DYSTOCIA DUE TO LIPOMATOUS BULL DOG CALF WITH ASCITES IN A BUFFALO: A CASE REPORT

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A pleuriparous eight year buffalo was presented with a history of dystokia to State Institute of Animal Health, Tanuku. The ascitic male dead fetus was successfully removed after incision of fetal abdomen with embyotomy knife. The calf was diagnosed as lipomatous bull dog calf with ascites in a buffalo.

Keywords: Buffalo, Dystokia, Lipoma

INTRODUCTION

Fetal tumours also induces dystokia or caesarian (Mukherjee and Shivaji, 1983). The bulldog (achondroplasia) has a compressed skull, a nose divided by furrows and shortened upper jaw, giving a bulldog facial appearance (Noakes et al., 2009). Portal hypertension raises capillary hydrostatic pressure and is associated with accumulation of transduate in fetal peritoneal cavity (Mohri et al., 2007). Congenital lipomas in calves localize mostly either abdominally or subcutaneously. This paper reports a rare case of lipomatous bull dog calf with ascites in a buffalo.

CASE HISTORY

A pleuriparous eight year third parity buffalo was presented to State Institute of Animal Health, Tanuku at 8.00 PM with a history of labor since 8 hours. This case was attempted by local practioner but could not succeed. Rectal temperature and respiratory rate were normal. But animal was dull in condition. The animal was treated with intravenous fluid therapy of 2 liters of Intalyte along with 10 ml of neurobion. Per vaginal examination revealed a dead fetus with the posterior limbs protruding out. Epidural anesthesia was induced with 2% lignacaine HCL. After through lubrication the limbs were pushed inside and fetus was examined. Dead fetus with abnormal enlargement of abdominal cavity was noticed. Abdominal wall of fetus was incised with embyotomy knife. About two liters of abdominal fluid was drained out. Dead fetus was tracted out with great force (Figure 1). The dam was treated with Intaceph 4 gm, melonex @0.5 mg/kg body weight for five days. Fluid therapy of Intalyte 2 liters was given for three days. The animal recovered uneventfully.

On external examination the monster had bulging of eyes, compressed skull and round distented abdomen which was characterized as

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bull dog calf. On postmortem examination the abdominal cavity was entirely filled with whitish mass (Figure 2). Both the kidneys were enlarged and covered with whitish-yellow mass (Figure 3). Entire internal organs in the abdomen were covered with adipose tissue. Entire intestines and liver were also covered with whitish masses (Figures 4 and 5). Whitish masses was sent for histopathological examination and confirmed as lipoma.

**Figure 1: Tracted out Fetus (Lipomatous Mass Coming out of Incision)**

**Figure 2: Lipomatus Mass in the Abdominal Cavity**

**Figure 3: Kidneys Covered with Whitish Mass**

**Figure 4: Whitish Mass Covering the Liver**

**Figure 5: Lipomatous Mass Around the Intestines**
DISCUSSION

Management of bovine dystokia with fetal ascites warranty evacuation of accumulated fluid. (Honparkhe et al., 2003). Sometimes the long pedunculated lipomas that may be found in the abdomen may antwive around the intestines causing strangulation (Ganti A sastry, 2006). In this case entire internal organs were covered with whitish lipomatous masses. Bulldog calf is generally considered to be due to a simple, autosomal recessive defects with some modifiers. Teratological development of ovum may result in the death or malformations of the antenatal individual, resulting in dystocia (Roberts, 1971). Similar case of lipomatous bull dog calf monster was reported by Gyan singh et al. (2012).

REFERENCES


