

# RETAINED PLACENTA IN CATTLE

## PATHOGENESIS AND

## CONSEQUENCES

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**What are the complications of retained placenta in cows?** Epidemiology of Retained Fetal Membranes in Cows Cows with retained fetal membranes are at increased risk of metritis, displaced abomasum, mastitis, ketosis, and early-lactation culling. Cows may experience negative impacts on fertility in the subsequent lactation.

**What are the complications of retained placenta?** If a retained placenta is not diagnosed and treated, it can cause heavy bleeding, which is known as primary postpartum haemorrhage (PPH). This can be life-threatening if it is not treated. Although this sounds scary, your midwife or doctor will be ready to treat PPH in any setting where you are giving birth.

**What is the pathophysiology of retained placenta?** The placenta can be retained after your baby is born if: your contractions aren't strong enough to expel it. the placenta is unusually strongly attached to the wall of the uterus. you have placenta accreta (when the placenta implants too deeply into the wall of the uterus)

**What happens if a cow still has afterbirth hanging out?** A retained placenta usually causes the cow to have an increased time from calving to the conception of the next calf. It is not uncommon for a cow with a retained placenta to delay the next pregnancy for 2-6 months. Obviously, a two-month delay will mean a late calving date in the following year.

**How do you treat a retained placenta in cattle?** A large majority of veterinarians attempt to manually remove a retained placenta. Many veterinarians use local or systemic antibiotics in cows independent of presenting fever. Intrauterine treatment is a common routine in practice. Beta-lactams are the most used antibiotic class for systemic treatment.

**What are the complications of placental separation?** Placental abruption is a leading cause of maternal morbidity and perinatal mortality. With placental abruption, the woman is at risk for hemorrhage and the need for blood transfusions, hysterectomy, bleeding disorders, specifically disseminated intravascular coagulopathy, and renal failure.

**What is the risk of repeat retained placenta?** The prevalence of retained placenta in high-resource countries is 2.7% of vaginal deliveries. Major risk factors are previous endometrial trauma, including previous cesarean delivery, previous curettage, high parity, and a history of retained placenta, with recurrence rates of approximately 12.5%.

**Can retained placenta cause infection?** A retained placenta can lead to hemorrhaging (bleeding), severe infection or even death. A retained placenta most commonly happens after a vaginal delivery. But RPOC is more common when a pregnancy ends early.

**What are the symptoms of a retained placenta?** The most obvious sign of a retained placenta is when the placenta fails to be completely removed from the womb an hour after the baby's delivery. Other symptoms may include: fever, a foul-smelling discharge from the vaginal area.

**What is the pathophysiology of placenta?** Thus, an impairment of normal placental development can lead to a series of pregnancy pathologies, i.e., preeclampsia (PE), fetal growth restriction (FGR), gestational trophoblastic diseases (GTD) and gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM).

**What are the pathological conditions of the placenta?** The three broad placental pathologies are: Abnormalities of vascular development. Acquired inflammatory lesions. Acquired Degenerative lesion— usually thrombotic in nature.

**What is the management of a retained placenta?** Management entails manual removal of the placenta with adequate analgesia, as medical intervention alone has not been proven effective. Complications can include major hemorrhage, endometritis, or retained portions of placental tissue, the latter of which can lead to delayed hemorrhage or infection.

**How long can a cow retain a placenta?** Most cows will pass the afterbirth (placenta, cleansing or calf bed) within 6 hours of calving. Some cows take up to 24 hours. If the placenta is retained longer than this, the condition is classified as retained placenta or retained fetal membranes (RFM).

**Why do aborted cows have retained placenta?** Abortion / Stillbirth: If there is abortion or stillbirth, the placenta may be retained. It is almost always present in case of abortion caused by brucellosis. Aged cow: If your cow is aged enough, there is every possibility of retained placenta as ageing causes weaker contractions of the uterus.

**What happens when a cow eats its own placenta?** Similarly, when cows can ingest the placenta and amniotic fluid, there is a marked increase in milk production [15]. The oxytocin present in the amniotic fluid and the placenta suggests that its ingestion may facilitate uterine contractility.

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**What do vets do for a retained placenta?** Oxytocin may be administered in an attempt to pass the retained placenta and calcium gluconate may be administered prior to the injection of oxytocin. If medical treatment with oxytocin is unsuccessful, surgery to remove the retained placenta from the uterus may be necessary.

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**What are the complications of postpartum in cattle?** The proportion of hidden endometritis can account for up to 80 % of the total amount of endometrial inflammation. The problem with postpartum complications of the uterus is that the inflammatory processes spread to the ovaries, and this can lead to complete infertility in animals.

## **The Year of the Flood: Unraveling the Global Cataclysm**

**Q: What is the significance of "The Year of the Flood"?**

A: "The Year of the Flood" refers to a hypothetical global cataclysm, often associated with the biblical story of Noah's Ark. It is the idea that a major flood event wiped out vast areas of land, leading to the extinction of numerous species and the reshaping of the Earth's surface.

**Q: What evidence supports the theory of a global flood?**

A: While there is some geological evidence for ancient flooding events, such as the formation of sedimentary rock layers and the presence of marine fossils on land, the existence of a global flood as described in the Bible is controversial. Many scientific studies have challenged the feasibility of a flood that would have covered all of Earth's continents.

**Q: What are the theories behind a global flood?**

A: Various theories attempt to explain a global flood, including:

- **Impact Event:** A massive asteroid or comet impact could have caused a tsunami and ejected debris into the atmosphere, blocking the sun and triggering extreme flooding.
- **Volcanic Eruptions:** Enormous volcanic eruptions could have released large amounts of gas and ash, creating a thick cloud that blocked the sun and led to heavy precipitation.
- **Climate Change:** Climate changes, such as those caused by changes in the Earth's rotation or solar activity, could have led to widespread flooding.

**Q: How does the theory of a global flood impact our understanding of evolution?**

A: If a global flood did occur, it would have caused a significant disruption to the fossil record and may have accelerated the extinction of certain species. However, it is unlikely that a global flood could have wiped out all life on Earth, as there is evidence of organisms surviving in deep-sea hydrothermal vents or in isolated mountain refuges.

**Q: Is the theory of a global flood still relevant today?**

A: While the concept of a global flood as depicted in religious texts is not widely accepted scientifically, the study of past flood events can provide insights into the Earth's geological history and our understanding of climate change and natural disasters.

### **Sewage Disposal: Air Pollution Engineering**

**Q: What are the major air pollutants emitted during sewage disposal?** A: The primary air pollutants released during sewage disposal include hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S), ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and particulate matter (PM). These pollutants can pose significant risks to human health and the environment.

**Q: How does air pollution engineering mitigate emissions from sewage disposal?** A: Air pollution engineering employs various technologies to control and reduce emissions from sewage treatment facilities. These technologies include:

- Biofilters: Biological systems that remove H<sub>2</sub>S and NH<sub>3</sub> by using microorganisms that convert these pollutants into less harmful substances.
- Scrubbers: Units that use water or chemicals to absorb pollutants from the air.
- Activated carbon adsorption: Systems that use activated carbon filters to adsorb VOCs and other pollutants.
- Odor control systems: Technologies that neutralize or mask unpleasant odors emitted from sewage treatment plants.

**Q: What are the benefits of implementing air pollution engineering in sewage disposal?** A: Effective air pollution engineering in sewage disposal offers numerous benefits, including:

- Improved air quality for surrounding communities, reducing respiratory health risks.
- Reduced odor nuisance, enhancing the quality of life for residents near sewage treatment facilities.
- Compliance with environmental regulations and avoidance of penalties.
- Protection of sensitive ecosystems and wildlife from harmful air pollutants.

**Q: What is the future of air pollution engineering in sewage disposal?** A: Ongoing research and developments in air pollution engineering are continuously improving technologies for sewage treatment. Advanced biological systems, such as biotrickling filters and constructed wetlands, are gaining attention for their enhanced pollutant removal capabilities. Air ionization and plasma technologies are also being explored for potential applications in sewage disposal air pollution control.

**Q: How can air pollution engineering contribute to sustainable sewage disposal practices?** A: Air pollution engineering plays a vital role in achieving sustainable sewage disposal practices. By minimizing emissions, it reduces the environmental impact of sewage treatment and ensures the protection of public health and the environment. Additionally, air pollution engineering technologies can contribute to energy efficiency and resource recovery, further enhancing the sustainability of sewage disposal operations.

### **Shorter Walks in the Dolomites: A Cicerone Guide for Delightful Explorations**

**Q: Why choose the Dolomites for mountain walking?** A: The Dolomites, a stunning mountain range in northern Italy, offer unparalleled beauty with towering peaks, pristine lakes, and vibrant meadows. Its unique rock formations create a breathtaking landscape that beckon hikers of all levels.

**Q: What's the recommended guidebook for shorter walks in the Dolomites?** A: "Shorter Walks in the Dolomites" by Cicerone is an excellent guidebook that features 50 carefully selected walks ranging from 2 to 8 hours. Each route provides detailed

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descriptions, maps, and elevation profiles.

**Q: What type of terrain can I expect on these trails?** A: The trails cover a range of terrain, including well-maintained paths, rocky ascents, and grassy slopes. The guidebook provides clear information on the difficulty level and estimated walking time for each route.

**Q: Are there any must-see destinations included in the guide?** A: Yes, the guide includes popular destinations such as Lake Braies, the Tre Cime di Lavaredo, and the Alpe di Siusi. It also features hidden gems like the secluded valley of Val di Putia and the lesser-known peaks of the Catinaccio group.

**Q: What additional information is provided in the guide?** A: In addition to detailed walking instructions, "Shorter Walks in the Dolomites" offers practical advice on accommodation, transport, and local amenities. It also includes a chapter on mountain safety and a comprehensive glossary of essential terms.

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