in suppression of FSH and LH secretion because of the down-regulation of the GnRH receptors on the gonadotroph cells which in turn caused low levels of gonadal steroid hormones leading to oestrus suppression (Toydemir et al., 2012).

Munson et al. (2001) reported that the treatment of cats with implants containing 6 and 12 mg of deslorelin suppressed oestradiol secretion for at least 14 months in 80% of the animals. However, Sandra Goericke-Pesch et al. (2013) reported that the duration of oestrus suppression was highly variable and varied between 483 days (16 months) and more than 1102 days (>37 months) in cats treated with 4.7 mg of deslorelin implant.

**Summary**

Thus, from the present study it could be concluded that subcutaneous application of 4.7 mg deslorelin implant represented a practical method for temporary suppression of oestrus in queen cat.
straining. The general clinical parameters were normal. Vaginal examination revealed presence of a dead fetus at the level of cervix and it was unable to manipulate the fetus per vaginum due to smaller size of the birth canal. The abdominal radiography revealed presence of two puppies inside the uterus. Among the two puppies, one which was presented towards birth canal was abnormally larger in size and was the cause for dystocia. The ultrasonographic examination revealed absence of heartbeat in the larger sized fetus. Based on the vaginal examination, radiography and ultrasound examination, the case was tentatively diagnosed as dystocia due to abnormal sized fetus.

**Treatment and Discussion**

The bitch was treated with inj. Dextrose (20%) (100 ml, i/v), inj. Calcium gluconate (5 ml, i/v) and inj. Oxytocin (10 IU, i/v) to initiate the uterine contraction. After treatment, the bitch was examined per vaginum but no progress was noticed. Hence, it was decided to perform cesarean section. The cesarean was performed as per standard procedure (Moon et al., 1998). During cesarean section, a large sized, dead, anasaracous fetus along with a live male fetus was removed. The cesarean incision was closed as per standard procedure.

The affected puppy was a female. It showed subcutaneous oedema and fluid in the thoracic and abdominal cavities. The subcutaneous tissues were thicker than normal puppies. The affected puppy weighed 1.27 kgs. (Fig. 1)

Foetalanasarca is a congenital condition resulting from an imbalance in the homeostasis of the foetal fluids (Lumbers et al., 2001). Cardiac malformations could be considered as the most common cause of hydropsfoetalis in dogs but in many cases no apparent cause had been identified (Buchanan, 2001 and Heng et al., 2011). The affected puppies would suffer from the abnormal accumulation of body fluids resulting in a generalized swelling of the body. Normal delivery of affected puppies through birth canal becomes difficult or even impossible. Frequently it requires intervention by cesarean section. Anasarcous puppies are generally stillborn or die shortly after birth. The condition could be frequently observed in the brachycephalic breeds including Bulldog, French bulldog, Pug, Boston terrier and others. Due to the known genetic relationship between these breeds and the recurrence of anasarca puppies in specific matings, it is strongly believed that there is a significant genetic risk factor associated with this problem.

**Summary**

Dystocia due to fetal anasarca in a Spitz bitch was treated by cesarean section and is reported

**References**


