

## PER-VAGINAL DELIVERY OF A BULL DOG CALF MONSTER IN A MURRAH BUFFALO

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**ABSTRACT**

In present case report, a rare case of dystocia due to bull dog calf monster in Murrah buffalo and its successful per vaginal management is described.

**Keywords:** *Bubalus bubalis*, buffalo, bull dog, dystocia, monster, Murrah

**INTRODUCTION**

Congenital defects are caused by hereditary and environmental factors, or their interactions. The frequency of individual defects, or defects of each body system and total number of defects likely in a species vary among breeds, geographic areas, years and seasons and age of parents (Leipold *et al.*, 1972). The frequency of congenital defects in mammals is not known. Fetal anomalies and monstrosities are the most common causes of dystocia in bovines and various types have been reported in cows (Roberts, 1971; Singh *et al.*, 2012b), mare (Singh *et al.*, 2012a) and buffaloes (Singh *et al.*, 2013).

**CASE HISTORY AND OBSERVATIONS**

The first author under field conditions, was called for treatment of a pleuriparous dystocia affected Murrah buffalo at full term straining since 6 h, in second stage of parturition. The water bags had been ruptured 2 to 3 h before but animal was unable to deliver the fetus. Previous calvings of the animal were reported to be normal. Physically, animal was anorectic and exhausted due to severe straining. The animal was examined per-vaginally after epidural anaesthesia and proper lubrication. The fetus was in anterior longitudinal presentation and ventro-sacral position. Deformed fetal head was present in the birth canal without any progress and both the fore limbs appeared as stumpy and deformed. Fetal body was without hairs. Fetus was a bull dog monster.

**TREATMENT AND DISCUSSION**

Animal was stabilized with supportive therapy with fluid and antibiotic. Before handling the case, the animal was subjected to epidural anesthesia using 5 ml of 2% xylocaine hydrochloride and 500 ml of liquid paraffin was infused into the uterus. The fetus was turned to

dorso-sacral position through manual rotation. An obstetrical chain was applied on the fetal forelimbs and eye hook in one of the eye socket. By applying traction, a dead monster was delivered. The monster was characterized as bull dog calf (Figure 1). Symptomatic treatment was given to the animal including calcium boro-gluconate, Ceftriaxone (4 g), B-complex, Cloprostenol (500 µg) and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. Round and big head without global tissue in both the eye socket, large ear, short and stumpy legs, round distended abdomen, fluid filled prominent scrotum, hairless and pot bellied body without tail. On post mortem examination, the abdominal cavity revealed hepatomegaly, enlarged kidneys and rudimentary testicles.

## DISCUSSION

Such types of monsters are generally considered to be due to a simple, autosomal recessive defects with some modifiers (Roberts, 1971). Dystocia due to bull dog calf, though uncommon, have been reported in cows (Roberts, 1971; Singh *et al.*, 2012b) and buffaloes (Singh *et al.*, 2013). Present case was handled successfully through per vaginal delivery.

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Figure 1. Bull dog calf monster delivered per-vaginally.

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