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Dystocia due to bilateral shoulder flexion in Murrah buffalo northern region of Telangana

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Abstract
A case of dystoica in a Murrah buffalo was reported in veterinary clinical complex college of veterinary science Korutlaper vaginal examination showed that the condition is due to biltareal flexion and fallowing the lubrication of the shoulder flexion birth canal followed by posture correction and manipulation of dead fetus and removed successfully.
Dystocia, means difficult parturition the incidence of bovine is very variable and is influenced by many factors. The overall incidence is within the range 3-10% of all calvings (Peter GG Jackson) but can be very much higher. So many factors involved and interrelated have been shown to influence the incidence of dystocia.
Higher incidence of dystocia is seen in heifers bred when young, poorly grown and at their 1st calving (Peter GG Jackson 2004 Roberts 1971). However flexion of forelimbs as cause of dystocia, has been reported in Addax (Megan *et al.*, 2013) and several forelimbs bilateral shoulder flexion in buffaloes has been reported in (Srinivas *et al.*, 2007).

Keywords: Dystocia, bilateral shoulder flexion, Murrah buffalo

Introduction

Case history
3 years old primiparaous Murrah buffalo was presented to the veterinary clinical complex college of veterinary science Korutla Jagitial district Telangana. Animal condition is stable and temperature and respiration is also normal.

Clinical examination
Clinical examination of the animal revealed fully dilated cervix, normal size of fetus normal birth canal. The dead fetus with a head at vulva anterior longitudinal presentation and dorso – sacral position in fully dilated birthcanal. The posture was abnormal with shoulder flexed bilaterally. (Peter GG Jackson 2004, Roberts 1971) [1, 2].

Diagnosis
On the basis of history and per rectal examinations it was diagnosed to be a case of dystocia due to bilateral shoulder flexion.

Treatment
Animal was restrained properly in standing position and epidural anaesthesia performed with dose rate @5 ml2% Lignocane hydrochloride. The birth canal was lubricated with liquid paraffin or carboxy methyl cellulose jel. After proper lubrication the right shoulder flexion was converted to carpal flexion by pulling the part below shoulder joint in upward direction. The carpal joint was pushed upward and digit of ipsilateallmb was grasped in cupped hand to pull in to pelvic cavity. The same procedure was repeated to correct the other forelimb. With little traction apparently normal foetus was delivered. After delivery the buffalo was therapeutic treatment was given the injection of amoxicillion–cloxacillin 1500 mg and meloxicam 200 mg for 5 days and furea bolus 4 inside the uterus. Injection of Anhistamin 10 ml for 5 days intramuscular injection (I/M) injection Tribevet (I/M) mifex 450 ml and Normal saline 5 litres 5 days. After treatment the animal was fully recovered.
There are several factors affect reproductive performance of the buffalo which result from death of the fetus and dams. One of the most important factors which lead to great economic losses was the dystocia has been reported (Jainudeen 1986) [6].
However, in river buffalo (Purohit *et al.*, 2011) [7], has been reported the incidence of dystocia

due to bilateral shoulder flexion. However in swamp buffaloes Nagaland has been reported dystocia due to bilateral shoulder flexion (P.Permal *et al*., 2013) [8], However some cases reported in monkeys dystocia due to Bilateral shoulder flexion (Anandkumarpandy *et al*., 2016) [9].

Fig 1: Calf relived due to Bilateral Shoulder Flexion

Fig 2: Bilateral Shoulder Flexion Dystocia Relived

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