

INCIDENCE OF A FETAL CYCLOPS MONSTER WITH PROGNATHISM AND PEROSOMUS HORRIDUS IN A NON-DESCRIPT STILLBORN KID

J.V. SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE, S. PRAKASH, S. RAJA, K. RAGUL, V. UMANATH and N. ARUNMOZHI*

Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics,

Veterinary College and Research Institute, Orathanadu, Thanjavur-614 625

¹Department of Clinics, Madras Veterinary College, TANUVAS, Chennai-600 007

Received: 10.06.2025; Accepted: 27.09.2025

SUMMARY

A two years old, full term pregnant, primiparous non-descriptive doe was presented with the history of colic like symptoms and difficulty in parturition. On vaginal examination twisting or rotation of the vaginal walls toward the right side was observed. Based on the obstetrical examination, the case was diagnosed as dystocia due to right side post cervical uterine torsion and the fetal monster was delivered by performing caesarean section under inverted L block and the dam had an uneventful recovery.

Keywords: Doe, dystocia, fetal monster, Perosomus horridus, Prognathism

How to cite: Subash Chandra Bose, J.V., Prakash, S., Raja, S., Ragul, K., Umanath, V. and Arunmozhi, N. (2026). Incidence of a fetal cyclops monster with prognathism and *Perosomus horridus* in a non-descript stillborn kid. *Haryana Veterinarian*. 65(1): 141-143.

Congenital malformations are physical or functional defects that develop during fetal growth and are present at the time of birth that may affect individual organs, entire systems, or multiple systems at once. In some cases, these defects can result in dystocia during parturition (Singh *et al.*, 2013; Kavitha *et al.*, 2018). Cyclops is characterized by severe form of holoprosencephaly. Some environmental teratogenic agents that cause developmental abnormalities during the early stages of fetal development (organogenesis) are considered potential causes of holoprosencephaly. These factors may interfere with the normal division of the embryonic forebrain (prosencephalon), leading to severe congenital malformations like cyclopia, where the brain fails to divide into two hemispheres, resulting in facial abnormalities such as a cyclops (Rashed *et al.*, 2014). Cyclops has been previously reported in goats (Rashed *et al.*, 2014; John *et al.*, 2020), cattle (Nourani *et al.*, 2014), buffalo (Patel *et al.*, 2019), pigs (Karthikeyan *et al.*, 2011) and mare (Singh *et al.*, 2012). The current report emphasizes a rarely observed condition or occurrence of a fetal cyclops monster with prognathism and *Perosomus horridus* in a still born kid.

A two years old full term pregnant nulliparous non-descript doe was presented to teaching hospital with the history of straining and difficulty in parturition. On visual observation discharge from vagina was noticed and the cranial stretching of the vulva towards dorsal commissure on its right side was evident. On vaginal examination, cervix was not palpable. On ultrasonographic examination c shaped placentomes and foetal parts could be visualised but foetal heart beat could not be visualised. The case was

determined to be dystocia resulting from a right-sided post cervical uterine torsion with a non-viable foetus based on clinical and diagnostic evaluations.

Modified Schaffer's method of rotation was adopted on the right side with an effort to relieve the torsion. After two rotations the torsion was not corrected and hence caesarean section was opted. Caesarean section was performed (Fig. 1) under epidural and inverted L block by administering 2% lignocaine and a dead female cyclops monster was relieved. Following caesarean section, adhesion of the uterine horns with intestinal loops was also noticed. The incisions on the uterus was sutured using a Cushing pattern followed by lembert using PGA no. 1 and the muscle was closed by ford interlocking with PGA no. 2 and the skin was sutured using cross mattress with silk. Following Caesarean section, the doe was treated with Inj. Enrofloxacin 5 mg/kg BW, Inj. Meloxicam 0.5 mg/kg BW, Inj. Chlorpheniramine maleate 0.5 mg/kg BW intramuscularly, Inj. Ringer's Lactate 10 ml/kg BW Intravenously and ecobolic suspension Involon 25 ml BID orally. The same treatment was continued for five days, and the dam showed steady improvement with no adverse events.

A comprehensive evaluation of the malformed fetus revealed single eyeball in its orbit, absence of eyelids, rudimentary nose, smaller sized skull, prognathic mandible which clearly indicated Cyclops (Fig. 2). On further examination it revealed shorter spine, "S" shaped curvature in vertebral column, ankylosis of limbs and generalized muscle contractures (Fig. 3). Radiographic evaluation identified prognathism along with an S-shaped spinal deformity, suggestive of *Perosomus horridus* fetal monster (Fig. 4). Thus, two monstrosities were observed in

*Corresponding author: drarunmozhiwet@gmail.com



Fig. 1. Caesarean section performed under epidural anaesthesia 2% lignocaine and inverted L block to relieve the fetus.

a single fetus. Cyclopia, also termed cebocephalus, is an uncommon congenital disorder defined by the abnormal development of facial structures, typically resulting in a single central orbital cavity, which may contain a single, seemingly normal eye or underdeveloped or absent eyes. The eyelids are often rudimentary or missing, and the nose is typically absent or appears as a tubular appendage located above the centrally positioned eye. This underdeveloped nose does not connect to the pharynx. The skull is generally smaller in size, with the lower jaw being longer than the malformed upper jaw (Dutt *et al.*, 2018). Similar findings of absence of eyelids, rudimentary nose and prognathic mandible was observed in the present case. Partial or complete absence of the anterior cerebral structures, corpus callosum, cranial bones, and cranial nerves, indicating severe developmental abnormalities is observed (Noakes *et al.*, 2019) and the current case also



Fig. 2. Cyclops fetal monster with single eyeball in its orbit with absence of eyelids (blue arrow) and prognathic mandible (red arrow).



Fig. 3. Lateral view of Cyclops foetal monster with *Perosomus horridus* (red arrow) indicating “S” shaped curvature in spine and ankylosis in the hind limb (yellow arrow).

had small sized skull and skull abnormality as revealed in the radiographic picture (Fig. 4).

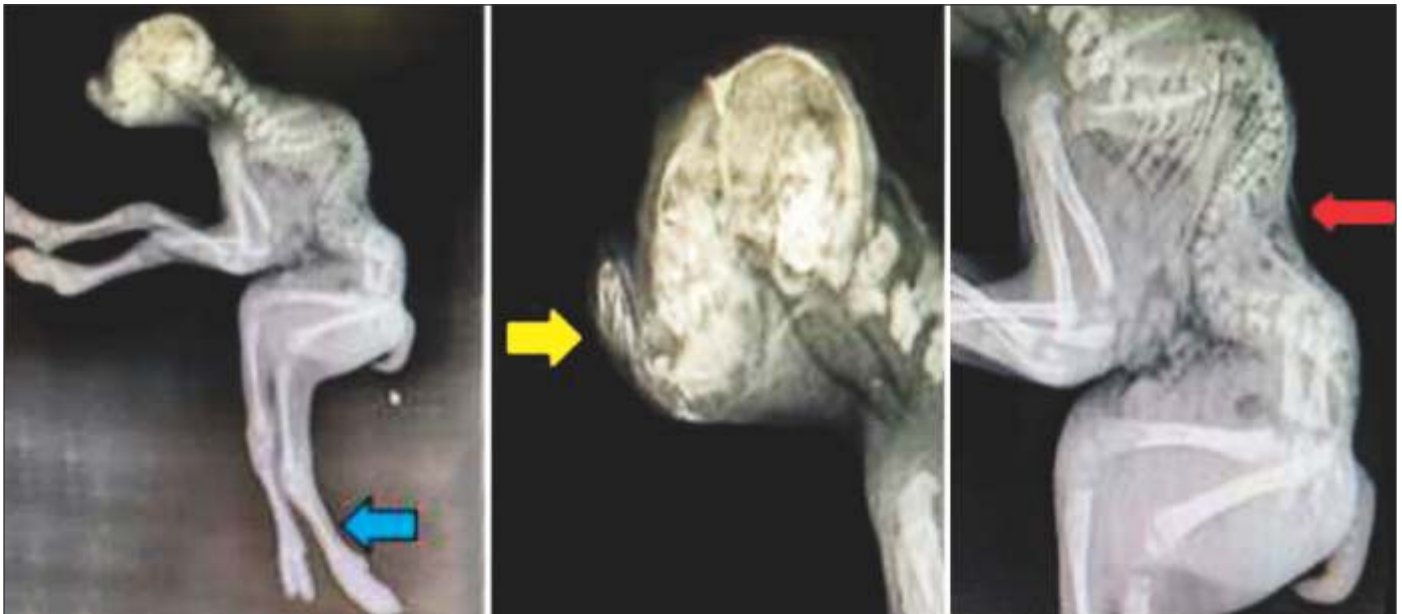


Fig. 4. Radiography revealing ankyloses (blue arrow), prognathic mandible (yellow arrow), S” shaped curvature of the vertebral column (red arrow).

Various teratogenic environmental factors during organogenesis are believed to contribute to the development of holoprosencephaly. In newborn lambs, cyclopic malformations have been observed when pregnant ewes consume *Veratrum californicum* between the 8th and 17th days of gestation, with the 14th day being the most critical period. This plant contains three primary steroidal alkaloids cyclopamine, cycloposine and jervine -that can interfere with neural development in lambs. Several other factors such as hypovitaminosis, radiation may also cause this defect (Rashed *et al.*, 2014).

Perosomus horridus is marked by extensive joint stiffness (ankylosis) and severe muscle tightening, causing multiple sideways and downward curvature of the spine from the back of the head (occiput) to the tailbone (sacrum), forming a characteristic “S”-shaped deformity. The affected fetus has clearly abnormal vertebrae that are shortened and fused together, along with malformed limbs, neck and tail (Roberts, 1986). The incidence of *Perosomus horridus* was documented in cow (Dutt *et al.*, 2018) and buffalo (Napolean *et al.*, 2008; Sarath *et al.*, 2022).

Developmental abnormalities in the ovum, sperm, zygote, embryo, or fetus can lead to structural malformations in the fetus, commonly known as monstrosities (Singh *et al.*, 2011). These conditions can cause significant economic losses for livestock owners. Therefore, there is a growing need for the development and implementation of advanced diagnostic techniques for the early detection of fetal abnormalities during pregnancy (Singh *et al.*, 2020). Foetal abnormalities or monstrosities are observed in less than 1% of all congenital defects in bovine and caprine species. *Perosomus horridus* monster can sometimes result in dystocia due to misalignment of the extremities (Sarath *et al.*, 2022). Since adhesions of the uterus with intestinal loops were noticed which might have hindered the correction of torsion when modified Schaffer's method of rotation was opted. Caesarean section is the preferred and safer method in cases of fetal malformations to ensure the survival of the dam and to retain future fertility of the dam.

REFERENCES

- Dutt, R., Singh, G. and R. K. Chandolia. (2018). Dystocia due to *Perosomus horridus* monster in a Sahiwal cow- A case report. *Explor. Anim. Med. Res.* **8**(2): 218-219.
- Dutt, R., Singh, G., Sharma, K., Yadav, V. and Niwas (2018) Dystocia due to dorsal deviation of fetal head associated with anomalies in a Murrah buffalo. *Intern. J. Agri. Sci.* **10**(23): 7591-7592.
- John, A.M., Karthik, A., Francis, J., Mathew, X. and Preena P. (2020). A rare case of cyclopia and arhinia in a goat kid. *J. Indian Vet. Assoc.* **18**(3): 72-75.
- Karthickeyan, S.M.K., Ramesh, J., Gopinathan, A. and Sivaselvam S.N. (2011). Cyclops in large white Yorkshire pigs. *Indian J. Anim. Reprod.* **32**(2): 74-75.
- Kavitha, K., Monica, G., Sarath, T., Kannan, T.A., Joseph, C., Arunmozhi, N. and Balasubramanian, S. (2018). Dystocia due to *Diprosopus Parapagus* fetus and its successful delivery through C- section in a non-descript goat. *Theriogenol. Insight.* **8**(3): 149-153.
- Napolean, E., Unny, M., Jeyaraja, K. and Vijaykumar, G. (2008). *Perosomus horridus* monster in a Murrah buffalo. *Indian Vet. J.* **85**: 93.
- Noakes, D.E., Timothy, J.P. and Gary, C.W.E. (2019). Veterinary Reproduction and Obstetrics (10th Edn.), Edinburgh, Scotland, Elsevier, p. 190.
- Nourani, H., Karimi, I. and Vardanjani, H.R. (2014). Synophthalmia in a Holstein cross calf. *Vet. Res. Forum.* **5**(4): 333-335.
- Patel, A., Kumar, B., Sachan, V., Yadav, S., Yadav, D., Kumar A. and Saxena, A. (2019). Atypical cyclopia associated with arihinia in buffalo calf and its management through fetotomy. A case report. *Buffalo Bull.* **38**(1): 159-163.
- Rashed, R., Al-kafafy, M., Abdellah, B., Sharshar, A., Shoghy, K., Erasha, A. and Imagawa, T. (2014). Cyclopia of goat; micro and macroscopic, radiographic and computed tomographic studies. *Alex. J. Vet. Sci.* **42**: 1-10.
- Roberts, S.J. (1986). Veterinary Obstetrics and Genital Disease (Theriogenology), (2nd Edn.), CBS Publisher and Distributors, New Delhi, pp. 284-285.
- Sarath, T., Raju, R.S.K., Kannan, T.A., Pugazharasi, C., Arunmozhi, N., Umamageshwari, J. and Reena, D. (2022). Obstetrical management of *Perosomus horridus* fetal monster with brachynathism in a graded Murrah buffalo. A case report. *Buffalo Bull.* **41**(2): 201-204.
- Singh, G., Pandey, A.K., Agnihotri, D., Dutt, R., Kumar, R., Kumar, S., Sehrawat, S. and Potalia, S. (2012). Cebocephalus (cyclopia) monster in a mare. *Indian Vet. J.*, **89**(11): 80- 81.
- Singh, G., Pandey, A.K., Agnihotri, D., Sunder, S., Kumar, S., Kumar, R., Dutt, R. and Chander, S. (2011). A case of rare monstrosity in a cow calf. *Haryana Vet.* **50**: 101-102.
- Singh, G., Pandey, A.K., Dutt, R., Sunser, S., Kumar, S. and Chander, S. (2013). Delivery of a dicephalus sternopagus tetrabrachius tetrapus dicaudatus monster in a Murrah buffalo by caesarean section. *Buffalo Bull.* **32**(4): 242-244.
- Singh, G., Rishipal, Dutt, R. and Chandolia, R.K. (2020). Monstrosities as a cause of dystocia- a study of 13 cases. *Vet. Pract.* **21**(1): 103-104.