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Dystocia Due to a Dicephalus Parapus Twins in Primiparous West African Dwarf Goat - A Case Report

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Abstract: *Dystocia arising due to cojoined twins are rare in West African Dwarf goats. It has been reported that the preponderance of cojoin twins is one in 100,000 births. The aim of this article is to describe a case of dystocia sequelae of cojoined twins and subsequent surgical management. A Dystocia case due to Dicephalus parapagus conjoined twins in primiparous West African Dwarf goat was presented in this case report by a call from a farmer of prolong labour. Upon arrival Efforts to carry out manipulatory delivery failed and ceaserian section was carried out. A paired Dicephalus Parapus Twins was was delivered after the interminable distocia through ceaserian section alive but died one hour after operation. The doe was given Penstrep and fully recovered on post surgical day 12.*

Keywords: *Dystocia, conjoined twins, goat, ceaseran section*

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Cojoined twins are formed as a result of incomplete separation of a single ovum during relatively later phase of embryonic development (Dennis. 1975). Numerous congenital anomalies have been reported in goats and Dystocia is the most common sequelae of cojoin twins (Gyang. 1992) Dystocia arising due to cojoined twins are rare in West African Dwarf goats (Chandrahasan *et al.*,2003). It has been reported that the preponderance of cojoin twins is one in 100,000 births (Buhari *et al.,* 2008). The aim of this article is to describe a case of dystocia sequelae of cojoined twins and subsequent surgical management. Cojoined twins are of great importance to Researchers and the General public (Prasand *et al.,* 2016) because environmental pollution among many other factors have been incriminated as some of the causes of this form of congenital anomalies (Phogat *et al*., 1992). This present report is the case of dystocia due to cojoined Dicephalus parapagus twins in West African Dwarf Doe and Surgical Management.

2.0 MATERIALS AND METHODS

A primiparous blackish white spotted West African Goat aged about 9-Months with a history of advance pregnancy was presented recumbent to Benue State veterinary Epidemiology Clinic. With Chief Complaint of persistent straining for over 12 hours while water bag jwas reportedly ruptured about 7 hours. Clinical Examination revealed that the birth canal was completely dilated with one fore limb and the head of one of the twins in the vulva and cervix respectively in anterior- posterior presentation and further examination revealed that an extra

head was attached to the sighted fetus palpable at the pelvic brim in the uterus deviating laterally. It was diagnosed to be cojoined twins causing the dystocia and it was decided to be corrected through invasive surgical procedure.

3.0 SURGICAL MANAGEMENT

The goat was prepared for emergency surgery by shaving and observing aseptic protocols. Prior to ceaseran section the animal was anaesthesied locally with 5 millilitres of 2% lignocaine hydrocodone through subcutaneous infiltration on the mild abdominal region in an inverted 'L' and proposed incision line, then it was premedicated with xylazine. After which it was restraint in a dorsal recumbent position and a ceaseran section was done through mid-abdominal incision and the pair cojoined twins were delivered. According to the literature available for cojoined twin's identification. It was identified to be Dicephalic parapagus cojoined twins (figure 1). Multiple Uterine ruptures were observed on the body of the Uterus during the procedure and were meticulously sutured back and peritoneal lavage was done to remove fetal limbs introduced debris and clotted blood in the abdominal cavity of the Doe. The surgery was successful and post Operative management with penicillin -streptomycin antibiotics and piroxican analgesic for 5 days. There was complete healing on 12th day post-Operative management.

4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Cojoined twinning has been reported in various wild and domestic animal species with the incidence been more in cattle than other spicies among domestic animals (Dennis, 1975), Cojoined twins result from incomplete subdivision of fetal Axis during later phase of embryonic development. Cojoined twins are mostly monozygotic and fused medially on most parts during Embryonic development (Prasand *et al.,* 2016). The cojoined twins has been reported with two separate heads (dicephalus), two fore limbs (dipus), two hind limbs (dibrachius), two tails (dicaudactus). Dystocia sequelae of cojoined twins has been reported in cows, buffaloes, goat, Similar to this case report (Buhari *et al.,* 2008). It was however observed that some cojoined twins organs were not duplicated.

A ceaseran section is the best alternative to fetotomy in management of dysticia due to conjoint twins because the multiple Uterine perforations were repaired during the surgery and abdomen was lavaged which could not had been rigorous with fetotomy.

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