

Pseudopregnancy in a Gaddi goat

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ABSTRACT

A case of pseudopregnancy in Gaddi goat is reported.

Key words : Pseudopregnancy, Gaddi goat

Pseudopregnancy in goats is often referred to as 'cloud burst'. After what is approximately a normal gestation, the doe voids a large volume of cloudy fluid. The pre-existing abdominal distention disappears and the lactation begins, but the production is low. Subsequent fertility is normal (Smith, 1980). The present report places on record pseudopregnancy in a Gaddi goat.

A two year old Gaddi goat in second parity was presented in the College Clinics with history of mating around 157 days back. A gradual distention of abdomen was recorded during last 45 days of expected gestation. Engorgement of teats with milk was observed since last few days. Four days before the case was presented there was a considerable reduction in abdominal distention but there was no exhibition of straining or discharge of any form and the animal failed to proceed to second stage of labour. Animal had normal feed and water intake. The case was therefore examined for not proceeding to second stage of labour.

On clinical examination, slight abdominal distention was apparent. The teats were engorged with milk.

Transabdominal bellotment of animal did not reveal any fetal mass, this was later confirmed by lateral abdominal radiograph. Per-vaginal examination did not provide much space and the external-os of cervix could not be explored. On the basis of these findings, the goat was diagnosed to have been in a pseudopregnant state. No treatment was rendered. The owner was diagnosed to have been in a pseudopregnant state. No treatment was rendered. The owner was advised to milk the animal. Going by the history, vaginal discharge might have gone unnoticed as it was not reported to have been observed by the owner.

The etiology of this condition remains obscure and its sporadic occurrence has made scientific investigations difficult. Hormonal imbalances and early resorption of the fetus and membranes with continued fluid production have been proposed as possible causes (Smith, 1980).

REFERENCES

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