microbiological examination was performed.

As a conclusion, veterinarians should perform regular examinations on pregnant dogs regarding various disorders affecting mothers' general health and future fertility, even if they do not show any pathological signs. By using ultrasonography and other necessary interventions during feto-maternal monitoring, early and accurate treatment can be performed in related cases.

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