A case of Longitudinal Vaginal Septum in a mare

S. Parrilla-Hernandez, J. Ponthier, S. Deleuze
Equine Clinic, Veterinary Medicine Faculty, University of Liège, Belgium

Anamnesis
• Primiparous mare
• 4 years old
• Bad behaviour at work
• Pain at breeding

Reproductive Exam
Hormonology:
• Estradiol: 19pg/ml
• Progesterone: 5,81ng/ml
• Testosterone<2.5ng/dl

Transrectal Exam: Normal
Vaginal Exam:
• Longitudinal Vaginal Septum (LVS): Non obstructive, complete, attached to the dorsal and ventral frenulums but not to the cervix.
• Normal Cervix
• Vaginitis
• Haematomas on the vaginal-vestibular sphinter

Resection of LVS by thermocauterization (Ligasure®)

The LVS was resected from caudal to cranial, following a ventral-dorsal pathway

Outcome
• After vaginitis treatment (1% iodine flush) the mare was discharged
• Work 45 days after surgery was more comfortable
• The reproductive prognosis depends on cervical functionality

Discussion
• LVS occurs when there is failure in the fusion of müllerian ducts or in the regression of the vaginal septum.
• Primary or secondary cause of infertility, increases the risk of dystocia or alter sport performance.
• It is most likely under-diagnosed as it is often asymptomatic and an incidental finding.