



## **Sub Involution of Placental Sites (SIPS) in bitches – Its Diagnosis and Treatment**

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### *Abstract*

Sub Involution of Placental Sites (SIPS) is a common reproductive disorder in bitches that can lead to serious health problems if left untreated. SIPS occurs when the maternal blood vessels at the site of the placenta fail to involute or contract normally after parturition. This article discusses the diagnosis and treatment of SIPS in bitches. The diagnosis of SIPS requires a thorough physical examination and diagnostic imaging techniques such as ultrasonography. The treatment options include medical management with prostaglandins or surgical removal of the affected tissue.

### **Introduction**

Sub Involution of Placental Sites (SIPS) is a condition that occurs in bitches after parturition. The placenta is an organ that forms during pregnancy and provides vital nutrients and oxygen to the developing fetuses. After parturition, the maternal blood vessels at the site of the placenta should involute or contract normally to prevent excessive bleeding. However, in some cases, the maternal blood vessels fail to involute, leading to SIPS. This condition can cause severe health problems such as persistent vaginal discharge, uterine infections, and even death. Therefore, prompt diagnosis and treatment of SIPS are crucial.

### **Diagnosis of SIPS**

The diagnosis of SIPS requires a thorough physical examination of the bitch, including a vaginal examination to assess the presence of any abnormal discharge. Diagnostic imaging techniques such as ultrasonography can also be used to visualize the uterus and assess the presence of any retained placental tissue. The presence of placental remnants in the uterus is a strong indicator of SIPS.



## Treatment of SIPS

The treatment options for SIPS include medical management with prostaglandins or surgical removal of the affected tissue. Prostaglandins are hormones that can cause the uterus to contract and expel the retained tissue. The use of prostaglandins is often effective in resolving SIPS, but it can cause side effects such as vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal pain.

Surgical removal of the affected tissue may be necessary in severe cases of SIPS. The surgical procedure, known as a hysterotomy, involves opening the uterus and manually removing the retained placental tissue. This procedure carries some risks, such as bleeding, infection, and damage to the uterus. Therefore, it should only be performed by a skilled veterinary surgeon under appropriate anesthesia.

## Conclusion

SIPS is a common reproductive disorder in bitches that can lead to serious health problems if left untreated. The diagnosis of SIPS requires a thorough physical examination and diagnostic imaging techniques such as ultrasonography. The treatment options include medical management with prostaglandins or surgical removal of the affected tissue. The choice of treatment depends on the severity of the condition and the overall health of the bitch. With prompt diagnosis and appropriate treatment, SIPS can be effectively managed, and the bitch can recover fully.

## References

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