Clinical, Bacteriological, and Histopathological Study of Toxic Puerperal Metritis in Iraqi Buffaloes. By Azawi et al., page 4654. Data were collected from 42 animals with toxic puerperal metritis in 2 large herds with histories of dystocia, uterine prolapse, and retained placenta. All buffaloes were subjected to clinical examination including external inspection, vaginoscopy, and transrectal palpation of the cervix, uterus, and ovaries. Swabs for bacteriology and biopsies for histopathology were collected from the uterine lumen of each cow. The most predisposing factor causing toxic puerperal metritis was retained placenta. Gram-negative anaerobes and other facultative pathogens including Arcanobacterium pyogenes were important pathogens causing severe uterine inflammation.