

DYSTOCIA DUE TO *PEROSOMUS HORRIDUS* IN A DOE: RARE FETAL MONSTER

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Abstract: A rare case of *Perosomus horridus* in a nondescript doe, which was delivered per vaginum by mutation operation is reported.

Keywords: Dystocia, Doe, *Perosomus horridus*, Monster, Double S-shaped curvature.

INTRODUCTION

Perosomus horridus is a bovine fetal monster with general ankylosis and muscle contractures, characterized on external examination by a short spine due to marked double S-shaped lateral twisting of the vertebrae (Roberts, 2004). It is a congenital anomaly of unknown origin reported rarely in bovine and caprine (Noakes *et al.* 2009). There are very few reported cases of *Perosomus horridus* in doe. The present report describes a rare case of *Perosomus horridus* foetal monstrosity delivered per-vaginally in a non-descript doe.

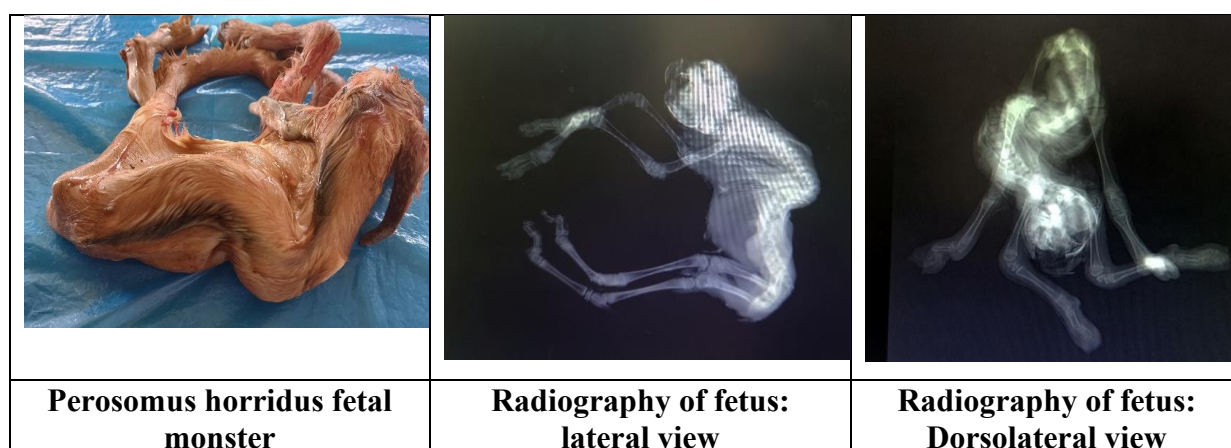
CASE HISTORY AND CLINICAL OBSERVATION

A two-year old non-descript was presented to Obstetrical Unit of Veterinary Clinical Complex, VCRI, Salem with the history of straining since that morning and attended by local veterinarian and failed to deliver the fetus. The general clinical parameters were normal. Per vaginal examination revealed the cervix is fully relaxed and the fetus was in anterior longitudinal presentation, dorso-sacral position with all four limbs extended in the birth canal and right lateral head deviation. On detailed obstetrical examination revealed that there were changes in the contour of vertebral column. It was decided to proceed with mutational operations to deliver the fetus.

TREATMENT AND DISCUSSION

The animal was restrained in lateral recumbency on an elevated platform. Epidural anaesthesia was given using 2% lignocaine. The vaginal passage was lubricated using liquid

paraffin. Head deviation was corrected. Since the birth passage was very narrow, both the hind limbs were repelled back into the uterus and the hip flexion was corrected. On further examination, the fetus was with abnormally lateral scoliosis of spine which made clear that the dystocia was due to fetal monstrosity. Traction point was made on the inner canthus of left eye orbit using obstetrical hook for goats. By forced extraction a dead fetus was delivered per-vaginally. There was no apparent damage to genital passage and placed two boli of leurea (Urea) as intrauterine. The doe was parentally administered with Inj. Ceftriaxone (100 mg, i.v), Inj. meloxicam (1 ml, i.m), Inj. Pheneramine maleate (1.5 ml, i.m), Inj. Oxytocin (10 IU, i.m) and tetanus toxoid (0.5 ml, i.m). The doe had uneventful recovery. On gross examination of the fetus revealed the vertebral column had “S” shaped curvature. Both the fore and hind limbs were longer than usual with marked ankylosis of the joints suggestive of *Perosomus horridus* monster (Figure 1). On radiography, the lateral ‘S’ shaped deviation of the spine and ankylosed joints of limbs were evident (Figure 2).



Perosomus horridus is a monster foetus with generalized ankylosis and contracture of muscles which is characterized externally by a short spine due to marked double S-shaped lateral twisting or curvature of the vertebral column (Roberts, 2004). *Perosomus horridus* is formed due to simple autosomal recessive gene. The affected monster fetus is usually carried to term. Such a fully developed monster usually results in dystocia (Sharma *et al.*, 2001). *Perosomus horridus* foetal monster leads to dystocia due to malalignment of extremities. Manokaran *et al.* (2016) reported *Perosomus horridus* in ewe. Per vaginal delivery of *Perosomus horridus* fetal monsters have been reported in buffalo (Napoleon *et al.*, 2008 and Sarath *et al.*, 2022).

CONCLUSION

A rare case of *Perosomus horridus* in a doe, which was delivered successfully per vaginum by mutation operation.

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