SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF HYDROAMNION IN A MURRAH BUFFALO

UMED SINGH MEHRA, RAVI DUTT*[1] AND SEEMA[2]

Government Veterinary Hospital Anwal, District Rohtak (Haryana)

Received : 07.02.2012 Accepted : 24.12.2012

ABSTRACT

This communication reports a case of hydroamnion accompanying with fetal anomaly of maxilla and mandible and knuckling of both forelimbs in a full term Murrah buffalo. The defective fetus was delivered successfully with slight mutation without any post-partum complication to the dam.

Keywords: Hydroamnion, Anomaly, Maxilla, Mandible, Knuckling, Buffalo

INTRODUCTION

A variety of pre-parturient conditions may interfere with normal physiological parturition. Hydroamnion is characterized by gradual enlargement or filling of the amniotic cavity associated with a genetically or congenitally defective fetus. The condition is seen most commonly in cattle, occasionally in sheep (Roberts, 1971) but may be found in buffalo (Sathya *et al.,* 2006; Honparkhe *et al.,* 2010). The present report deals with a typically defective fetus in a full term hydroamnios buffalo.

CASE HISTORY AND OBSERVATIONS

A Murrah buffalo in the fourth term with bilateral distension of abdomen and history of natural service 11 months before and sudden bilateral enlargement of abdomen since last 30 days was presented to Government Veterinary Hospital Anwal, (Dist. Rohtak, Haryana). Gynaeco-clinical examination revealed wrinkled vulvar lips, pale vaginal mucus membrane, constricted vaginal passage, absence of vaginal discharge and closed cervix. Per-rectal examination revealed only fluid filled uterus deep into the abdomen. The condition was diagnosed to be hydroamnion.

TREATMENT AND DISCUSSION

On the basis of history, signs and symptoms, the buffalo was treated with Inj. Normal Saline Solution 5 liters i/v, Pragma (Cloprostenol; Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd) 2 ml i/m, Dexona (Dexamethasone; Zydus Cadila) 10 ml i/m, Anistamin (Chlorpheneramine maleate; Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd) 10 ml i/m, Mifex (Calcium and Magnesium borogluconate; Novartis) 450 ml slow i/v, Tribivet (Vitamin B complex; Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd) 10 ml i/m and Epidosin (Valethamate bromide, TTK Health Care) 10 ml i/m. After 24 hours, per vaginum examination revealed complete dilatation of cervix. With the rupture of amniotic bag, large quantity of syrupy, viscid amniotic fluid oozed out. A live fetus was present in anterior longitudinal presentation, dorso-sacral position and forelimbs extended in birth canal with head resting on it. The live fetus was delivered successfully per vaginum with slight traction. The live fetus experienced dyspnea and difficulty in swallowing and died within 1 hour after its birth. The fetus had elongated and deformed maxilla and mandible giving appearance like the "trunk of elephant's calf". The forelimbs had knuckling and the upper and lower jaws were deformed. (Fig.). This condition is different from prognathism and brachygnathism. Prognathism refers to abnormal elongation of mandibles (Maxie, 2007) where as brachygnathism refers to a condition in which mandible is shorter than maxilla (Kahn, 2010).

*Corresponding author: raviduttvets@yahoo.co.in, Mobile: 91:9416506409

[1]Ph.D Scholar, Deptt. of Vety. Gynaecology and Obstetrics, LLRUVAS, Hisar (Haryana) 125004

[2]Vety. Surgeon, G.V.H. Ahlisadar (Fatehabad) Haryana 125050

Hydroamnion is seen commonly in cattle (Noakes *et al.,* 2009) and is always seen in association with specific fetal anomalies especially the facial defects (Dhaliwal *et al.,* 1992). In the defective fetus, swallowing was impaired leading to gradual increase in the amniotic fluid to 5-30 gallons compared to 1-2 gallons in normal cows (Roberts, 1971). Honparkhe *et al.,* (2010) reported hydroamnios in a buffalo associated with fetal monster having malformation of the head. In the present case of hydroamnion buffalo at full term accompanying with elongated and deformed jaws and knuckling of both forelimbs was successfully delivered without any post partum complication.

REFERENCES

Dhaliwal, G.S., Prabhakar, S., Singh, P. and Shama, R.D. (1992). Hydroamnion in association with Diprosopus fetus in crossbred cattle. *Indian Vet. Med. J.,* **16** : 220-222.

Honparkhe, M.,Ghuman, S.P.S. and Kumar, A. (2010). Prolonged gestation in a buffalo with hydroamnios associated with fetal monster: a case report. *Indian J. Anim. Reprod.,* **31**:89-90.

Kahn, C.M. (2010). Congenital and Inherited anomalies of digestive system. *In*: The Merck Veterinary Manual. 10th Edn. p 145.

Maxie, M.G. (2007). Jubbs, Kennedy and Palmer's Pathology of Domestic animals. 5th Edn. Saunders Elsevier. p 4.

Noakes, D. E., Parkinson, T.J. and England, G.C.W. (2009). Veterinary Reproduction and Obstetrics, 9th Edn. Saunders Elsevier. p 141.

Roberts, S.J. (1971). Veterinary Obstetrics and Genital diseases. 2nd Edn. CBS Publishers and Distributors. p 180.

Sathya, A., Mahajan, A. and Prabhakar, S. (2006). Dystocia in a buffalo due to fetal monster accompanying hydrops amnii. *Indian J. Anim. Reprod.,***27**:96-97.

Fig.: Fetus with deformed jaws and knuckling of both forelimbs