

Case Report

Dystocia due to Twin Fetus in Bovine: A case report

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ABSTRACT

A nondescript cattle was reported to dystocia with twin foetus that cause the impaction of maternal pelvis, after lubrication and obstetrical procedure per vaginal both fetus was expelled live with no complication.

Keywords: Twins, cattle, Dystocia

Twin or multiple pregnancies are the presence of two or more embryos in a single gestation period. Cattle are uniparous animal and generally have one calf per pregnancy. However, little is known about twin pregnancies in this species. Twin or multiple births are most common in sheep and goats (60 to 70%), but are occur less frequent in uniparous species like as cattle (3.5%), and mare (0.5- 1.05%) (Hafeez, 2008). Dizygotic are the most common type of twin, may be of the same or different sex and are more than two-thirds of live twin births (Josson, 2009). Dizygotic twinning is caused by the fertilisation of two eggs by two different sperms. The present case report deals with a rare case of dystocia due to twinning in nondescript cattle.

CASE HISTORY

A nondescript cow of 4th parity at full term pregnancy was observed at local farmer house of Lunkarnshar, Rajasthan. The general condition of animal was good. Rectal temperature and pulse rate was also in normal range. There was engorgement of the udder and relaxation of the sacro-sciatic ligament. It was reported that animal showed signs of parturition since 12 hrs and the allantochorionic sac had ruptured 1 hrs before.

On per vaginal examination revealed dilated birth

canal, with two live fetuses in which one fetus was in anterior presentation with dorsal position and nape posture and second one in posterior presentation with dorsal position was slight back to first. Due to the simultaneous engagement of two live twins and maldisposition, the case was identified as dystocia.

TREATMENT AND DISCUSSION

First, 3 Ltr. of DNS 5 % was given intravenous to maintain the general energy level. Then the cattle were restrained in sternal recumbency. After proper judging the fetus status, the birth canal was lubricated with the Liquid paraffin and then fetus which was in anterior presentation attempted first, nape posture was corrected and traction rope was applied on both forelimb and head. Then second fetus which was in posterior presentation force applied to traction over both extended hind limbs as there is no postural defect expelled after 5 minutes. Both female fetuses was delivered live and normal (Fig. 1).

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The cattle was treated with intravenous administration DNS 5% (4 ltr), RL (500 ml) and Calcium borogluconate 450 ml (250 ml slow I.V. and 150 ml S.C.) was given only once on first day. With parenteral administration of antibiotics inj. Intacef tazo (Ceftriaxone + Tazobactam 4.5 gm) I/M to prevent secondary bacterial infection and Antistamin (clorpherinamine maleate 15 ml) I/M for 3 consecutive days .

In the twin foetus dystocia it is required to know which the limb, head and tail is adjacent to which foetus (Noakes, 2001). It was also demonstrated in clinical practice, that calving time stillbirth events dramatically increase due to twinning (Szelényi, 2019), therefore careful management in the calving barn is also part of the defense on one hand, with early diagnosis of twin pregnancy and on the other hand to support the newborn animals. Dizygotic are the most common type of twin, may be of the same or different sex. These twins were assumed to be dizygotic (Johanson *et al.* 2001). This type of twinning arises due to fertilization of two ova by two separate sperms.



Fig. 1: Cattle with twin female calf

There are positive and negative aspects of twin pregnancy to be studied and the advantages and disadvantages vary according to the production system. Negative aspects include a lower birth weight, higher calf mortality, an increased incidence of dystocia and stillbirth, more frequent calf abandonment, higher rates of placenta retention, longer open days, and incidence of freemartin heifers (Kirkpatrick, 2002).

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