

Lambing Part 3 – Vaginal and Uterine Prolapse

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Postcode:	<input type="text"/>		

Please circle one answer only e.g. **A**

- Vaginal prolapse typically affects what percentage of the ewe flock before lambing:**
 - 1 per cent
 - 2 per cent
 - 5 per cent
 - 7 per cent
- Which of the following factors has been implicated as a cause of vaginal prolapse?**
 - poor nutrition
 - large single lamb
 - high fibre diets particularly those containing root crops,
 - vitamin E/selenium deficiency
- Wherever possible the vaginal prolapse should be replaced:**
 - under effective caudal analgesia administered by a veterinary surgeon with the ewe standing,
 - with the ewe suspended by her hind legs
 - with the ewe held over a gate
 - with the ewe positioned on her left side
- Which of the methods listed below should a shepherd use for retaining a simple fresh vaginal prolapse:**
 - Tying the wool across the vulva to hold the prolapse in place
 - A harness
 - A plastic retainer
 - Several interrupted sutures that penetrate the vaginal mucosa
- Treatment of a vaginal prolapse should include which of the following drugs:**
 - An analgesic drug
 - An analgesic drug and antibiotic
 - An antibiotic
 - Topical oxytetracycline aerosol
- Following vaginal prolapse, the ewe is:**
 - Permanently identified to ensure culling before the next breeding season
 - mated to an easy lambing sire for her next pregnancy
 - kept in lean condition during her next pregnancy
 - sold at the next draft ewe breeding sales
- Uterine prolapse occurs at a rate of approximately:**
 - 0.1% of ewes at risk.
 - 0.5% of ewes at risk.
 - 1 per cent
 - 3 per cent

8. Uterine prolapse results from:

- A. excess body condition
- B. multigravid uterus,
- C. short-docked tails
- D. prolonged and powerful abdominal straining.

9. Following uterine prolapse, the ewe is:

- A. Permanently identified to ensure culling before the next breeding season
- B. kept in lean condition during her next pregnancy
- C. sold at the next draft ewe breeding sales
- D. retained in the flock because re-prolapse of the uterus the following year is uncommon

10. A ewe is found with eviscerated intestines through a tear in the dorsal vaginal wall.

What action must be taken:

- A. Attempt to deliver the lambs
- B. Perform a salvage caesarean operation, then shoot the ewe.
- C. shoot the ewe then perform a salvage caesarean operation
- D. shoot the ewe immediately for welfare reasons