

## **Dystocia due to lateral deviation of head and neck in an Andaman local buffalo – A Case Report**

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### **Abstract**

This communication reports a case of dystocia in a pluriparous Andaman local buffalo (ALB) due to lateral deviation of head and neck. A successful correction of dystocia due to lateral deviation of head and neck and delivery of ALB male calf through vulvo vagina is recorded. It was successfully handled without any post operative complications.

**Keywords:** *Andaman local buffalo, dystocia, male calf, lateral deviation of head and neck*

### **Introduction**

ANI have non-descriptive breed of Andaman local buffaloes which are distributed in Andaman Islands and few numbers are in Campbell Bay and Nicobar groups of Islands and are an admixture of different Indian buffalo breeds. It is well adapted to tropical humid island ecosystem. Its population is declining rapidly due to the unavailability of proper breeding and feeding strategy. Farmers with poor resources prefer the multipurpose ALB, and thus it plays an important role in farmers' economic life. Buffalo is the species in which the incidence of dystocia appears to be common with maternal cause accounting highest than in cattle (Nanda *et al.*, 2003). However, the incidence of dystocia is considered to be higher in river than in swamp buffalo (Purohit *et al.*, 2011). Maternal dystocia is common compared to fetal dystocia (Nanda *et al.*, 2003), but higher number of dystocia of fetal origin were also reported (Srinivas *et al.*, 2007). Studies have also shown that cranial presentation malpresentation are common in buffalo dystocia (80-85%) (Srinivas *et al.*, 2007). Carpal, shoulder flexion and lateral head and neck deviations are the most common forms of maldispositions in cranial presentations of the fetus resulting in dystocia in cattle and buffalo (Sane *et al.*, 1994). Most of the abnormal presentations, positions and postures described for cattle are seen in the riverine buffalo. Thus the present paper puts on the record of successful correction of dystocia due to lateral deviation of head and neck in ALB.

### **Case History and Clinical Observations**

A 6-year-old pluriparous ALB was suffered with consistent non-productive straining for the past 10 hours after the expulsion of the first water bag in livestock farm complex, ICAR-CIARI, Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Dam condition was stable having normal rectal temperature and respiration rate. Clinical examination revealed dead fetus with the fore limbs of the calf was presented in the birth canal and the hooves were slightly protruding from the vulva. Obstetrical examination revealed fetus in anterior longitudinal presentation and dorso-sacral position in fully dilated birth canal. The head was totally unapproachable per-vaginum. A slight repulsion revealed a severely deviated head and neck in the left lateral side. The case was diagnosed as fetal dystocia due to severe left lateral deviation of head and neck on the basis of per vaginal examination.

### **Treatments and Discussion**

Following low epidural anaesthesia (5 ml; 2% Lignocaine hydrochloride), animal was restrained in standing position. Birth canal was lubricated with ample quantity of carboxy methyl cellulose gel. After properly lubricating the birth canal with obstetrical gel, the muzzle of the calf was firmly grasped and brought round through an arc until the nose came in line with the birth canal. Then both the forelimbs were extended towards the vulva. With traction on the fetal head and the limbs simultaneously in a ventral direction, a dead male fetus was delivered. With little traction apparently normal foetus was delivered

(Arthur *et al.*, 1996). The buffalo was treated with 3 furea bolus inside the uterus with parental injection of amoxicillin cloxacillin 1500 mg and meloxicam 200mg for 5 days.

A successful correction of dystocia due to lateral deviation of head and neck and delivery of buffalo male calf through vulvo vagina is recorded

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