

Schistosomus Reflexus in a Goat – A Case Report

Brijesh Kumar¹, Dushyant Yadav^{2*}, Vandana³ and Atul Saxena⁴

¹ Scientist, ICAR RC for NEH Region, Sikkim Centre, Gangtok, Sikkim-737 102

² Ph.D scholars, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Bareilly-243122, India

³ Veterinary officer Nanital Dist. U.K

⁴ Professor and Head, Department of ARGO, DUVASU Mathura, India

*Corresponding author: drdushyantadav52@gmail.com

Abstract

A rare case of dystocia due to schistosomus reflexus in a goat and its successful management.

Keywords: Schistosomus reflexus (SR), Dystocia, Goat

Schistosomus reflexus (SR) is a fatal and rare congenital disorder in goat (Roberts, 1971) and is considered to be a severe form of an abdominal hernia associated with skeletal defects (Dennis and Meyer, 1965). The present report is a case of schistosomus reflexus and delivered through manual traction.

Case History and Observation

A full term pregnant, pluriparous, non- descript doe aged about 3 years was attended at the door step of a farmer of Ghazipur District, Uttar Pradesh, with the history of straining since last 4 hours, yielding no result. Obstetrical examination revealed all limbs and head lying in birth canal. The viability of fetus was confirmed by positive suckling reflex.

Treatment and Discussion

The animal was restrained in lateral recumbency following epidural anesthesia with 1.5ml of 2% lignocaine between sacro-coccygeal joint, the female fetus was extracted by forced traction on forelimb and on inner canthus of eye with small animal eye hook. Finally dead fetus was taken out and mother recovered

uneventfully with parenteral and intrauterine antibiotic along with supportive therapy. The monster weighed approximately 2 kg with grossly normal head with acute angulations of the vertebral column such that hind quarter lied close to the head. The diaphragm was intact and thoracic organs remained inside the thoracic cavity. The abdominal wall was not fully developed and all abdominal viscera remained outside under the cover of thin membrane (Fig. 1). The pelvis was deformed severely.

These observations are in consonance with the earlier findings of in a goat (Kalita *et al.*, 2004). Scanning through the literatures revealed higher percent of reporting schistosomus reflexus in cattle and buffalo (Padma *et al.*, 1993; Srivastava *et al.*, 1998). Similarly most literatures concerning schistosomus reflexus in goats revealed extremities presentation (Balaswamy and Narasimhaswamy, 1997; Kalita *et al.*, 2004). Hence it assumes to be common in goats compared to the visceral presentation.

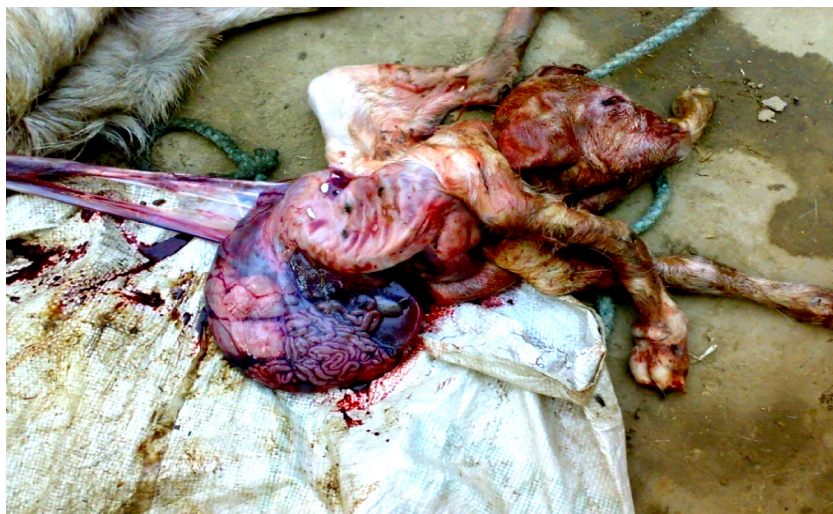


Fig. 1: Schistosomus Reflexus connected with umbilical cord of dam

References

- Balaswamy. K. and Narasimha Rao. A.V. 1997. Schistosomus reflexus in a kid-case report. *Indian J. Anim. Reprod.* **18(2)**: 165.
- Dennis, S.M. and Meyer, E.P. 1965. Schistosomus reflexus in sheep. *Vet. Rec.*, **77**: 1386.
- Kalita, D., Bhuyan. D., Mukit. A. and Islam. D. 2004. Dystocia due to schistosomus reflexus in a goat. *Indian J. Anim. Reprod.*, **61(1)**: 76-77.
- Padma Rao, V., Ramchandraiah, K., Mohan Reddy, A.R., Venkata Subbiah, D. and Chandrashekhar, B. 1993. Schistosomus reflexus in a monocephalus Tripus Dibrachius calf. *Indian Vet. J.*, **70**:1083.

Roberts, S.J. 1971. In: Veterinary Obstetrics and genital Disease, 2nd Edit. C.B.S. Publisher and distributors, Delhi, pp. 284-285.

Srivastava, K.K., Sharma, A.K., Ahlawat, S.P.S. and Maithy, S.K. 1998. Schistosomus reflexus with Perosomus Elumbis in Holstein Freisian Cow. *Indian J. Anim. Reprod.*, **19(1)**: 75.