

Dystocia due to globosus amorphous in marwari goat- A Case Report

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Abstract

A case of dystocia due to amorphous globosus monster kid in a goat and its successful vaginal delivery described in this report.

Key words: Dystocia; Goat; amorphous globosus.

Introduction

Monsters are abnormal fetuses that usually have altered appearance (Purohit et al., 2011). Monsters can result in dystocia in sheep and goats (Purohit, 2006). Globosus amorphous is an asymmetrical spherical mass covered in skin and without a functional heart that is attached to the placenta of a normal twin (Roberts, 1986; Hishinuma et al., 1987). Amorphous globosus monsters have been recorded in goats and delivered along with normal fetuses (Purohit et al., 2000; Anwar et al., 2009). This report describes an amorphous globosus monster delivered subsequent to delivery of one fetus.

History and clinical observations

A full term Marwari doe in its third gestation admitted to the Department of veterinary gynaecology and obstetrics, with a history of anorexia, full-term pregnancy and straining for 12 hrs without any progression. On clinical examination the goat was dull, with slightly congested mucous membranes and with a rectal temperature of 39.2°C. The vulvar lips were enlarged and edematous and there was a clear vaginal discharge. Per-vaginal examination revealed fully dilated cervix and a live fetus was palpated in an anterior–longitudinal, dorso-sacral position with bilateral shoulder flexion.

Case handling and discussion

The doe was properly restrained and perineal region was washed properly with 1% potassium permanganate solution. The genital tract of the doe was sufficiently lubricated. The bilateral shoulder flexion of the fetus was corrected and the fetus was delivered by gentle traction. A careful exploration of the Uterus revealed a roughly spherical mass covered with a thick membrane in the uterine horn. The mass was carefully removed through the birth canal, and was diagnosed as a globosus amorphous monster (Fig. a & b). The goat was administered 500 mL of Ringer lactate and 500 ml DNS intravenously. Oxytocin 10 IU was administered IM to hasten uterine involution and expulsion of placental debris. Ampicillin plus Dicloxacine (AC-Vet Forte-D, Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd) (10mg/kg IM) and Meloxicam (Melonex, Intas Pharmaceuticals) (0.2mg/kg SC) for 3 days. The animal had an uneventful recovery.



Fig 1 (a & b) Amorphous globosus monster delivered from a goat.

Amorphous globosus monsters reported previously revealed a round mass of skin with one (Anwar et al., 2009) or two limbs (Purohit et al., 2000) attached at one end of the round ball. In the present case the shape was irregular and the skin was thick. Three incompletely developed limbs were attached to this irregular mass. The etiology of such a monster is poorly known although chromosomal defects are probable reasons (Leipold and Dennis, 1986).

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