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Dystocia due to schistosoma reflexus fetus with hydrocephalus in a cross bred jersey cow: A case report

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Abstract

Hydrocephalus is an accumulation to excessive fluid in Dura meter or ventricle of the brain and schistosoma reflexus is the monster fetus with evisceration of the abdominal visera and showing skeletal deformities. The article discuss about the successful handling of the dystocia by obstetric manoeuvres. The presented animal was a full term pregnant cross bred jersey cow. The veterinarian and crew approached the animal with a complaint of recurrent straining with ruptured sac.

Keywords: Bovine, Dystocia, *Schistosoma reflexus*, *Hydrocephalus*, obstrectic manoeuvres

1. Introduction

Schistosoma reflexus fetus with hydrocephalus is a rare fetal anomalie, causes dystocia which is very hard to relieve by obstrectic manoeuvres. Most of these cases are surgically handled. Every monsterus fetus cases are presented differently and handled differently. *Schistosoma reflexus* is commonly seen in cattle, but rare cases may be observed in sheep, goats and swine. There will be marked ventral curvature of the spine so the occiput of the head lies near the sacrum. In most of the cases the body and the chest wall are bent laterally and the thoracic and abdominal visera are exposed. Limbs are usually ankylosed and rigid. In the case of *hydrocephalus*, there will be swelling of the cranium due to an accumulation of fluid which may be in the ventricular system or between the brain and the diameter. Either internal or external and CSF collects causing pressure atrophy of cerebral tissues. A pluriparus four year old cross bred jersey cow presented with the complaint of delayed parturition with constant straining was diagnosed as dystocia due to *schistosoma reflexus with hydrocephalus* and was subjected to obstrectic manoeuvres.

2. Materials and Methods

A four year old pluriparus cross bred jersey full term pregnant cow was examined with complaint of difficult for parturition, with constant straining. Per vaginal examination showed the presence of posteriorly presented fetus with normal sized hind limb and short fore limb. The eviscerated liver, mesentery and abdominal viscera's are attached adjacent to the hind limb. On further examination on per vagina hydrocephalic head could be observed. The case was tentatively diagnosed as dystocia due to *schistosoma reflexus* foetus with *hydrocephalus*.

3. Treatment

The condition was diagnosed as dystocia due to *schistosoma reflexus* with *hydrocephalus*, mutation operations (Obstrectic Manoeuvres) are decided to perform as a prime procedure. As the first approach, the hind limb was grasped and a limb snare was kept above the fetlock. Extensions and adjustments are resorted due to the eviscerated content and hydrocephalic head. After the snare was kept, with proper lubrication and with maintaining the proper physiological arch traction was applied. After these mutation operations the fetus is successfully relieved. The relieved fetus is seemed to be fetal monstrosity and the animal was treated with anti-inflammatory and fluids. The animal was reported to have recovered eventually.

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Fig 1: Schistosoma Reflexus Fetus with Hydrocephalus



Fig 2: Eviscerated Viscera

4. Result and Discussion

Based on the per vaginal examination the condition was diagnosed as dystocia due to *schistosoms reflexus* with hydrocephalus. The condition was treated with proper mutation operations. The *schistosoma reflexus* is a foetal anomaly in which there will be eviscerated visera and other skeletal anomaly could observed and hydrocephalus is the accumulation of excessive fluid in the diameter or ventricle. The above presented case is the combination of both the mentioned fetal anomalies. These monstrosity is common in cattle and buffalo and can be corrected by obstetrical mutation, fetology or caesarean section. In most of these cases mutation operations are noticed to be failed and surgical approach is seemed to be successful.

5. Conclusion

The above literature reports about the successful correction of dystocia due to *schistosoma reflexus* foetus with hydrocephalus in a four year old pluriparous cross bred jersey cow.

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