

TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS DE LA CESARIENNE



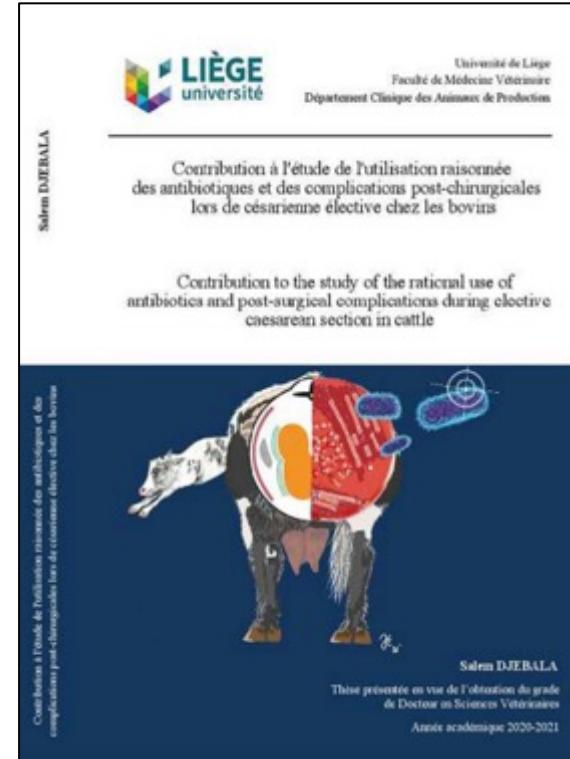
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Complications de la césarienne

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<https://orbi.uliege.be/>

<https://hdl.handle.net/2268/262075>

✓ DEFINITION

*« Procédure d'extraction du nouveau-né par **laparotomie** et **hystérotomie** lorsque la naissance par voie vaginale est impossible, ou compromettante pour la vie de la parturiente et/ou sa progéniture »*



INTRODUCTION

✓ Histoire

➤ 1500 BC



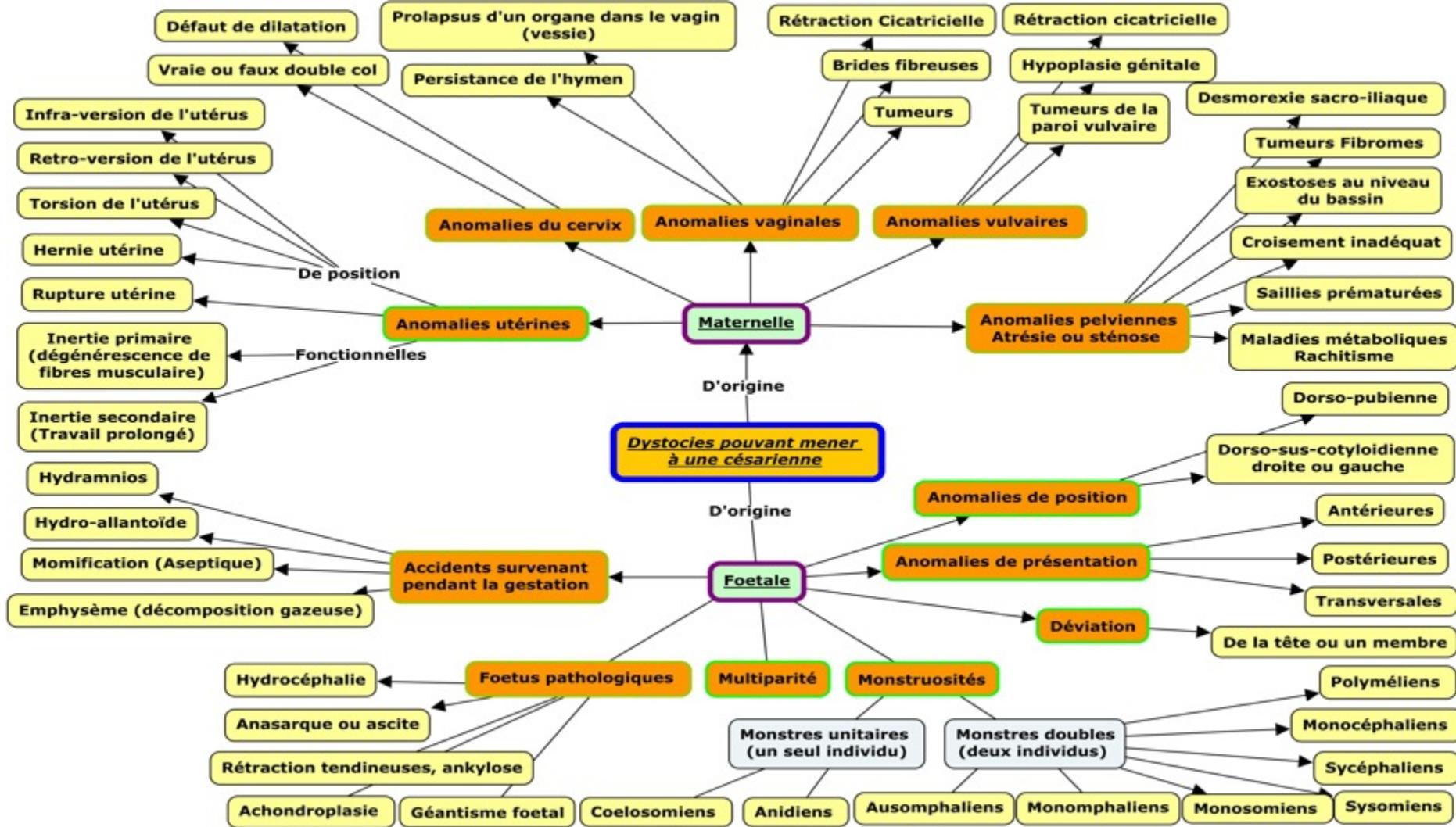
- Médecine vétérinaire bovine: 1813
- UGhent : 1949 sur 2 génisses debout
 - 1950: par le flanc droit sur vache couchée
 - 1951: par le flanc droit sur vache debout
 - 1955: par le flanc gauche sur vache debout



✓ INDICATIONS

TOUTES DYSTOCIES IRREDUCTIBLES
PAR UNE MANŒUVRE OBSTETRICALE

INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION

✓ REALISATION: préparation



Contention de la vache



Tonte et lavage du flanc



Anesthésie traçante



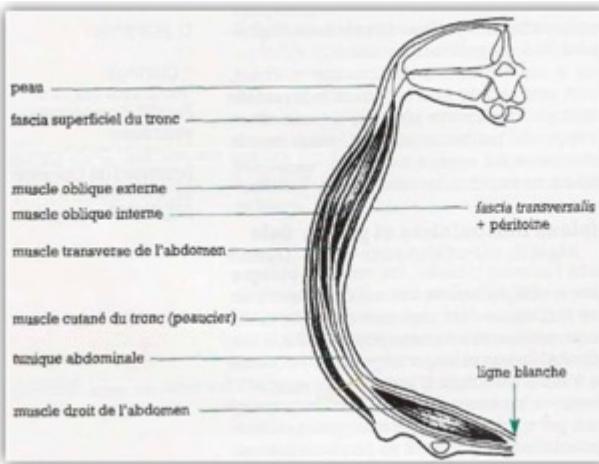
Administration d'antibiotiques



Asepsie du flanc

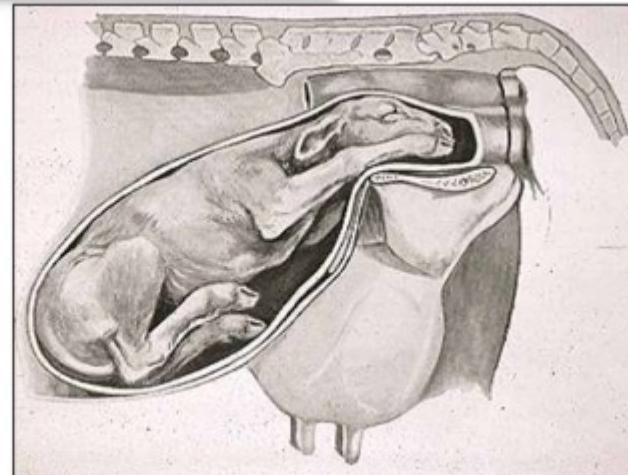
INTRODUCTION

✓ REALISATION: laparotomie



Incision en entonnoir de la peau et des plans musculaires

Identification de la présentation et de la position du veau dans la matrice



INTRODUCTION

✓ REALISATION: extériorisation du veau



Ecarter les caroncules



Incision de l'utérus



Aide pour extérioriser le veau



Extériorisation des membres



Couper le cordon ombilical

INTRODUCTION

✓ REALISATION: suture utérine



Préparation de l'utérus pour la suture



Première couche



Surjet d'Utrecht



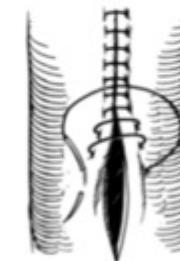
Surjet de Lembert



Inspection des bords de l'incision



Deuxième couche



Surjet de
Cushing



Surjet
simple

INTRODUCTION

✓ REALISATION: fermeture de la paroi



INTRODUCTION

✓ REALISATION: antibiothérapie ???



Et/ou

Intramusculaire (IM)
préopératoire et/ou
post-opératoire



Et/ou



Entre les couches
musculaires (ECM)
pendant l'opération

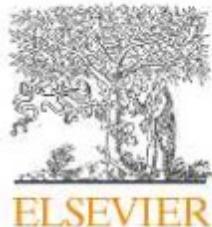


INTRODUCTION

✓ REALISATION: antibiothérapie



Preventive Veterinary Medicine 172 (2019) 104785



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Preventive Veterinary Medicine

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/prevetmed



Prophylactic antibiotic usage by Belgian veterinarians during elective caesarean section in Belgian blue cattle

Salem Djebala^{a,*}, Nassim Moula^b, Calixte Bayrou^a, Arnaud Sartelet^a, Philippe Bossaert^a

^a Clinical department of ruminant, University of liege, Quartier Vallée 2, Avenue de Cureghem 7A-7D, Liège 4000, Belgium

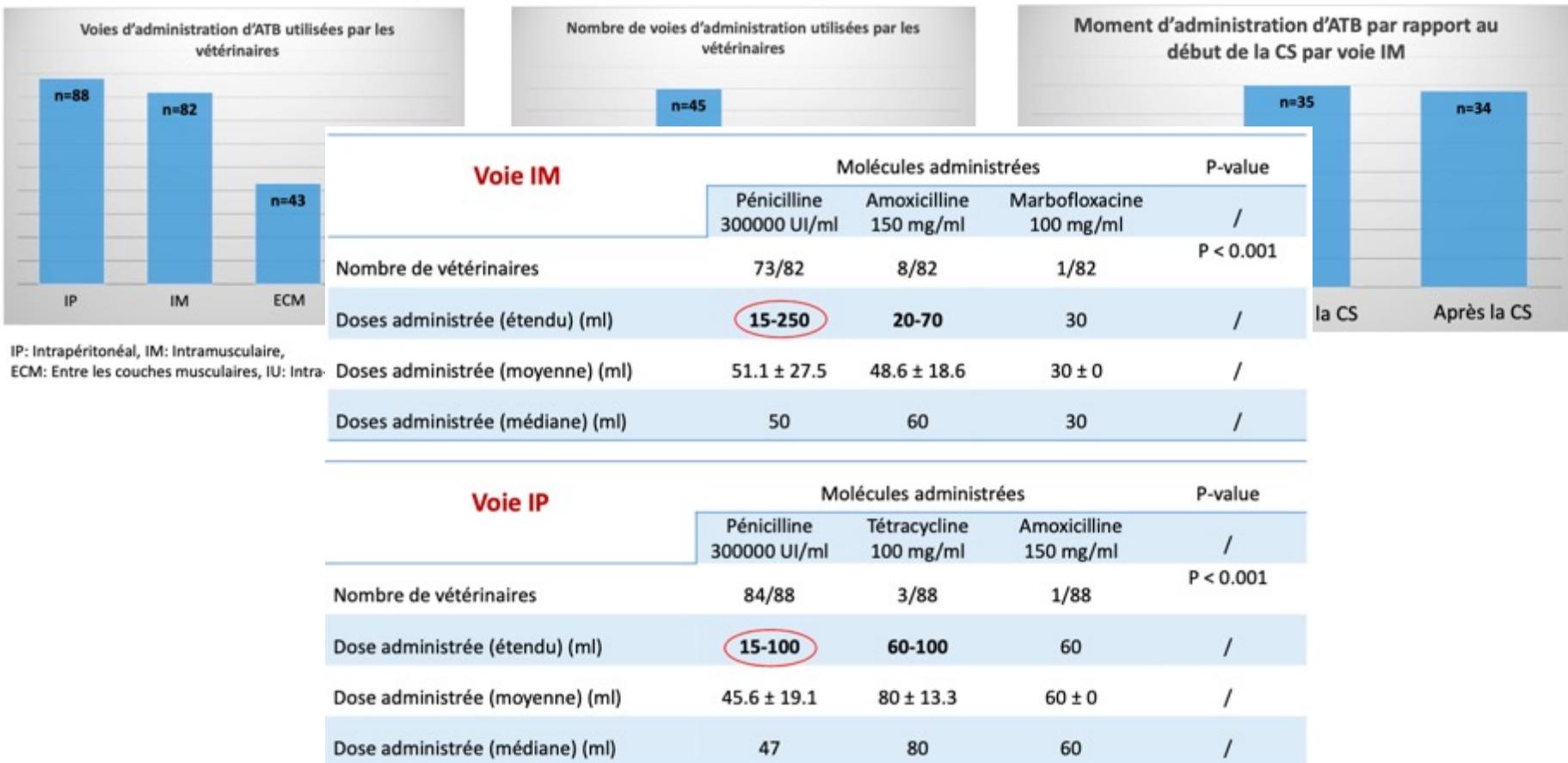
^b Department of animal production, University of liege, Quartier Vallée 2, Avenue de Cureghem 6, Liège 4000, Belgium





INTRODUCTION

✓ REALISATION: antibiothérapie



IP: Intrapéritonéal, IM: Intramusculaire,

ECM: Entre les couches musculaires, IU: Intra-

Doses administrée (moyenne) (ml)

51.1 ± 27.5

48.6 ± 18.6

30 ± 0

/

Doses administrée (médiane) (ml)

50

60

30

/

Molécules administrées

Pénicilline
300000 UI/mlTétracycline
100 mg/mlAmoxicilline
150 mg/ml

/

Nombre de vétérinaires

84/88

3/88

1/88

/

Dose administrée (étendu) (ml)

15-100

60-100

60

/

Dose administrée (moyenne) (ml)

45.6 ± 19.1

80 ± 13.3

60 ± 0

/

Dose administrée (médiane) (ml)

47

80

60

/



INTRODUCTION

✓ REALISATION: antibiothérapie



Article

Description of Plasma Penicillin G Concentrations after Intramuscular Injection in Double-Muscled Cows to Optimize the Timing of Antibiotherapy for Caesarean Section

Salem Djebala ^{1,*}, Siska Croubels ², Marc Cherlet ², Ludovic Martinelle ³, Damien Thiry ⁴, Nassim Moula ^{5,6}, Arnaud Sartelet ¹ and Philippe Bossaert ¹

GERMES SENSIBLES INHIBES > 15'
EFFICACITE MAXIMALE > 60 & 120'

INTRODUCTION

✓ COMPLICATIONS

- 70 % DES LITIGES VETERINAIRES
- ORIGINE MULTIFACTORIELLE



- MATERIEL
- VETERINAIRE : TECHNIQUE
- ENVIRONNEMENT
- ELEVEUR : DETECTION
- BOVINS: MANAGEMENT





✓ COMPLICATIONS

- DEFINITIONS
- CONSEQUENCES CLINIQUES
- TAUX VARIABLE
 - Enquête belge : 5,3 % (Hanzen, 2011)
 - Suivi 507 césariennes : 30 % (Mijten, 1998)
 - Mortalité vaches laitières: 24 % (Bouchard, 1994)



- ✓ RETENTION PLACENTAIRE
- ✓ INFECTIONS UTERINES
- ✓ HEMORRAGIE UTERINE
- ✓ INFECTIONS DE PLAIES: UTERUS & PAROI
- ✓ PERITONITE GENERALISEE & LOCALISEE
- ✓ PERITONITE PARIETALE FIBRINEUSE: « CLAPIER »

TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

✓ RETENTION PLACENTAIRE

- Retard d'expulsion du placenta > à 24 h PP
- Étiologies: Induction du vêlage, prématurité, déficience nutritionnelle ou immunitaire
- La césarienne augmente le risque (35 à 40,8 %)
- TRAITEMENT
 - EXTRACTION MANUELLE???
 - MONITORING DE LA TEMPERATURE
 - ANTIBIOTIQUE SI FIEVRE





TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

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TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

✓ INFECTIONS UTERINES: METRITE PUERPERALE

- Abattement, fièvre, écoulements purulents nauséabonds
- x 2 plus élevé lorsque le veau est mort
- x 3 chez les vaches laitières
- ATB, AINS, instillation
- Pronostic: réservé à mauvais





TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

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TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

✓ **HEMORRAGIES: UTERINES ou PAROI**

- FREQUENCE: 3.4 à 6.8 %
- FACTEURS DE RISQUES
 - TISSU CICATRICIEL + ADHERENCES
 - INCISION DE COTYLEDON(S)
 - SUTURE UTERINE (EXPERTISE #1 = 2 x invaginant)
 - UTERUS DECHIRE (VEAU, PART LONG)
 - TROUBLES DE LA COAGULATION
 - ATONIE UTERINE
- UTERINE = 1^{ère} CAUSE DE MORTALITE PERIPARTUM





TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

✓ HEMORRAGIES UTERINES

➤ TRAITEMENT

1. STOPPER L'HEMORRAGIE
2. TRANSFUSION: Hct < 20% = TACHYCARDIE, MUQUEUSES PALES
Bidon + anticoagulant : 3,85 g de citrate de Na /L sang
VOLUME: 10-15 ml/kg PV = 5 - 7 litres
3. SI UTERINE: OCYTOCINE
4. HYSTERECTOMIE.....





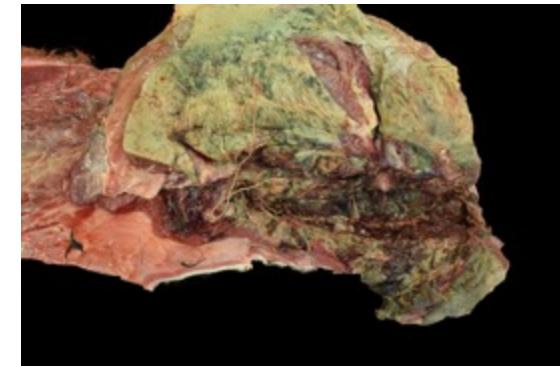
TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

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TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

✓ INFECTIONS/DEHISCENCES PLAIES

- 3 CATEGORIES:
 1. SUPERFICIELLE: PEAU & SOUS CUTANE, < 30 JOURS
 2. PROFONDE: MUSCLES & FASCIAS, 30 à 90 JOURS
 3. STRUCTURES PROFONDES ET MANIPULEES, 30 à 90 JOURS
- PREVALENCE: 6 % à 21%
- FACTEURS DE RISQUES: EXOGENES, ENDOGENE OU MICROBES
- FACTEURS EXTERIEURS: conditionnement de la vache PP
- PRONOSTIC: DEPEND DE LA PROFONDEUR DE L'ATTEINTE
- **TRAITEMENT: SOINS LOCAUX**



CAS ATYPIQUE...

- Dehiscence
- Abcess
- Hematoma
-

Actinobacillosis in bovine caesarean sections

A. de Kruif, P. Mijten, F. Haesebrouck, J. Hoorens, L. Devriese

Veterinary Record (1992) 131, 414-415

An infection with *Actinobacillus lignieresii*, which was spread by a veterinary surgeon, caused problems after caesarean sections in cows on several farms. The wounds became hard about six weeks after the operation, and a few weeks later small abscesses developed and later the wounds were covered with small and large granulomas. The general health of about 20 per cent of the affected cows was poor and in these cows multiple granulomas could be detected in the abdomen by rectal palpation.



de Kruif A., Vet. Rec, 1992: 414-415

History

- December 2014



Investigations

- About 6 weeks after C-section
- Between Aug, 2014 & Jan, 2015
- 13 herds : health status, housing, breeding, ...
- C-section technic and material used
 - No major errors & no immediate complications
 - REUSABLE
 - NO STERILIZATION



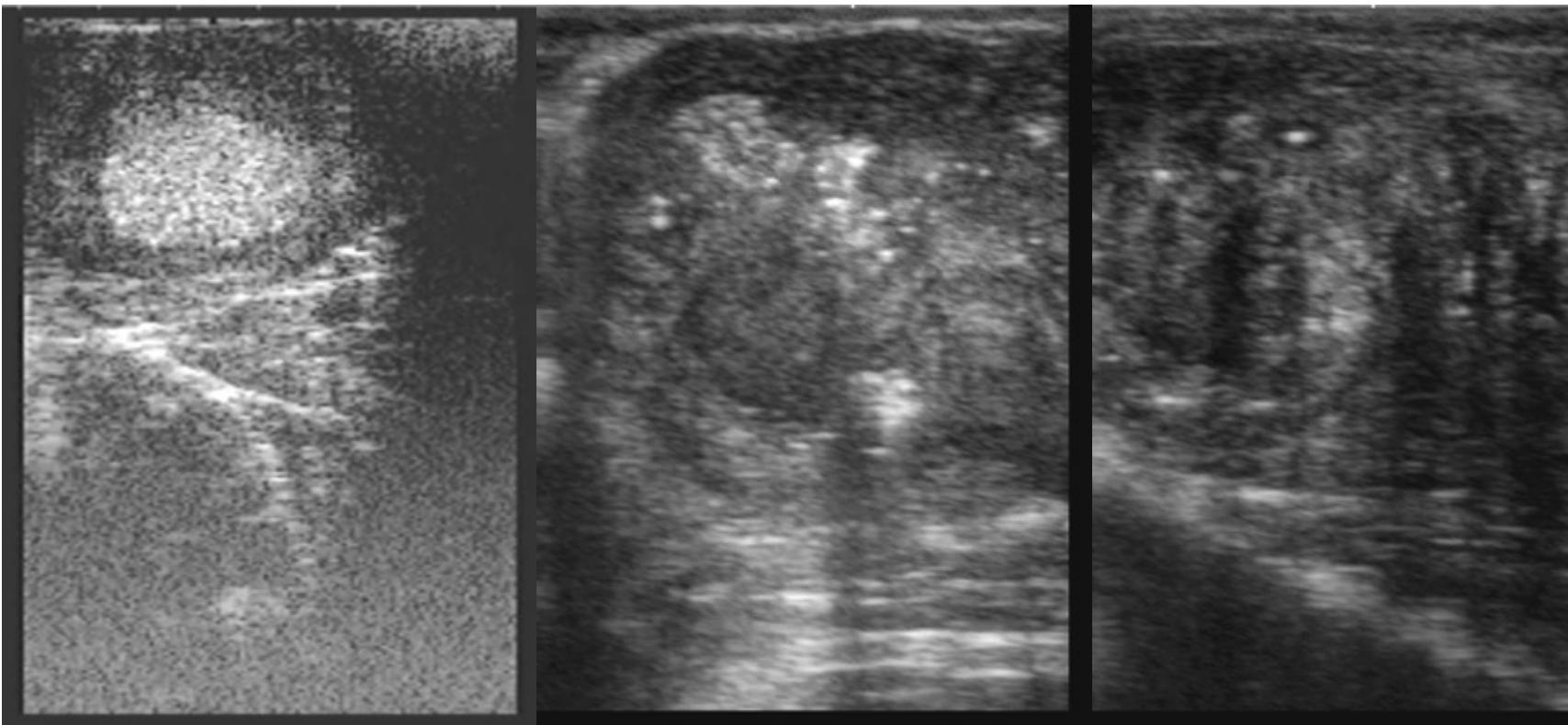
Clinical examination

- 318 cows (13 herds)
 - 90 (28 %) parietal granulomatous lesions
 - BC not affected

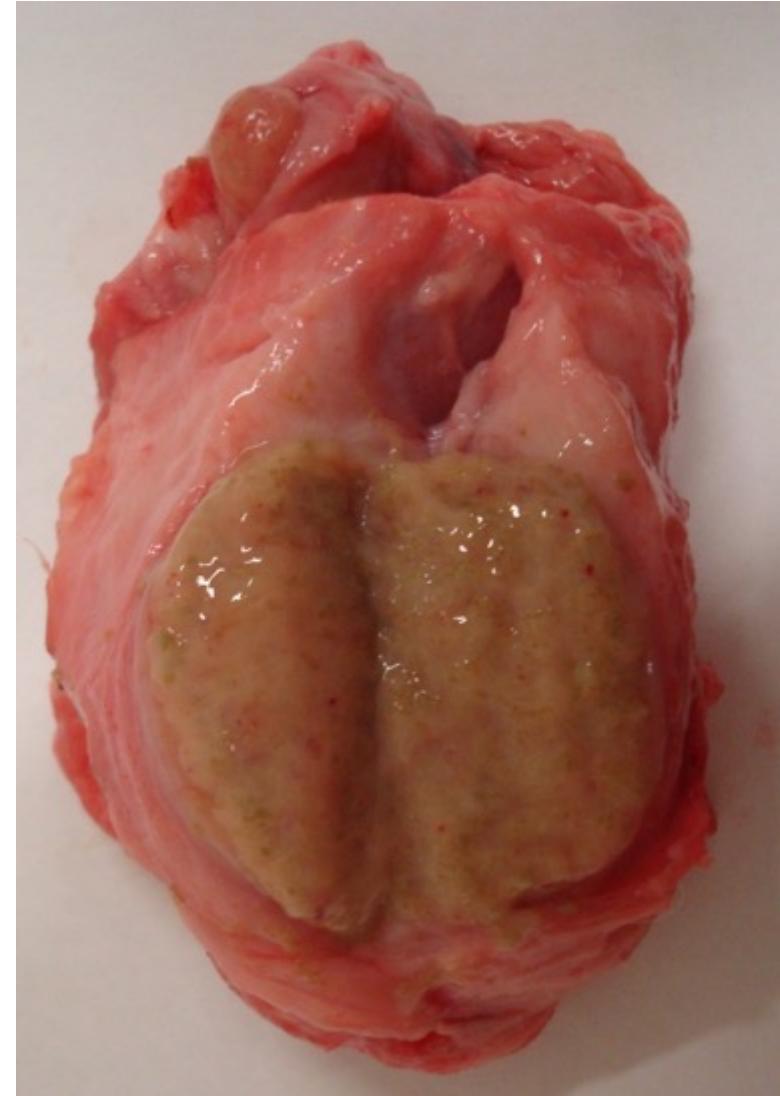
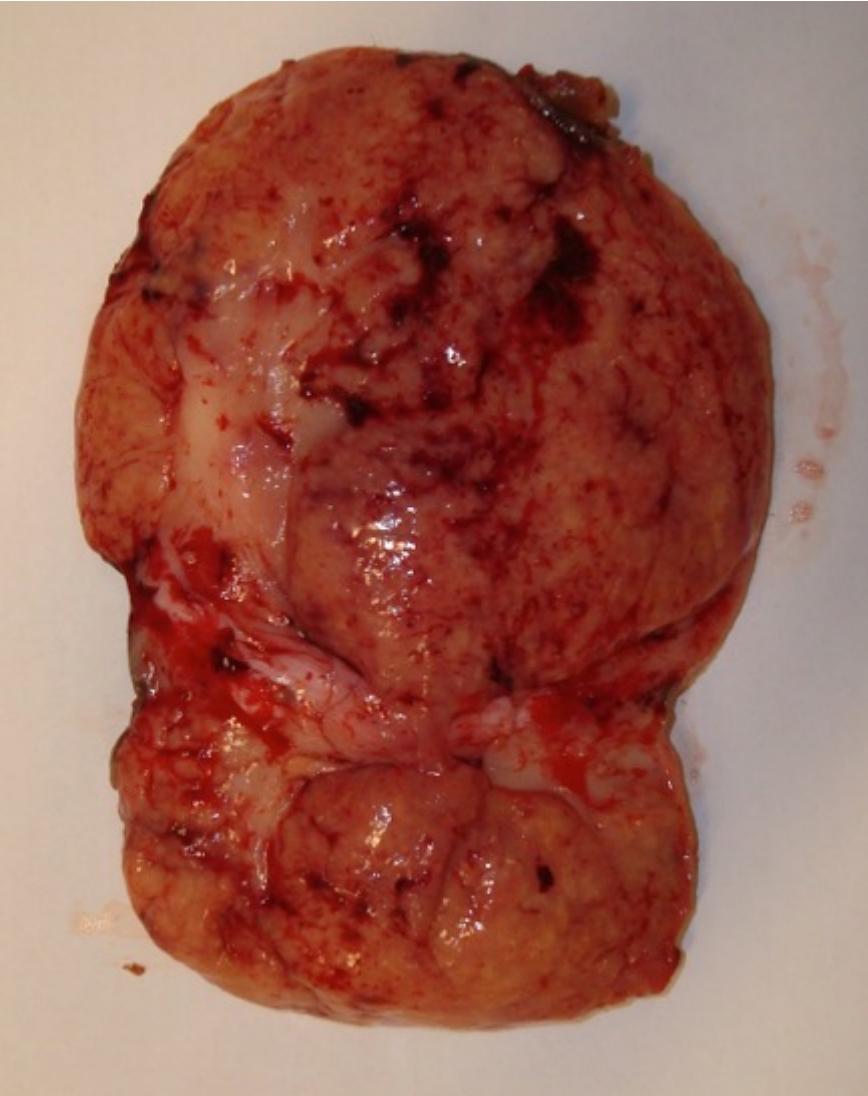


Clinical examination

- Repeat breeding (shorter cycles)
- Uterine granuloma
 - 39 (12 %): C-section horn (RP & US)



Anatomopathological examinations (biopsy)



Anatomopathological examinations (Necropsy)

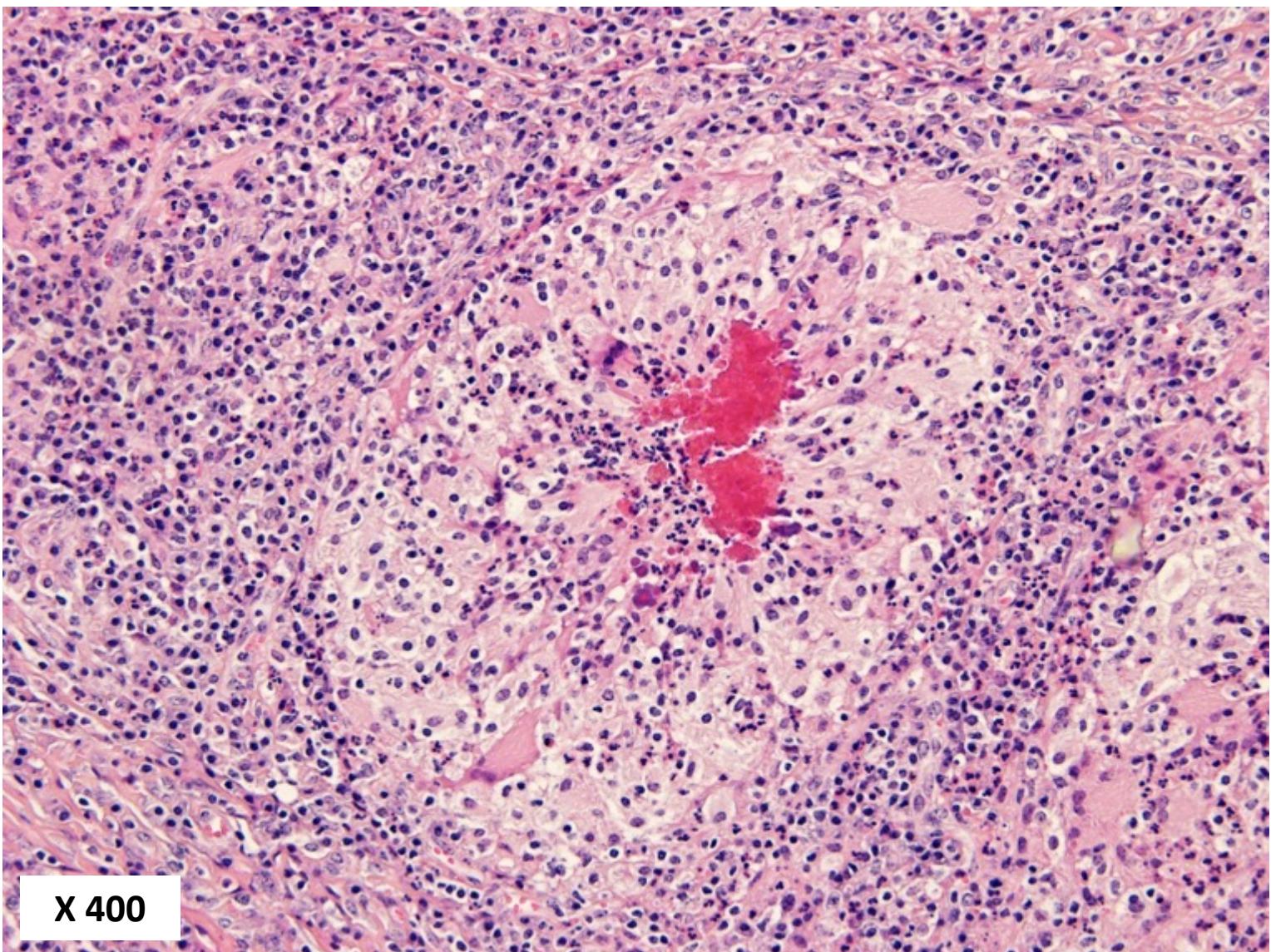




Bacteriological analysis

	WOUND BIOPSIES						UTERINE BIOPSY
	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	
Direct examination (Actinobacillus, Actinomyces)	NEG	NEG	NEG	NEG	NEG	-	NEG
Gram	RBC +++	RBC +++	RBC +++	RBC +++ WBC ++	G- bacillus G+ bacillus	-	NEG
Aerobic	<i>B. licheniformis</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	<i>S. chromogenes</i> <i>E. coli</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	<i>Aeromonas</i> <i>sp.</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>
Anaerobic	NEG	NEG	NEG	NEG	<i>C. perfringens</i> <i>F. necrophorum</i>	NEG	NEG
Mycosis	NEG	NEG	NEG	NEG	NEG	NEG	NEG
Mycoplasma	NEG	NEG	NEG	NEG	NEG	NEG	NEG

Histopathological examination





At the end...

- Compatible with Botryomycosis
 - chronic granulomatous infectious
 - not well understood
 - associated with low virulence pathogens, immune deficiency, surgery....
 - histological as diagnosis
- Origin remains unknown
 - C-section as a predisposing factor
 - Improvement of biosecurity (disposable)



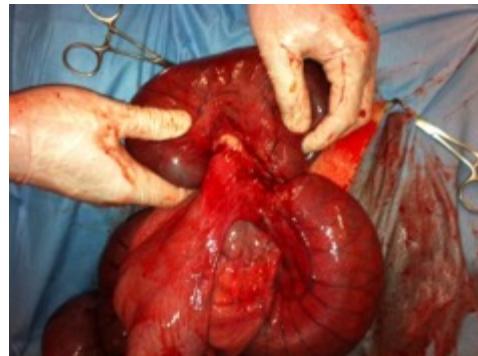
TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

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TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

✓ **PERITONITE LOCALISEE CHRONIQUE ou ADHERENCES**

- FREQUENCE: 5 & 9.4 %
- LOCALISATION VARIABLE: RUMEN, UTERUS, INTESTIN, PERITOINE
- CONSEQUENCES VARIABLES
- TRAITEMENT:
 - REDUCTION A LA LAPAROTOMIE SUIVANTE
 - NUL SI AUCUNE REPERCUSSION





TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

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TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

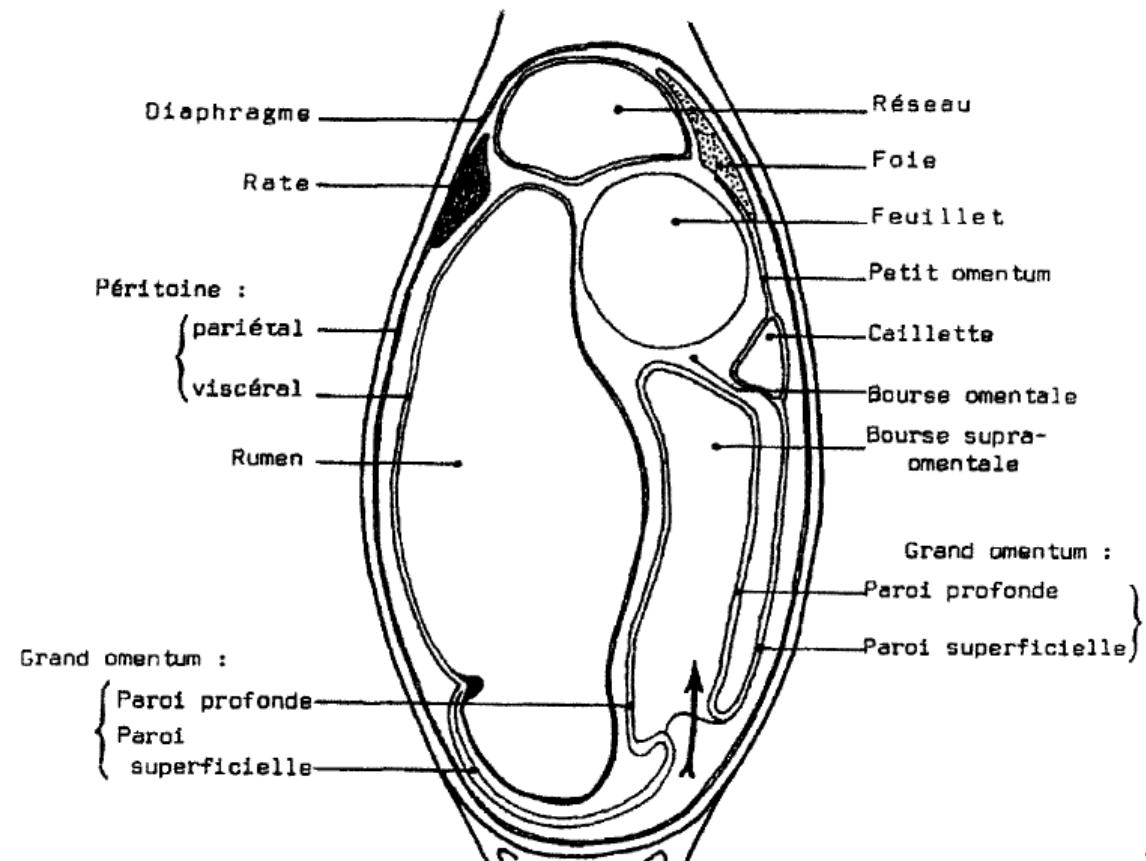
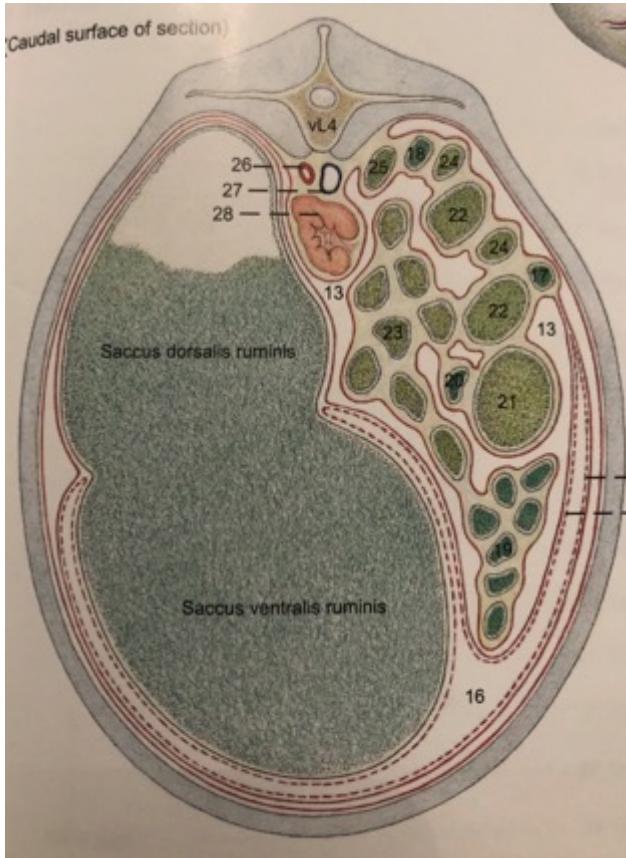
✓ PERITONITE GENERALISEE

- AIGUE (3-4 JOURS) OU CHRONIQUE (3-4 SEMAINES)
- PRIMAIRE OU SECONDAIRE
 - CONTAMINATION PENDANT LA CESARIENNE
 - DEHISCENCE SUTURE UTERINE
 - INFECTION DE LA PAROI
- LOCALISEE OU GENERALISEE
- FREQUENCES :
 - VARIABLE SELON LES ETUDES, TYPE DE CESARIENNE, RACE, etc...
 - BBB = 4 % VS HPN = 9 % (Mijten, 1998)

TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

✓ PERITONITE GENERALISEE

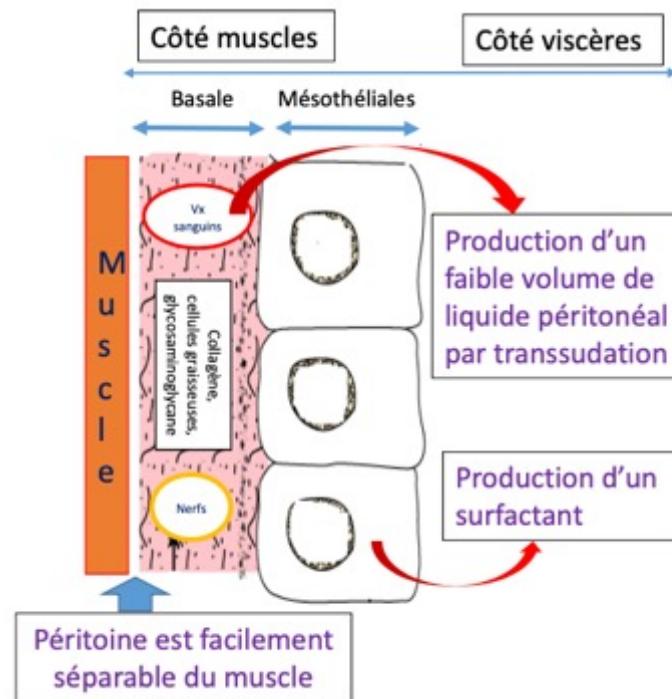
➤ RAPPEL ANATOMIQUE



TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

✓ PERITONITE GENERALISEE

➤ PHYSIOLOGIE



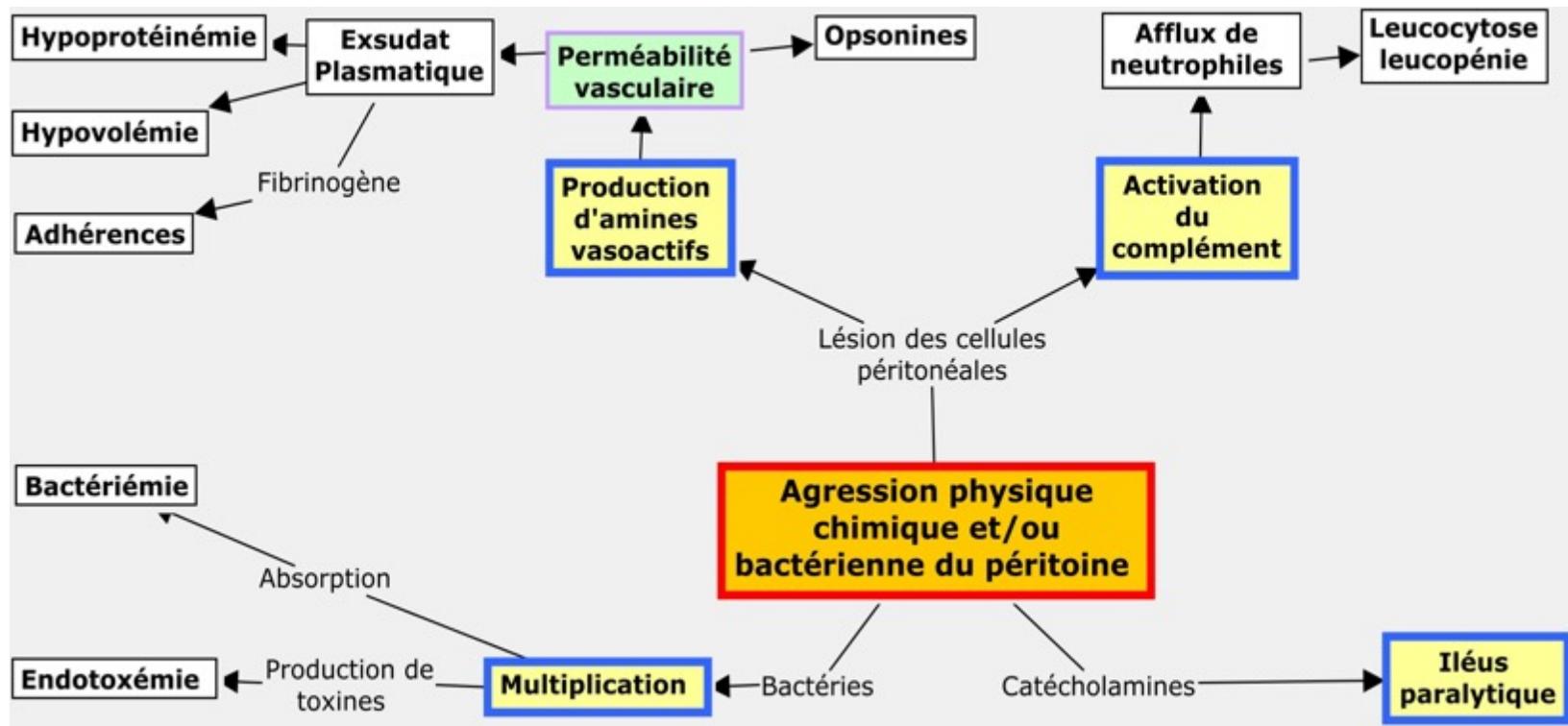
Paramètres	Transsudat
Protéines totales	< 30 g/L
Densité	1015 à 1020
Comptage cellulaire	< 5000
Couleur	Translucide à jaunâtre
Turbidité	Claire
Bactéries	Absentes
Neutrophiles	< 40%

VOLUME: 1 ML/KG

TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

✓ PERITONITE GENERALISEE

➤ PATHOPHYSIOLOGIE



TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

✓ PERITONITE GENERALISEE

➤ PATHOPHYSIOLOGIE





TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

✓ PERITONITE GENERALISEE

➤ CLINIQUE : FONCTION DE LA GRAVITE

- ABATTEMENT > DECUBITUS LATERAL
- DESHYDRATATION > ETAT DE CHOC (HYPOVOLEMIQUE OU ENDOTOXIQUE)
- TACHYCARDIE, TACHYPNEE, HYPERTERMIE

➤ SPECIAL:

- AIGUE: BALLONEMENT, DIARRHEE OU ILEUS
- CHRONIQUE: AMAIGRISSEMENT, CONSTIPATION, SIGNE DU BRAS AU FR

TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

✓ PERITONITE GENERALISEE

➤ CLINIQUE



TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

✓ PERITONITE GENERALISEE

➤ ECHOGRAPHIE



TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

✓ PERITONITE GENERALISEE

- PARACENTSE





PERITONITE GENERALISEE

✓ TRAITEMENT

➤ SUPPORT:

- Fluidothérapie IV: ISO, HYPER, TRANSFUSION,...
- AINS OU AIS
- TRANSFAUNATION

➤ ANTIBIOTHERAPIE

- LARGE SPECTRE: TTC, β -lactamines 7 à 10 jours IV



PERITONITE GENERALISEE

✓ TRAITEMENT

➤ CHIRURGICAL: LAPAROTOMIE FLANC DROIT

- DEBRIDER ET LAVER
- PRIMUM MOVENS
- LAVAGE: 200 ml/kg = chlorexhidine: 0,05 %, SALINE, ATB?
- MIEL
- DRAIN = FIBRINE +++

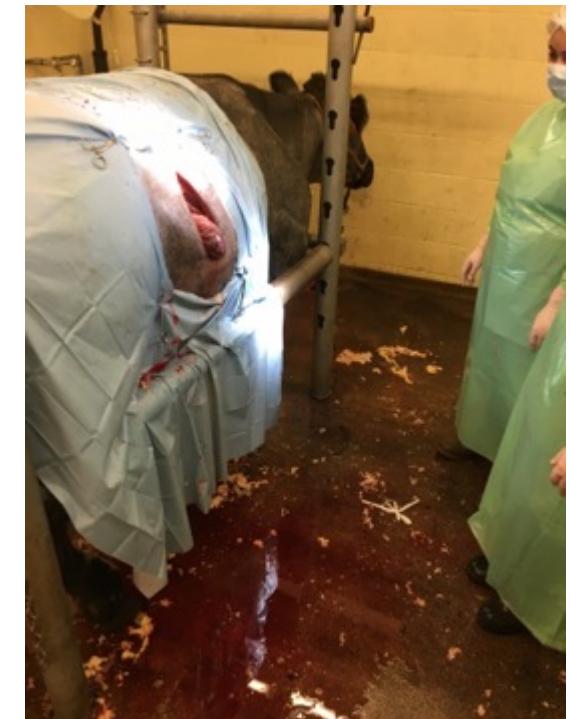
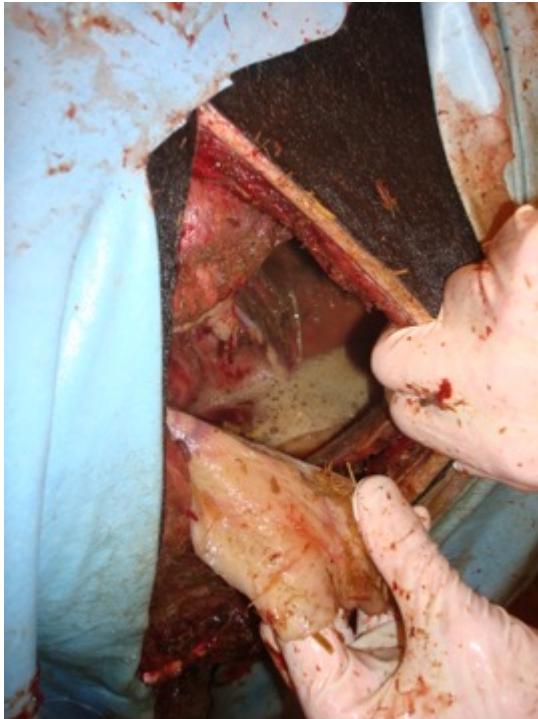
✓ PRONOSTIC

➤ MAUVAIS

PERITONITE GENERALISEE

✓ TRAITEMENT

- CHIRURGICAL: LAPAROTOMIE FLANC DROIT





TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

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TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

✓ PERITONITE PARIETALE FIBRINEUSE

➤ RAREMENT DECRIT

Parietal fibrinous peritonitis in cattle: A literature review

Salem Djebala¹ | Julien Evrard² | Nassim Moula³ | Linde Gille¹ |
Arnaud Sartelet¹ | Philippe Bossaert¹

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Association of Health and Animal
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Abstract

Background: Parietal fibrinous peritonitis (PFP) is a complication of laparotomy in cattle, consisting of fluid and fibrin accumulation within a fibrous capsule between the parietal peritoneum and the abdominal muscles. Since scientific information on PFP is scarce, we aim to collect available information to help practitioners in its diagnosis and treatment, and to formulate research perspectives.

Methods: PubMed and GoogleScholar databases were scanned using "cattle" or "bovine", and one of the following keywords: "seroma", "parietal fibrinous peritonitis", "retroperitoneal abscess", or "wound infection".

Results: Although scientific information is often anecdotal, two recent larger studies shed more light on PFP symptoms, diagnosis and treatment. Symptoms vary according to the cavity's localisation and size, and include anorexia, weight loss and an inflammatory status. Rectal palpation is strongly indicative, but the definitive diagnosis is made by ultrasound. *Trueperella pyogenes* and *Escherichia coli* are frequently isolated germs, although it remains unclear whether they are primary or secondary agents. Good survival rates were reported after surgical drainage.

Conclusion: Although the diagnosis and treatment seem clear, the exact pathogenesis of PFP should be the focus of ongoing research. This can be achieved by epidemiological data analysis focusing on risk factors like surgery technique, housing and ration.



TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

✓ PERITONITE PARIETALE FIBRINEUSE

➤ SEROME, ABCES RETROPERITONEAL, CLAPIER, ...

Clinical characteristics, treatment, and outcome
for cattle that developed retroperitoneal abscesses
following paralumbar fossa laparotomy: 32 cases (1995–2017)

Salvatore Ferraro DMV

André Desrochers DMV, MSc

Sylvain Nichols DMV, MSc

David Francoz DMV, MSc

Marie Babkine DMV, MSc

Hélène Lardé DMV, MSc

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From the Department of Clinical Sciences, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Université de Montréal, St-Hyacinthe, QC J2S 2M2, Canada.

Address correspondence to Dr. Desrochers (andre.desrochers@umontreal.ca).

OBJECTIVE

To describe the clinical and clinicopathologic characteristics, treatment, and outcome for cattle that developed a retroperitoneal abscess (RA) following paralumbar fossa laparotomy (PFL).

ANIMALS

32 Holstein cows with RA.

PROCEDURES

The record database of a veterinary teaching hospital was searched for cattle that were treated for an RA between January 1995 and December 2017. Cattle with an RA > 30 cm in diameter located 3 cm from the skin that had undergone a PFL < 3 months before examination were evaluated. Information extracted from the records included signalment; physical examination, clinicopathologic findings; abdominal ultrasonographic findings; treatments administered, and milk production data were analyzed for the lactations before and after RA treatment.



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Veterinary Microbiology

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/vetmic



Short communication

A new predilection site of *Mycoplasma bovis*: Postsurgical seromas in beef cattle

L. Gille^{a,*}, P. Pilo^b, B.R. Valgaeren^a, L. Van Driessche^a, H. Van Loo^c, M. Bodmer^d, S. Bürki^b, F. Boyen^e, F. Haesebrouck^e, P. Deprez^a, B. Pardon^a

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^d Department for Clinical Veterinary Medicine, Clinic for Ruminants, Vetsuisse Faculty, University of Bern, Bremgartenstrasse 109A, 3001 Bern, Switzerland

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TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

✓ PERITONITE PARIETALE FIBRINEUSE

➤ SECONDAIRE A UNE LAPAROTOMIE MAIS

Veterinary Record Case Reports

FOOD/FARMED ANIMALS

Atypical case of parietal fibrinous peritonitis in a Belgian Blue heifer without a history of laparotomy

Salem Djebala ,¹ Julien Evrard,² Nassim Moula,³ Arnaud Sartelet,¹ Philippe Bossaert¹



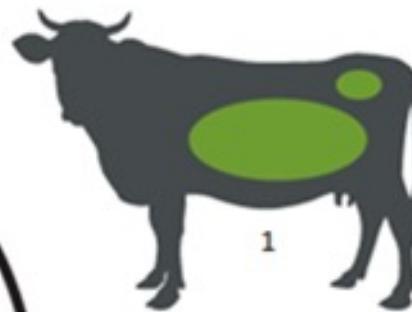
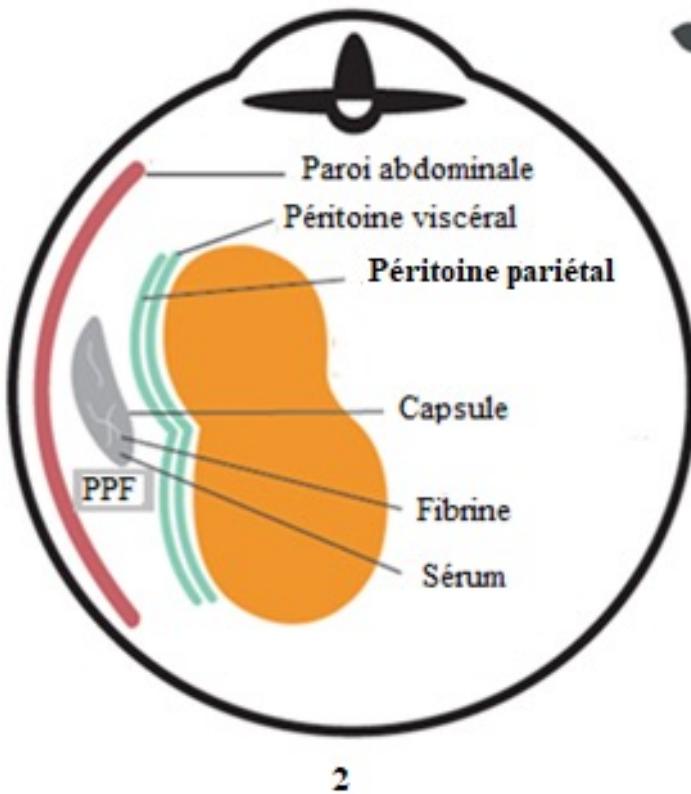
TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

✓ PERITONITE PARIETALE FIBRINEUSE

- ACCUMULATION DE LIQUIDE (EXSUDAT) + FIBRINE ENTOURE D'UNE CAPSULE FIBREUSE
- ENTRE PEAU & FACE INTERNE DU PERITOINE PARIETAL
- APPARITION 1 à 7 SEM APRES CHIRURGIE
- ENVIRON 1% DES CESARIENNES

TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

✓ PERITONITE PARIETALE FIBRINEUSE





TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

✓ PERITONITE PARIETALE FIBRINEUSE

- APPARITION 1 à 7 SEM APRES CHIRURGIE
- SEPTIQUE VS INFLAMMATOIRE



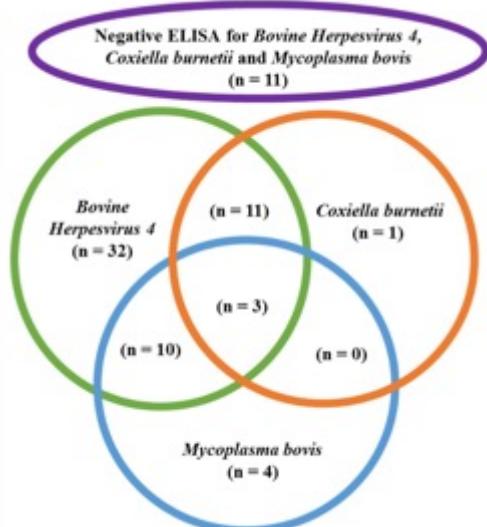
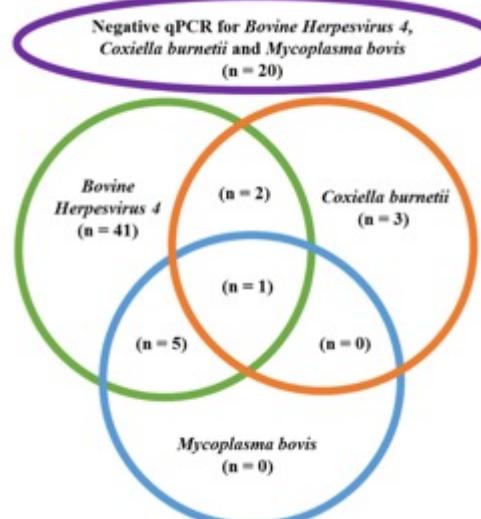
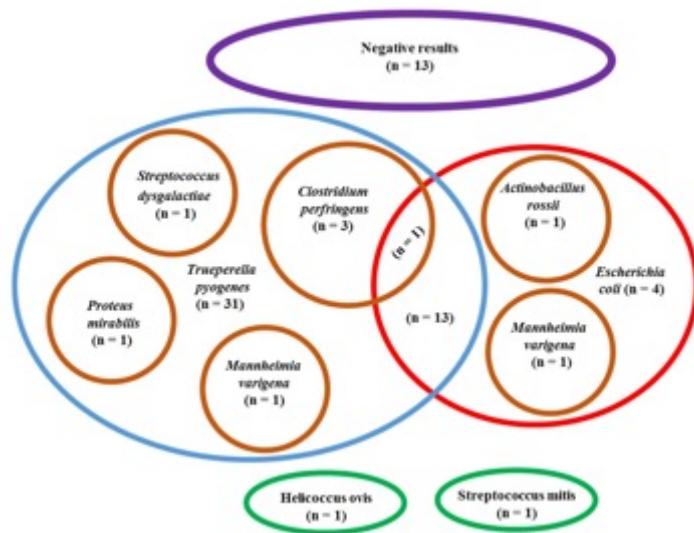
Article

Infectious Agents Identified by Real-Time PCR, Serology and Bacteriology in Blood and Peritoneal Exudate Samples of Cows Affected by Parietal Fibrinous Peritonitis after Caesarean Section

Salem Djebala ^{1,*}, Julien Evrard ², Fabien Gregoire ², Damien Thiry ³, Calixte Bayrou ¹, Nassim Moula ⁴, Arnaud Sartelet ¹ and Philippe Bossaert ¹

TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

✓ PERITONITE PARIETALE FIBRINEUSE





TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

✓ PERITONITE PARIETALE FIBRINEUSE

➤ CLINIQUE

- NON SPECIFIQUE
- SURTOUT INAPPETENCE ET AMAIGRISSEMENT

➤ SPECIAL

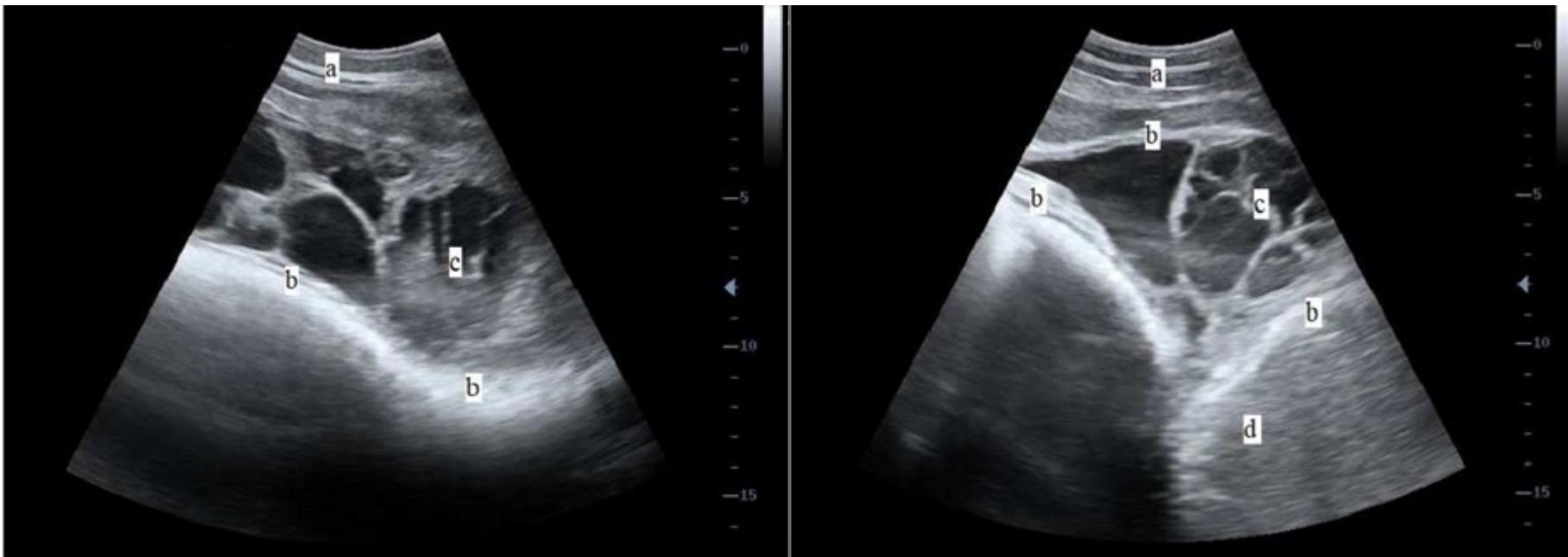
- ABDOMEN DISTENDU
- PALPABLE AU FOUILLER RECTAL

TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

✓ PERITONITE PARIETALE FIBRINEUSE

➤ COMPLEMENTAIRE

- ECHOGRAPHIE & PARACENTESE



TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

✓ PERITONITE PARIETALE FIBRINEUSE

➤ TRAITEMENT

- DRAINAGE CHIRURGICAL TRANSABDOMINAL ou TRANSVAGINAL



TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

✓ PERITONITE PARIETALE FIBRINEUSE

➤ TRAITEMENT

- SOINS LOCAUX POST-DRAINAGE



A



B



TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

✓ PERITONITE vs CLAPIER

Comparison between generalised peritonitis and parietal fibrinous peritonitis in cows after caesarean section

Salem Djebala ¹, Julien Evrard,² Nassim Moula,³ Linde Gille,¹ Calixte Bayrou,¹ Justine Eppe,¹ Hélène Casalta,¹ Arnaud Sartelet,¹ Philippe Bossaert¹



TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

✓ PERITONITE vs CLAPIER

- Anamnèse (Complication de CS)

- **Points similaires:** âge, poids et parité
- **Points divergents:** déroulement de la CS

- Examen clinique (Paramètres élevés)

- **Points similaires:** T°, FR, FC et état de déshydratation

- Paramètres sanguins (Inflammation sévère)

- **Points similaires:** fibrinogène, test glutal et L-lactate

- Liquide péritonéal (Exsudat septique)

- **Points similaires:** PT, L-lactate, glucose et culture (+) (*T. pyogenes* et *E. Coli*)



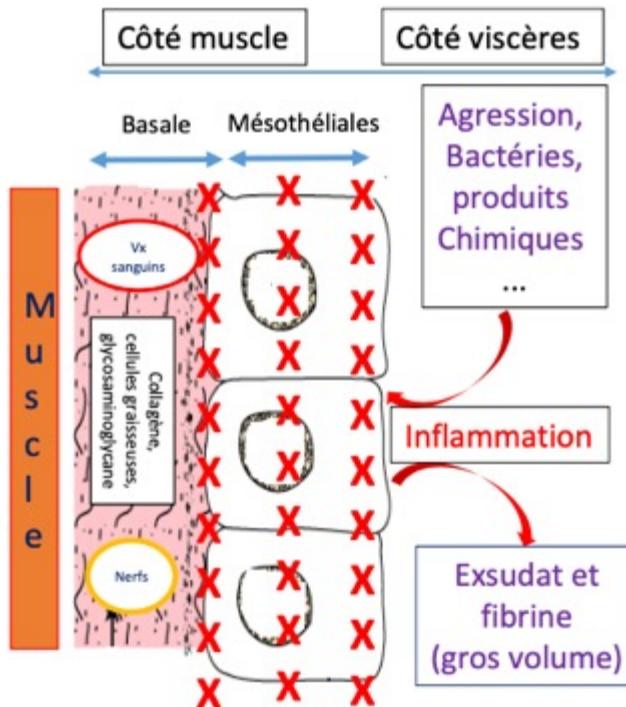
TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

✓ PERITONITE vs CLAPIER

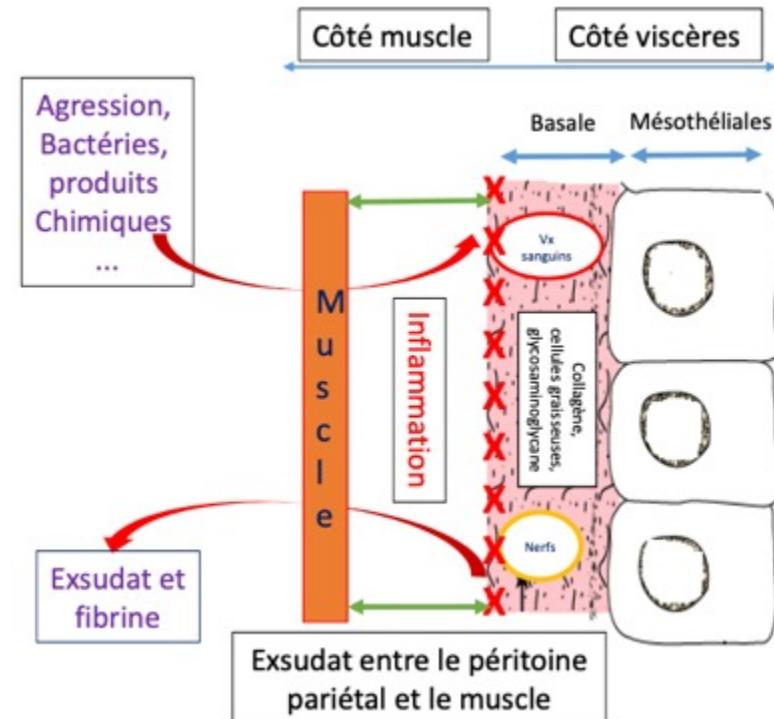
Traitements	PPF	F
Survie à court terme (sortie de la clinique)	11/12 sont retournées à la ferme	0 vache TRT, 11 a
Durée d'hospitalisation (jours)	6 à 28 ($14 \pm 1,6$)	0 à 3 (1,9)
Suivi à long terme	3 mortes 5 abattues, poids de carcasse 505 ± 63 kg 3 retours à la reproduction avec succès	/

TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

✓ PERITONITE vs CLAPIER



PERITONITE



CLAPIER



TRAITEMENT DES COMPLICATIONS

✓ POUR RENTRER CHEZ VOUS....

- COMPLICATIONS SONT RARES MAIS ELLES EXISTENT
- LE VETERINAIRE N'EST PAS LE SEUL RESPONSABLE...
- RECUPERATION APRES 6 à 12h => REEVALUATION
- LAPAROTOMIE DANS LES 4 JOURS: NE PAS TROP REFLECHIR...
- PAS DE TECHNIQUES IDEALES
- MOYENS DE PREVENTION

MERCI POUR VOTRE ATTENTION...

