Serosal inclusion cysts in the uterus of the bitch develop during postpartum uterine involution as a result of rapid contractions of the myometrium and are incidentally found during ovariohysterectomy or laparotomy (Johnston et al., 2001). The present report communicates a case of serosal inclusion cysts in a non-descriptive bitch.

**Case History and Observations**

A 6 year old non-descriptive bitch was admitted to the People for Animals hospitals for sterilization. The animal was apparently healthy and weighed 12 kg. The last whelping was four months before. There was no history of genital problems.

**Treatment and Discussion**

The animal was anaesthetized using xylazine and ketamine combination. Following standard operating procedure, laparatomy was performed on right lateral abdomen and the uterus was exteriorized along with the ovaries. The abdominal muscles were sutured by adopting standard procedures. The bitch was kept under observation for a week for post-operative care. The bitch recovered uneventfully and discharged on 7th day. Examination of the uterus revealed presence of multiple serosal inclusion cysts on its surface. The diameter of the cysts varied from 0.5 to 3.5 cm and it was distributed throughout the uterine body and on both horns. All cysts were thin walled and contained clear fluid. The examination of lumen of the uterus revealed fluid accumulation and thickened endometrium. The examination of the ovaries revealed the presence of a cyst measuring 1.6 cm on right ovary. The left ovary was normal. The fluid was collected from the cysts and sent for evaluation.

Serosal inclusion cysts are found predominantly in the aged pluriparous bitches and are usually focal (Kennedy and Miller, 1993; Arnold et al., 1996) rather than disseminated. In the present case, the whole uterus was covered with cysts. Serosal inclusion cysts are thin walled fluid filled cystic structures on the serosal surface of the uterus. It is common in dogs and rare in cats. They are often multiple and attached by a thin stalk of serous membrane. Serosal inclusion cysts develop during postpartum uterine involution (Mc Entee, 1990) as a result of rapid contractions of
the myometrium. These cysts are thought to be clinically benign and physiologically inactive without interfering the reproductive function (Godfrey and Silkstone, 1998). The present bitch had littered regularly and had no genital abnormalities. Contrarily, Arnold et al. (loc. cit) reported abnormal vaginal discharge of several weeks duration in a German Shepherd bitch affected with serosal inclusion cysts. Ortega-Pacheco et al. (2006) studied reproductive pathologies of stray bitches and reported 5% of them had serosal inclusion cysts with unknown clinical significance. The analysis of cystic fluid showed moderate number of neutrophils and macrophages.

Summary

A rare case of uterine serosal inclusion cysts in a non-descriptive bitch is reported.

References