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A case report on per–vaginally relieved dystocia in Telangana local goat due to foetal anasarca

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Abstract

A successful per-vaginal delivery of an anasarcaous foetus with breech presentation was reported in a local Telangana, non-descriptive doe.

Keywords: Foetal anasarca, per-vaginal delivery, generalized oedema

Introduction

Foetal anasarca has been observed mainly in calf, but occasionally in kids and foals (Craig, 2000) [1]. Foetal skin and sub-cutisgey accumulated with voluminous quantity of fluids which may land up in serious birth problems (Jackson, 2004) [2].

Present report describes the per-vaginal delivery of breech presented anasarcaous foetus, by forced traction in a local-non descriptive doe.

Case History and Observation

A local-non descriptive doe of 2 years old with the history of having full term pregnancy and persistence straining from last 2 days was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical complex, College of Veterinary science, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad-500030 in morning time. General clinical examination revealed all the vital signs were within normal range. External examination of vulval revealed exteriorised vulval lips, oedematous labia with slightly congested vaginal mucous membrane. Per-vaginal examinations revealed an enlarged foetus with breech presentation, dorso-sacral position and both hind limbs slightly extended into birth passage. Palpation of foetus revealed doughy skin on pelvic region with depression upon finger pressure and slight impaction in birth inlet. Obstetrical examination led to a conclusion that a distorted and enlarged foetus with generalized anasarca as the cause of dystocia. Pervaginal delivery through forced traction was chosen for relieving the foetus.

Treatment and Discussion

Vaginal passage was thoroughly lubricated with liquid paraffin and epidural anaesthesia was induced by administering 2.5ml of 2% of lignocaine into epidural space at the junction of first and second coccygel vertebra in order to reduce the contractions and pain. Also administered epidosisin 20 mg intramuscularly to cause proper cervical relaxation and sufficient traction was applied. Foetus was relieved by forced traction and evisceration of abdominal viscera was noticed after removal. Foetal examination revealed dead, underdeveloped hair coat, round head and short neck with more subcutaneous accumulation of fluid. The forelimbs were enlarged and stumpy. The male foetus had very thin skin, tip of the tongue protruded out of oral cavity with abnormal shape like bull dog. After reliving dead, male anasarcaous foetus, the second foetus was delivered by applying little traction which was a female foetus having normal growth and size. Following routine post-parturient treatment the animal recovered uneventfully.

The present case was confirmed as anasarcaous foetus and the extent of abnormality was rare in caprine species. The fluid effusion accumulation in sub-cutaneous space might be due to lack of lymph nodes and existence of autosomal recessive allele which affect the embryological development of normal lymph nodes (L. Monteagudo *et al.*, 2002) [3]. Roberts (1971) [4] reported that Forced traction is sufficient for removal of large hydrops foetalis. Foetus was easily accessible in the present case and per-vaginal delivery through assisted parturition was accomplished. Peculiar appearance of the dead foetus like rounded head, short and thick neck,

stumpy forelimbs, short jaws (brachygnathia) with tip of tongue protruded out of the oral cavity resembled like a ‘bull dog kid’. Grotesque appearance like ‘bull dog’ was quite similar to appearance of bulldog calves which could be considered as rare in goats. Out of two foetus, only one foetus was affected in the present study which parallels with observation by Roberts, 1971 [4].



Fig 1: Fetal Anasarca and one dead kid



Fig 2: Fetal Anasarca in Doe



Fig 3: Live Male kid



Fig 4: Dam

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