

CASE REPORT

An Unusual Foetal Monster Calf with Double Eyes – A Case Report

Chhotan Kumar Ghosh^{1*}, Susanta Murmu²

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Foetal monstrosity is a disturbance of the development that involves various organs and systems that may cause great distortion of the individual (Vegad, 2007). Various types of foetal monsters in animals cannot be easily delivered and frequently needs caesarean section or fetotomy or forced traction that needs to be cautious (Sharma, 2006). This report deals with a rare case of double eyed hydrocephalic foetal monster calf with its morphological features.

CASE HISTORY AND OBSERVATIONS

An Indian zebu cow in its first lactation was presented to the clinics with a history of labour with tremendous abdominal contractions and one forelimb was protruded from the vulva. Careful and detailed obstetrical examination revealed the presence of an abnormal foetus. The animal was in stress. Clinical examination revealed temperature 101.5°F, respiration rate 44/min and pulse rate 93/min. Signs of mild dehydration were present.

TREATMENT AND DISCUSSION

The animal was treated with 1 litre of intravenous normal saline, 5 ml of dexamethasone i/m, 3 gm amoxicillin with sulbactam i/v and meloxicam @ 0.5 mg/kg b wt i/m. After proper lubrication, a male hydrocephalic monster calf with double eye was removed by forced traction. 60 ml intrauterine solution containing ciprofloxacin with tinidazole was poured into the uterus through intrauterine catheter. The follow up therapy was included with antibiotic, multivitamin and haematinic syrup.

Physical examination of the dead calf revealed double eye with hydrocephalus, and an abnormal small size tongue was seen from outside from a small oral opening (Fig. 1).

Congenital anomalies in dairy cow result in economic losses due to dystocia and subsequent risk of the dam. Loss of calf is a great financial waste. Hydrocephalic calf generally needs caesarean section or fetotomy to be removed. But there is every possibility of retention of placenta, uterine inertia, loss of further production ability etc (Arthur *et al.*, 2001). However, in the present case, the monster foetus was successfully delivered through per vaginal route by forced traction.

¹Department of Veterinary Clinical Complex, West Bengal University of Animal and Fishery Sciences, Kolkata 700037, West Bengal, India.

²Block Animal Health Centre, Barabani, Paschim Bardhaman 713334, West Bengal, India.

Corresponding Author: Chhotan Kumar Ghosh, Department of Veterinary Clinical Complex, West Bengal University of Animal and Fishery Sciences, Kolkata 700037, West Bengal, India, e-mail: ghoshchhotan82@gmail.com

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Fig. 1: Double eyed hydrocephalic monster fetus

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