INTRODUCTION
Caesarean section (C-section) is a very common surgery in cattle. In Belgian blue cattle breed, the first indication is the foeto-maternal disproportion. In order to prevent dystocia, early elective C-section is systematically performed in this breed (96 %) [1, 2]. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the different methods to detect elective caesarean section in Belgian white and blue breed, in order to reduce a rate of post-operative complications.

MATERIAL & METHODS
Different methods are used to detect early calving. In order to evaluate these methods and their impact on c-section complications, a survey of 34 questions answered by 73 breeders was conducted during 6 months (octobre 2015 to march 2016) in Wallonia (fig. 1).

B- Vaginal palpation
The vaginal palpation is performed with clean disposable gloves (58,93 %) or multiple used gloves (3,85 %) (fig. 6 & 7).

Others farmers perform a vaginal search with a bare hand with (23,21 %) or without (14,07 %) disinfection (fig. 8).

Vaginal palpation is significantly associated with more complications than the others techniques.

Before performing vaginal palpation, farmers (33,93 %) disinfect a genital sphere, others (41,7 %) wash it using just water and 25 % don’t disinfect or wash vulva (fig. 9).

CONCLUSION
We demonstrate that vaginal palpation is the most frequent technic to evaluate calving and is often associated with postoperative complications due to the lack of hands hygiene. In order to reduce postoperative complications farmers, should avoid vaginal palpation as much as possible and using disinfected disposable gloves.

REFERENCES