

Dystocia due to bulldog calf in a cross bred cowAJEET KUMAR¹, M. HONPARKHE², G. S. DHALIWAL³Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology & Obstetrics
Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Ludhiana**ABSTRACT**

Bulldog calf is a rare condition in bovines and develops due to autosomal recessive genes. The present communication puts on record, a case of dystocia due to bulldog calf in a cross-bred cow.

Key words : Bulldog calf, Dystocia, Cow

A cross bred cow (6th parity with complete gestation period) was presented to the veterinary clinic, GADVASU, Ludhiana with the history of straining since last 12 hrs. Local vet unsuccessfully tried to deliver the foetus. Epidural anaesthesia (Lignocaine 2%, 5ml) was given and birth canal was lubricated with carboxymethyl cellulose. Per vaginal examination revealed completely dilated cervix with fetus in posterior presentation, dorso sacral position and only left hind limb directed in the birth passage. Per-rectal examination revealed doughy distended uterus with fetal part palpable. Right hind limb was also brought into the birth canal. Traction was applied on both the hind limbs but delivery of fetus could not be achieved. Fetotomy of left hind limb and evisceration was done to reduce the fetal size. With mild traction and manipulation one dead male calf was taken out. The calf had bulldog appearance with overgrown mandible and protruded tongue (Fig. 1). The distance between the nostrils was very short. The shoulder was relatively wide and there was accumulation of large amount of subcutaneous fat at different sites, especially in the abdomen.

Following delivery, the cow was given Amoxyrum forte 3g (Glaxo Smithkline Pharma Ltd.) E care Se (Vet Care Pharma Ltd) 10 ml and Livodex (Vetnex) 10 ml intramuscularly for 4 days. Recovery was uneventful.

Bulldog calves may be confused with fetal anasarca in which there is accumulation of fluid in the subcutaneous tissues and body cavities (Arthur et al., 1989). However, in the present case there was no accumulation of fluid in the body cavities thereby ruling out the possibility of anasarca. Moreover, the distance between the nostrils was very short which is not found in the fetal anasarca. Hence, in the present case, was the calf causing dystocia, was categorized as bulldog calf with excessive accumulation of fat in the abdominal cavity.

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Fig 1: Bull dog calf

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