

Short Communication

DYSTOCIA DUE TO *PEROSOMUS HORRIDUS* MONSTER IN A SAHIWAL COW - A CASE REPORT

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ABSTRACT: The present case study reports dystocia due to *Perosomus horridus* monster in a Sahiwal cow and its successful management through per-vaginal delivery.

Key words: Cow, Dystocia, Monster, *Perosomus horridus*, Sahiwal.

Perosomus horridus is a fetal monster, characterized by a lateral and downward multiple bending of spine from occiput to the sacrum giving “S” shape. It is a congenital anomaly of unknown origin reported rarely in bovine and caprine (Noakes *et al.* 2001). Scanning of available literature, reveals only few reports of *Perosomus horridus* foetal monstrosity resulting in dystocia in cows. The present report describes a case of *Perosomus horridus* foetal monstrosity relieved by per-vaginal delivery in a Sahiwal cow.

Case details

A four years old primiparous Sahiwal cow (E-6-1205 dated 29.06.2018) suffering from dystocia was brought to Veterinary Clinical Complex of the university. The parturition process commenced about 8 hours back and case was handled at field level by a local Veterinarian with the failure to deliver the foetus. Per-vaginal examination after epidural anaesthesia with 6 ml of 2% Lignocaine hydrochloride and proper lubrication with liquid paraffin revealed fully dilated cervix, rupture of both the water bags and dead foetus in the posterior longitudinal presentation. Further per-vaginum examination witnessed two limbs extended through vulva. There was no difference in the appearance of limbs which was confirmed as one fore limb and second as hind limb. The traction on one forelimb and one hind limb at field level apprehended to be the cause failure to relieve the dystocia.

Since, one of the forelimbs was creating obstacle in the birth passage, it was amputated at the level of knee

and the stump was repelled back genially deep in to the uterine cavity. Then the hip flexion of second hind limb was corrected manually and traction was applied on both the hind limbs alternatively by using obstetrical chains. As a result dead fetus was delivered per-vaginally. The gross examination of the foetus revealed that both the fore and hind limbs appeared longer with marked ankylosis of joints and there was no remarkable difference in appearance between forelimbs and hind limbs. The vertebral column of the foetus had “S” shaped curvature (Fig. 1) suggestive of *Perosomus horridus* monster.

The post-operative treatment included Inj. Oxytocin 50 I.U. in 500 ml NSS I.V. once, Inj. Calcium-borogluconate 450 ml slow I.V. (Mifex[®]) once, Inj. Cefoperazone + sulbactam - 4.5 gm I.M for 5 days, Inj. Avil 10ml I.M. once daily for 5 days, Inj. Flunixin meglumine 1000 mg I.V. for 5 days and Inj. Intalylte -



Fig. 1. *Perosomus horridus* monster delivered per-vaginally by a Sahiwal cow.

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3 liters I.V. daily for 3 days. Balasubramanian *et al.* (1995) in goat and Napoleon *et al.* (2008) in buffaloes had reported per vaginal delivery of *Perosomus horridus* fetal monsters. Contrarily, Sathiamurthy *et al.* (2010) reported delivery of *Perosomus horridus* fetal monsters through caesarean section in a cow.

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