

FORCED EXTRACTION

Define Forced Extraction.

Learn that:

1. Foetuses in bovine, ovine and caprine are presented in the Anterior or posterior longitudinal presentations.
2. In 95 % cases foetus is presented in Anterior Longitudinal Presentation while only in 5 % cases in posterior Longitudinal presentation.
3. Except for mare, one should not bother much for transverse presentation, which is altogether an abnormal presentation.
4. In multipara, occasionally one foetus may be present in transverse presentaion.

- Forced extraction is defined as withdrawal of the foetus from the dam through the birth canal by means of application of outside force or traction.
- In Next few slides you will observe the manner of application of forced extraction on foetus which is disposed in Anterior Longitudinal presentation in the birth canal of dam.

MANNER OF APPLICATION OF FORCED EXTRACTION IN ANTERIOR PRESENTATION

What are the three points which are commonly used for application of traction in Anterior Longitudinal Presentation?

Traction may be applied on another point on foetus in Anterior Longitudinal presentation with hip lock condition, what is that point?

- In anterior presentation usually three points on foetus may be used for forced extraction and these are two fore-limbs and head and neck. Sometimes some other points may also be used for forced extraction for example caudal border of ischium or sacro-sciatic ligament. In hip lock condition in Anterior Longitudinal Presentation.

MANNER OF APPLICATION OF FORCED EXTRACTION IN ANTERIOR PRESENTATION

Learn how forelimbs of foetus in anterior longitudinal presentation are used for forced extraction?

What instrument appliances is used?

Where it is applied?

- Let us look how fore limbs are used for forced extraction.
- For fore-limbs obstetrical chains may be applied to
 1. The pasterns or
 2. The Fetlocks or
 3. Above the knee or
 4. Above elbow.

MANNER OF APPLICATION OF FORCED EXTRACTION IN ANTERIOR PRESENTATION

Learn how Obstetrical Chain should be applied around Pastern/fetlock for application of forced traction?

What is the disadvantage with pastern point for application of obstetrical chain?

What is disadvantage with fetlock point for application of obstetrical chain?

1. Chain should be tightly fastened around the pastern before applying traction. It may slip down over the coronary band of the hoof and when traction is applied the hoof may be pulled off.
2. Applying the chains above the fetlock may be satisfactory in almost all cases but in rare cases excessive traction and tightening of the chain over the epiphysis or break joints may fracture the leg.

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What alteration is done to overcome the disadvantages associated with use of obstetrical chain for traction around pastern and fetlock?

- For these reasons noose of the obstetrical chain be placed above the fetlock and a half-hitch is placed around the pastern. This prevents the chain from sliding down over the coronary band and distributes the force over the two sites.
- Some place the large terminal link in the obstetrical chain ventral to the pastern and pass the chain between the claws of the bovine foetus. This raises and extends the toe and may avoid its catching on the brim of the pelvis.

MANNER OF APPLICATION OF FORCED EXTRACTION IN ANTERIOR PRESENTATION

Learn how lower jaw of the foetus is used for forced extraction of foetus?

What instrument appliances is used to fix the lower jaw of foetus to be used for forced extraction?

Why obstetrical chain is not suitable for lower jaw of the foetus?

What precaution should be taken for application of traction using lower jaw of the foetus?

- In anterior presentation a snare may be applied around the lower jaw and tightened firmly so that with traction it will not slip and fracture the dental plate. Obstetrical chains around the lower jaw will not tighten sufficiently and generally slip off, often damaging the incisor teeth.
- Excessive traction on the jaw should be avoided as the jaw bones are not strong and fracture may occur. Moderate traction applied by one man is all that can safely be used on the lower jaw of a bovine foetus.

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In the previous slide we have seen how lower jaw of foetus can be used for traction purposes. Now we have to see, What is another point for traction on Head and Neck?

It is neck of foetus where a loop of obstetrical chain be made?

It is used in which condition?

Why it is not suitable to be used for live foetus?

- A loop of obstetrical chain around the neck behind the head is used occasionally for traction when the foetus is dead but the head and muzzle must be directed with the hand so that they will not become deviated. This technique is dangerous to a live foetus as it may cause injury to the spinal cord and vertebrae in the occipital region.

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What another point can be used for traction on head and neck of foetus?

- A loop of obstetrical chain is more commonly used around the poll, under the ears and through the mouth in the manner of a war bridle for applying traction to the head. This causes mouth to gape when traction is applied, the operator should watch for this and protect himself and the birth canal from the injury by the sharp incisor teeth. Pinching the large link in the end of the obstetrical chain noose in a vise in such a manner that it catches on the chain, thus preventing the chain noose from tightening when traction is applied.

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How hooks can be used with orbits of the calf for traction?

- By the use of blunt hook or knobbed Krey's hooks applied in the orbits of the calf, traction can be applied to the head. This technique is safe unless excessive traction causes fracture of the facial bones.

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What about use of obstetrical chain through an incision made on the floor of the mouth?

- An incision is made in the floor of the mouth anterior to the tongue, extending the skin between the mandibles, a loop of obstetrical chain is passed through the incision and tightened. This provides a firm, solid hold on the lower jaw that will not slip and by means of which a large amount of traction may be applied. It is used most satisfactorily in dead fetuses, but even in live fetuses the wound heals quite rapidly over birth.

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Long or short hooks engaged between
the rami of the mandibles

- The long or short blunt hook placed between the rami of the mandibles is not satisfactory because it frequently slips, or with moderate traction may cause a separation of the symphysis of the mandible.

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How hook can be used for traction in the mouth of dead foetus?

- In a dead foetus the long blunt hook may be passed through the mouth into the pharynx, turned dorsally, and then traction may be applied fixing the hook in bones dorsal to the pharynx.

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How long hook can be used for correction of hip lock dystocia in Anterior Longitudinal Presentation?

- The long blunt hook may be used to advantage in the hip-lock condition in anterior presentation. The hook is passed over the top of the foetal croup and turned ventrally to engage the posterior border of the ischium or sacrosciatic ligament. In this position much traction may be applied. By raising the foetal pelvis and pulling the foetal hips at an oblique angle through the maternal pelvis, dystocia may be relieved.

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- In Sheep and swine:
- Obstetrical chains are too large to be of any value,
- In anterior presentation, snare or forceps are applied to the foetal head, around the neck or to the forelegs.
- In sheep and swine where the hand cannot be passed through the pelvis into the uterus, forceps and obstetrical snares may be used to advantage.
- Whenever forceps are applied, before traction, one must make sure that the wall of the genital tract is not caught in the forceps.

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- In dogs and cats forceps may be applied to the head of the foetus after the head is repelled out of the pelvis into the uterus; snare or gauze may be used on the limbs of canine fetus.

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- In posterior presentation in large animals, traction may be applied to the foetal pastern or above the hock by the use of obstetrical chains.
- The same danger exists as in the anterior presentation whereby excessive traction with chains fastened above the fetlocks or that slide over the coronary band of the hoof, may cause fracture above the fetlock or removal of the hoof.
- In Sheep and swine, snares may be fastened around the hind legs.
- In dogs and cats snares or gauze around the hind legs or grasping the hocks with sponge forceps will assist traction.