Common Forms Of Dystocia In Domestic Animals- MARE

- Dystocia in mare is most often due to abnormal presentation, position or posture of foetus,
- Long extremities of the foetus tend to predispose the mare to dystocia,
- Abnormal posture of the head and neck is one of the most common causes of dystocia,
- Transverse Ventral Presentation is not uncommon,
- Transverse dorsal and rotated bicornual or transverse pregnancies are unusual,
- Ratio of transverse : Longitudinal presentations 1:1000.
- Dorso-ilial and Dorso-pubic positions causes dystocia in mare,
- All form of abnormal postures,
- One or both forelimbs may even become lodged over the neck of the foetus,
- Wry Neck,
- Dystocia due to monsters and disproportion between foetal size and pelvic diameter of dam is rare in mare but quite common in cattle.

WRY NECK

1: Wry neck is characterized by ankylosis and contraction of the neck muscles of foetus, thus causing head and neck to be fixed in a lateral direction alongside the body, similar to a long standing cases of torticollis.

2: Most commonly seen in equine foetus in which it may or may not be associated with transverse pregnancy.

3: It cannot be straightened even after the foetus is delivered.

4: The abnormal positions and postures, together with violent labour contrations frequently results in impaction of the foetus in the pelvis or in laceration of vagina, rectum or vulva.

Common forms of dystocia in cattle

- Disproportion between the foetal size and pelvic diameters are common especially in primipara,
- Foetal giantism, hydrops of foetal membranes and foetal emphysema are not uncommon,
- Monsters such as Achondroplastic foetuses, Schistosomus reflexus, Perosomus elumbis, double monsters amd foetuses with general ankylosis is higher than other species.
- Transverse Pregnancy is rare,
- Dystocia occurs due to torsion of uterus,
- Dystocia occurs due to twinning,
- Dystocia occurs due to Breech Presentation of Foetus,
- Dystocia occurs due to lateral deviation of head & neck of Foetus,
- Dystocia occurs due to uterine inertia,
- Postural abnormalities of limbs are often observed
- Failure of cervix to dilate is occasionally seen.

Common forms of dystocia in ewes and does

- Dystocia due to postural abnormalities of foetus are common,
- Dystocia due to twin and triplets are common,
- Marked disproportion between foetal size and size of pelvis is uncommon,
- Foetal emphysema and anasarca are occasionally seen,
- Relative oversize of head is seen as a cause of dystocia,
- Failure of cervix to dilate is seen as a cause of dystocia.

Common forms of dystocia in sows.

- Common forms of dystocia in sows is due to uterine inertia, the incidence of which is fairly high in this species,
- Another form of dystocia commonly seen in sows is small litter size leading to oversized foetus predisposes to dystocia.

Common forms of dystocia in Bitches

- Disproportion between foetal size and pelvic diameters of dam is common in toy and achondroplastic breeds,
- In achondroplastic breeds, the large size of the head is the principal cause of dystocia,
- Oversized foetuses are occasionally seen when there are only one or two foetuses.
- Uterine inertia either primary or secondary is a frequent cause of the dystocia.
- Nervous voluntary inhibition of parturition may occur due to excitement, strange environment or pain.
- A prolonged first stage of birth may occur in posterior presentation of the first foetus because of the failure of the head to engage in the pelvis and stimulate uterine and abdominal contractions.
- Poll presentation and lateral deviation of the head and neck are quite frequent cause of dystocia.
- Postural abnormalities of limbs are of little importance.
- Dorso-ilial and dorso-pubic positions are seen as a cause of dystocia.
- Monsters are rare except for occasional cases of Hydrocephalus
- Transverse presentation is rare and usually occurs only with bicornual pregnancy with a single foetus.