

*Case Report*

## **DYSTOCIA DUE TO MONOCEPHALUS THORACOPHAGUS CONJOINED TWIN MONSTER IN A NON-DESCRIPT GOAT**

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**Abstract:** A non descriptive 31/2 years old, female goat, kidded once and full term pregnant brought to the teaching veterinary clinical complex with the history of normal delivery of one dead fetus without anomalies and again straining for delivery of second fetus. On vaginal examination foetal head was in the vaginal passage with one limb extended. But, at the time of relieving dystocia, another two forelimbs were found palpable in the birth canal which were also corrected per vaginally, and astonishingly observed that, it was a monocephalus thoracophagus conjoined twin co-twinning with the normal developed kid. Dead anomaly foetus was then removed per vaginally by repulsion and correction of the flexed forelimbs. Therapeutic management was done parentally for five days. The doe showed uneventful recovery.

**Keywords:** Goat, Dystocia, Kid, Monocephalus thoracophagus, Conjoined twin, Monster.

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

Embryonic duplications are malformations due to abnormal duplication of the germinal area giving rise to foetuses whose body structure are partially but not completely duplicated (Roberts, 1986). Congenital defects are structural and functional abnormalities present at birth because of developmental disturbances. These abnormalities may interfere with development of an organ, parts of a system or the entire system (Noden and De Lahunta, 1985). Conjoined twins are monozygotic twins imperfectly formed and are classified as free or attached symmetrical, or free or attached asymmetrical (Potter, 1961). Conjoined twins are more common in cattle than in other domestic animals and usually affect the anterior part of the body (Arthur, 1956). In this paper we report a case of successful per-vaginal delivery of foetal dystocia due to monocephalus thoracophagus conjoined twin co-twinning with the normal developed kid in a goat.

## II. HISTORY & CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS

Female goat with full term pregnant was referred to the obstetrics ward, veterinary clinical complex, veterinary college and research institute, Orathanadu with the history of normal delivery of one dead fetus without anomalies and again straining for delivery of second fetus. However there was no progress in the parturition. On clinical examination the animal was found to be normal with rectal temperature of 102.0°F. On vaginal examination foetal head was in the vaginal passage with one limb extended. Previous history of kidding was normal with the delivery of normal kid. Goat owner did not know the information about the teratogenic agent's exposure of the doe.

## III. TREATMENT

On per vaginal examination, foetus was found in anterior presentation, dorsosacral position with flexed forelimbs. The animal was given caudal epidural anaesthesia, using 2 ml of Lignocaine hydrochloride (2%) for the prevention of pain and flexion of two forelimbs were corrected by manipulation technique. But, at the time of relieving dystocia, another two forelimbs were found palpable in the birth canal which were also corrected per vaginally and unpredictably observed that, it was a monocephalus thoracophagus conjoined twin co-twinning with the normal developed kid. Repulsion was attempted to create space in the uterus followed by correction of the flexed forelimbs and by placing eye hook on the inner canthus and dead anomaly foetus removed per vaginally by forced traction. On external examination of a dead female kid, there was a single head, four ears, double thorax and eight limbs (four forelimbs and four hind limbs). The thoraxes were fused, but there were two sternums and two sets of ribs. On internal examination thorax contain a two hearts. The abdomen contained a two stomach and two sets of spleen, intestines and kidneys.

Therapeutic management was done parentally with DNS 150 ml Intravenously, Enrofloxacin (4 mg/Kg b.wt), Meloxicam (0.5 mg/Kg b.wt) and Chlorpheniramine maleate (0.5 mg/Kg b.wt), Oxytocin 10 IU Intramuscularly and two number of intrauterine Uromet boluses were placed in the uterus. The doe showed uneventful recovery after five days of treatment.

## IV. DISCUSSION

Conjoined twins arise from a single ovum and are monozygotic they occurred about once in 100,000 bovine births. They are most common in cattle but are seen rarely in sheep, pigs and cats and are exceedingly rare in horses. Thoracophagus twins are joined at or near the sternal region, the internal organs are usually duplicated and the components are face to face (Roberts, 1986). The present case also had fusion on the thorax. Monocephalus thoracopagus

is a kind of attached symmetrical twin in which two nearly complete individuals joined front-to-front in the thoracic region with a single head, fused chests with one or two shared hearts and two lower bodies (Spencer, 1992). Similarly we recorded a fused two female individual fused at the chest region with two hearts, four fore limbs, four hind limbs and four ears. Initially the fetal reflex was positive however it was sacrificed at the time of mutation operation. It has been reported occasionally in the goat (Shojaei et al, 2012). Akabane virus was ruled out as a potential infectious cause (Zoe B. Spiers, 2010). The doe and dead kid was not examined for infectious microbes known to bring about congenital anomalies. In the present case the mother had delivered single normal kid in previous kidding. It belonged to a small herd composed of six belonged to a farmer, reared by grazing on field along with other farmers goat population.

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**Figure 1: Monocephalus Thoracophagus Conjoined twin monster kid with doe**



**Figure 2: Monocephalus Thoracophagus Conjoined twin monster kid**