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The chances of dystocia in cows due to hydrocephalus fetus

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Abstract

Incidence of dystocia is common in ruminants but the cause of dystocia may vary, the pre disposing factors for the occurrence of dystocia in the cattle is included abnormal fetal size, presentation and position as well as narrow maternal pelvis.

Keywords: Dystocia, hydrocephalus fetus, Bandiramidipalli, Village

1. Introduction

Abnormal development of fetus during pregnancy, may be due to infections, nutritional and hereditary as a predisposing causes lead to Hydrocephalus. Hydrocephalus leads in to the accumulation of fluid in the arachnoids space or in the ventricular system of the cranium which causes the swelling of cranium. Similar reports have also given by Arthur *et.al.* 2001^[1], & Roberts. 1986^[3]. Hydrocephalus is conditions can also occasionally seen in Sheep, Goat, Pigs and other livestock species. Dhaliwal *et.al.* 1988^[2], reported that the condition may rarely be seen in cattle and buffalo. The present observation was recorded in cow at Mahaboobnagar dist. Bandiramidipalli, Village. The hydrocephalus may be caused due to genetic factor Sloss *et.al.* 1980^[5] which is a major cause, and due to deficiency of vitamin 'A' which are another cause (Arthur *et.al.* 2001)^[1].

2. History and Diagnosis

A 8 year old pregnant pleuriparous cow suffering from dystocia was presented at veterinary polyclinic Mahaboobnagar. The animal was straining since morning after rupture of water bag, the presentation of fetus is anterior with both the fore limbs in birth canal and extremities hanging out the vulval lips, per rectal examination revealed that the large size head with smooth and doughy feel. Per vaginal examination also done which revealed that, the cervix is dilated and an excessive accumulation of fluid in the cranial cavity with loose cranial bone structures. Hence this was diagnosed as dystocia due to hydrocephalus fetus. Similar observation also made by Singh *et.al.* 2008^[4].

3. Correction Treatment

The birth canal was lubricated with drenching of corboxyl methyl cellulose (CMC) gel after introducing a epidural anesthesia. After passing a hand per vaginal the head of the fetus was palpated and stab incision was given with the help of guarded knife in to the skin of cranial cavity to drain out the accumulated fluid in the cranial cavity. The fluid was evaluated completely and the volume of head was reduced, there-after with certain manipulation head of the fetus was brought in to the birth canal. The fore limbs of fetus was secured and tied with the cotton rope to pull out the fetus by slight traction and the fetus was delivered. After observation it was come to know that the except head, the rest of body was normal in size and from history it was concluded that the cause of hydrocephalus may be due to nutritional deficiency seems to be most probable cause may be vitamin 'A' further the animal was kept under treatment with antibiotics, Analgesics and anti-inflammatory supportive therapy and intrauterine drenching.

4. Conclusion

The hydrocephalus in fetus may be caused due to several factors there may be a genetic cause i.e. autosomal recessive gene or deficiency of vitamin 'A' or nutritional deficiency. Hence the hydrocephalus nutritional and vitamin 'A' deficiency may be corrected through proper care and management of nutrition during the pregnancy.

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