

DYSTOCIA DUE TO SCHISTOSOMA REFLEXUS IN A NON DESCRIPTIVE DOE

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ABSTRACT

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A case of dystocia due to *Schistosoma reflexus* of the kid in a goat and its successful per vaginal delivery is described in this report.

Key Words :Dystocia, *Schistosoma reflexus*, Goat

INTRODUCTION

Schistosoma reflexus is a rare type of fetal monster seen primarily in cattle and rare in goats. This fatal congenital syndrome is characterized by the presence of exposed abdominal and sometimes thoracic viscera (*Schistosomus*) and marked spinal inversion producing a distinctive ventral convex curvature (Roberts, 1986). This paper reports a case of dystocia in a doe caused by fetus with *Schistosoma reflexus*.

CASE HISTORY AND CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS

The case relates to a pluriparous full term non-descriptive weighing about 25kg pregnant doe, presented at Ambulatory Clinical Services, Mylardevpally with a complaint of difficult in birth since 8 hours with fetal intestines hanging from the vagina. The previous three kiddings of the doe were normal. The dead foetus was removed by gentle manual traction through pervaginum. Morphological examination of the dead fetus revealed exposure of all visceral organs such as liver, lungs, heart and intestines and absence of ribs and thoracolumbar vertebra.

TREATMENT AND DISCUSSION

Since the genital tract of the doe was sufficiently relaxed and lubricated, the fetus was delivered per-vaginum by gentle traction. Further examination of birth canal revealed absence of any apparent injury to the genital tract of the doe. The goat was administered Ampicillin plus Dicloxacine (AC-Vet Forte-D, Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd) @ 10mg/kg body weight intramuscularly, B.I.D for five days and Meloxicam (Melonex, Intas Pharmaceuticals) @0.2mg/kg body weight subcutaneously O.D for five days and two Furea bolus (Virbac) were placed intrauterine.

Examination of dead fetus revealed ankylosed foetal limbs and both fore limbs and hind limbs were in cranial position with an exposed visceral organs like liver, lungs, heart and intestines. Hence, the condition was diagnosed as *Schistosoma reflexus*.

Foetal monster with herniation of abdominal viscera and skeletal defects (Dennis and Mayer, 1965) was referred to as *Schistosoma reflexus*. Although, the *Schistosoma reflexus* monster was rare in goat the similar cases in co-twins were reported by Kalita *et al.* (2004), Tripathi *et al.* (2008) and Suthar *et al.* (2011).

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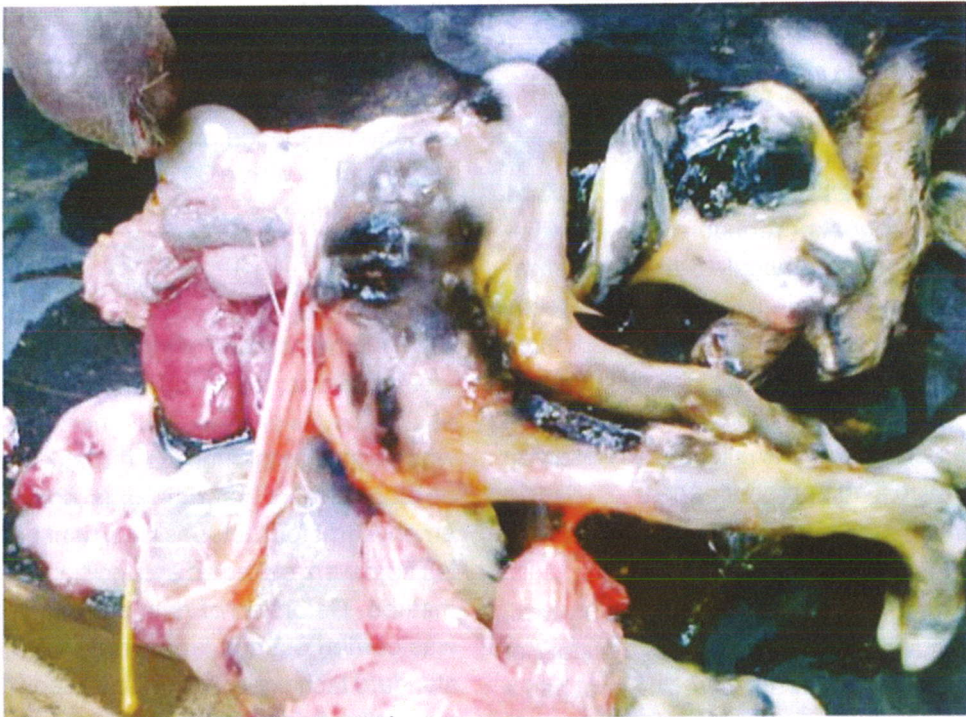


Fig. *Schistosoma reflexus* in a non descriptive doe