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Veterinari Medicina

Comparative efficacy of various therapeutic protocols in the treatment of pyometra in bitches

Jena B, Rao KS, Reddy KCS, Raghavender KBP:

Veterinari Medicina, 58 (2013): 271-276

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This study was undertaken on canine pyometra and consisted of 28 bitches of different breeds with known breeding history and open type of pyometra. The diagnosis of pyometra was made by correlating the history and clinical signs with the findings of abdominal palpation, radiography and ultrasonography. The physiological, haematological and biochemical parameters were evaluated before and at the end of therapy. The clinical cases were divided randomly into four different groups with each group consisting of seven bitches. One untreated control group in which bitches were given only supportive therapies was included. The bitches in the other three

groups were treated using natural $\text{PGF}_2\alpha$ or synthetic $\text{PGF}_2\alpha$ or a combination of a dopamine agonist prolactin-inhibiting drug, i.e., cabergoline and lower dose of synthetic $\text{PGF}_2\alpha$ (Cloprostenol) along with supportive therapies. Treatment of canine pyometra by the use of different drugs was found to be successful. Though a lower dose of cloprostenol was effective in treating pyometra, it is not recommended due to high rates of recurrence and lower conception rates. Treatment of canine pyometra using a combination of a dopamine agonist prolactin-inhibiting drug (Cabergoline) and a lower dose of synthetic $\text{PGF}_2\alpha$ (Cloprostenol) was found to be the most effective method among the three therapeutic protocols used in the present study.

Keywords:

pyometra; treatment; natural prostaglandin; synthetic prostaglandin; cabergoline; side effects; recurrence rate;

conception rate

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