The Indian Journal of Animal Reproduction; 28(1):78-79 ;June 2007

Case Report

Dystocia due to congenital dropsy of fetus in a goat

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ABSTRACT

A case of dystocia due to congenital dropsy of foetus relieved by caesarian section is reported.

Key words: Dystocia, Congenital dropsy, Goat

Congenital dropsy of fetus or anasarcous condition is occasionally seen in cattle (Roberts 1971) and its prevalence has so far not been reported in goats. Hence, the present case places on record as dystocia in a doe due to congenital dropsy.

Case history and observation: A pluriparous full term pregnant doe of Osmanbadi breed, was presented in fertility camp in Karimnagar district. Clinical examination revealed normal body temperature (103° F), but abdomen was enlarged with reddish discharge from the vagina. On palpation per-vagina with fingers fetal parts were felt through the dilated cervix.

Delivery of Dystocia: Under epidural anesthesia using two percent Lignocaine at lumbo-sacral vertebral joint region, after hair clipping and washing at perennial region hand was inserted into the uterus through the vulva and the fetus was found in posterior presentation, dorsosacral position and dog sitting posture. With the help of mutational operation hand limbs were pulled back into vulva. On application of traction fetus could be pulled out up to the hip joint only. Eviceration was attempted by incising at ventral side of the abdomen with the help of B.P. blade. Some portions of intestine were removed and traction applied to remove the fetus. Close examination of the exteriorized fetus revealed detachment of one limb at hip joint.But one limb was found to be torn at the hip joint region. Edema was observed at the thigh region of the detached limb. It was concluded that dystocia was due to the fetal abdominal and chest enlargement. Caesarian section through the para median site under local infiltration of 2 percent lignocain anesthesia was attempted. The dead fetus was removed from the uterus after making 5-6 inches incision on the uterus.

The skin of the fetus was fully covered with hair and hooves were developed. These are strong evidences for full term fetus formation. Also abnormal enlargement of abdomen, chest head and ears was observed (Fig .1) Donald *et al.* (1952) and Herrice and Eldridge (1955) reported congenital dropsy due to an autosomal recessive gene in Ayrshire and Swedish lowland cattle, characterized by the abortion of a "bull dog" anasarcous fetus often with cysts on the tip of the ears or the birth of calves with severe persistent edema of the limbs or head

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Table 2. Progesterone concentrations and Diameter of CL at different days of oestrous cycle in normal and repeat breeder cows (n=12)

Day	0	4	8	12	16	18
Progesterone (ng/ml)						
Normal (n=6)	0.31±0.04	0.81±0.05	1.72±0.21	2.66±0.23	2.71±0.26	1.19±0.19
Repeater (n = 4)	0.36±0.03	0.76±0.03	1.59±0.10	2.48±0.18	2.37±0.17	0.94±0.11
Diameter of CL (mm)						
Normal	-	4.83±0.27	10.50±0.54[a]	13.91±0.53	13.83±0.53	11.58±0.74
Repeater (n = 8)	-	4.75±0.25	8.12±0.44[b]	12.37±0.62	12.37±0.59	11.37±0.68

Mean values bearing different superscripts in a column differ significantly ($P < 0.05$)

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