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Gouru Raju

M.V.Sc Scholar, Department of
Gynaecology and Obstetrics,
College of Veterinary Science,
Rajendranagar, PVNR TVU,
Hyderabad, Telangana, india

Pottabathula Mallesh

Veterinary Assistant Surgeon,
Veterinary Dispensary, Koppole
(K), Kethepallymandal,
Nalgonda District, Telangana,
India

N Vamsi Krishna Reddy

Veterinary Assistant Surgeon,
Veterinary Dispensary, Jatlair,
Mahabubnagar District,
Telangana, India

Correspondence

Pottabathula Mallesh

Veterinary Assistant Surgeon,
Veterinary Dispensary, Koppole
(K), Kethepallymandal,
Nalgonda District, Telangana,
India

Dystocia due to fetal mummification in a non-descript doe: A case report

Gouru Raju, Pottabathula Mallesh and N Vamsi Krishna Reddy

Abstract

A case of dystocia due to fetal mummification in non-descript doe was brought to TVCC, College of Veterinary Science, Rajendranagar and it was successfully treated.

Keywords: mummified fetus, doe, dystocia

Introduction

Fetal mummification is encountered as an occasional cause for dystocia and rarely founded in goat [4]. The incidence of dystocia varies between 8-50% in both sheep and goats and appears to be greater in dams carrying single and male fetuses [3]. During fetal mummification the dead fetus remains in the closed uterus with its fetal and body fluid resorbed. The corpus luteum is still active and dam does not return to oestrus. The mummified fetus becomes dry and paper like [2]. The present paper reported the dystocia due to fetal mummification in non-descript doe and its successful therapeutic management.

Case history and observation

A 2 years old non-descript doe was presented to TVCC, College of Veterinary Science, Rajendranagar with history of anorexia, straining, abnormal vaginal discharges since 2 days, animal was dull and depressed (Figure 1). On pervaginal examination revealed that the cervix was partially opened, a dead fetus in anterior presentation with forelimbs extend into birth canal.



Fig 1: Photograph showing the doe before the removal of mummified fetus.

Treatment and Discussion

The goat was administered with Epidocin® 6 ml intramuscularly and wait for 20minutes after that cervix was dilated normally and one mummified fetus are removed from the uterine horn (Figure 2). After removal of the all the debris from the uterus, the intrauterine bolus furea bolus is inserted. The doe (Figure 3) was then administered with DNS 300 ml intravenously, Inj. Enrofloxacin 5 mg per kg body weight intramuscularly, Inj. Meloxicam 0.5 mg per kg body weight intramuscularly and exapar 20 ml per oral for 5 subsequent days.

PGF2 α is used for treatment of fetal mummification in cow [1]. Velathamide bromide is

recommended for cervical dilatation and PGF2 α for expulsion of mummified foetus [5].



Fig 2: Photograph showing the mummified fetus



Fig 3: Photograph showing the doe after removal of mummified fetus

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