Dystocia Due to an Anterior Duplication Twin Monster in Buffalo

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Abstract

In the present clinical article uncommon case of anterior duplication of fetus in buffalo was presented. Foetal anomalies and monstrosities are common cause of dystocia in bovines. A rare case of complete duplication of some internal organs and its management through foetotomy is presented here.

Keywords: Dystocia, Anterior duplication, Twin Monster.

1. Introduction

During fetal development chromosomal aberration causes varying degree of structural abnormalities/ anomalies/ deformities which may lead to dystocia, still birth or abortion (Leipold and Dennis, 1986; Noakes et al., 2009). Conjoined twin monster is an important fetal cause of dystocia in animals. Its occurrence is very rare and is about one in 100,000 in bovines, at birth (Arthur, 1956). Foetal anomalies and monstrosities are common cause of dystocia in bovines (Shukla et al., 2007). A rare case of complete duplication of some internal organs and it’s management through foetotomy is presented here.

2. Case History and Observation

A cross bred buffalo age about 7 years its 3rd gestation/parity at full term of gestation period was presented at the teaching veterinary clinical complex DUVASU, Mathura. The animal had labour pain since last night and water bag had ruptured 6 to 8 hour before. Per vaginal examination revealed complete dilation of cervix with foetus in anterior presentation, dorso sacral position and two forelimb in the birth canal. Further complete exploration revealed conjoined twin monster. Since, pervaginal delivery was not possible with forced traction; it was decided to perform fetotomy.

3. Treatment and Discussions

The vaginal and perineal region of the buffalo was washed with 2% potassium permagnate solution. As the birth canal was completely dry so around six liters of liquid paraffin was used to replaced the fetal fluids and for the lubrication of birth canal and fetus. After diagnosing the conjoined monster it was repelled back into the uterus for aligning the single head and two fore limb in to the birth canal. Then the foetotomy was performed around the trunk region (where it is joined with another foetus) of the presented fetus. In this way one head, two fore limb and trunk is removed. Again after complete lubrication of birth canal, the another half of the monster was brought in the birth canal by mutation. Then this extracted out with force traction.

The animal was clinically treated with inj. Intacef (5 gm i.m.), inj. Melonex 15 ml i.m., Avil 10 ml, i.m. DNS 6 lit i.v. and the intrauterine therapy with 4 Cleanex bolus. The treatment was continued for three days.

Fig 1: Showing female dicephhalous tetrabracious sacropagus tetrapus dicaudatus

The monster was a female conjoined twin with fusion at the posterior abdomen. It had two normal heads, two necks, two pairs of fore limbs, two pairs of hind limbs, two thoraxes, two trunks, attached posterior to the umbilical region at back, two tails, single anus and one horizontally placed vagina. During post mortem examination of the foetus, two heart, two
lung, one spleen, a pair of kidneys and single female genital organ were found within the monster calf. The monster calf was diagnosed as “female dicephhalous tetrabraceous sacropagus tetrapus dicaudatus”.

Monstrosities of various types have been recorded in cattle (Roberts, 1971) but reports in buffaloes are rare. Conjoined twins arise from a single ovum and are monozygotic. This paper reports a rare case of conjoined twin monster in a she buffalo. Incomplete or complete conjoin twin monster are uncommon but have been reported earlier in cattle (Kumar et al., 2014) and in buffaloes (Ravikumar et al., 2012).

4. Conclusion
A rare case of conjoin twin monster in buffalo with doubling of external body parts and lack of duplication of some internal organ is presented.

References