

**DYSTOCIA DUE TO PEROSOMUS HORRIDUS MONSTER FETUS IN A MARWARI GOAT
(*Capra hircus*) - A CASE REPORT**

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Perosomus horridus is a fetal monster, characterized by a lateral and downward multiple bending of spine from occiput to the sacrum. The vertebrae are definitely abnormal, shortened and ankylosed. The limb, neck and tail are ankylosed and deformed (Roberts, 1986). Such monsters have been occasionally reported in bovine and caprine (Arthur *et al.*, 2001; Balasubramanian *et al.*, 1995) and buffalo (Napolean *et al.*, 2008; Singh *et al.*, 2010; Jana and jana, 2010 and Solanki *et al.*, 2010). Three cases of curved vertebral spine associated with deformed limbs were observed in Muzzaffarnagari sheep (Singh and Purbey, 1984). Such monsters cause difficulty in their delivery due to the curved spine and often die during delivery or soon after their birth. The present report describes a Perosomus horridus monster that resulted in dystocia in a primiparous Marwari goat.

CASE HISTORY AND OBSERVATION

A primiparous goat (about 18 months) was presented to the emergency services of veterinary college hospital, Bikaner with complaint that the animal was full term pregnant and straining without any progress in fetal delivery. No manipulation or efforts were made to deliver the fetus. The goat was dull, depressed, anxious, straining and bleating frequently. Vaginal examination revealed about three finger dilatation of cervix. Gentle manipulations of cervix made it fully dilated. Further examination revealed fetus to be in breech presentation.



Photo 1: Perosomushorridus monster goat kid delivered manually

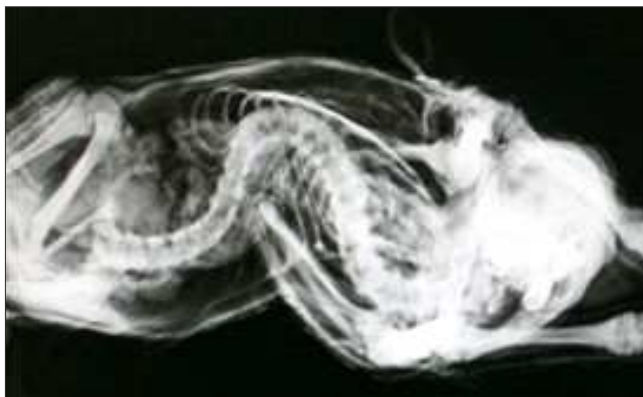


Photo 2 and 3: Dorso-ventral and Lateral radiograph of a Perosomushorridus goat monster kid showing congenital curvature of the spine

TREATMENT AND DISCUSSION

First of all correction of malposture was made by repulsion of fetus and extension of its hock joints. The deformed fetus was then delivered by sufficient lubrication and gentle traction over the hind limbs, the fetus died after few minutes of birth. Placenta didn't get separated. The animal was administered calcium borogluconate (Inj Calmex, Pfizer 30 ml IV), oxytocin (Zygon 15 IU IM), dexamethasone (Dexona, Cadila Pharma, 4 mg IM), and fluid replacement therapy. Parenteral and intrauterine antibiotics were also administered to combat any possible infection. Subsequent to fetal delivery the animal stopped straining and was in good condition. The animal recovered uneventfully. The delivered monster was female kid and confirmed the description of *Perosomus horridus* mentioned previously (Roberts, 1986). The vertebral column was kinked and ankylosed with ventrolateral multiple curvatures involving cervical, thoracic and lumbar vertebrae. The head was also kinked; fore limbs were ankylosed involving dorsal flexion of fetlock joint (Photo 1). Radiological examination (Photo 2 and 3) revealed multiple spine curvatures involving posterior one third of cervical, whole thoracic and lumbar vertebrae. Similar findings have been described previously for sheep (Singh and Purbey, 1984).

In the present case the fetus could be delivered by gentle manipulation due to good dilation of the birth canal and absence of previous handling as was reported previously (Balasubramanian *et al.*, 1995) however in the absence of proper dilation of the birth canal and previous handling cesarean section might be advocated.

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