

Fetal Perocephalus and ascitis in a non descript doe – a case report

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ABSTRACT

A case of dystocia due to fetal perocephalus and ascitis in a doe was reported.

Key words: Foetal abnormality, Perocephalus, Doe

Monstrosities are far-from being rare among the domesticated animals and found most frequently in bovines. These monstrosities are associated with either infectious diseases or congenital defects (Arthur *et al.*, 1996) and may or may not influence birth. The present paper reports the fetal monster with ascitis and perocephalus in a non descript doe.

A full term pregnant, pluriparous, non descript doe aged about 3 years was brought to campus veterinary hospital with the history of dystocia and had been straining since last 12 hours. Examination per vaginam revealed that the fetus was in anterior longitudinal presentation. Both fore limbs extended in the birth canal and the head was wedged. The doe was administered 5ml of Epidosin intramuscularly and the birth canal was well lubricated with liquid paraffin. The fetus was delivered by forced judicious traction. On examination, it was identified that the monster had ascitis and the fetal head was broad and big in size (Megacephalus) and distorted in shape (Perocephalus - fig). The ascitis may have been due to defective lymphatics (Sloss and Dufty, 1980) which may lead to inefficient removal of peritoneal fluid (Jubb and Kennedy, 1970). The defect in the fetus could be attributed to congenital developmental defect.

Similar case of ascitis was also reported by Gandotra *et al.*, (2003). It is concluded that the dystocia due to moderate fetal ascitis and deformity could be delivered by judicious traction after sufficient lubrication of birth canal in goats.



Fig. Fetal Perocephalus and ascities monster

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