observed at the end of normal gestation period. Usually fetal giantism ends up with dystocia and is delivered by traction or fetotomy or cesarean section (Morrow, 1986, Noakes et al., 2001 and Pirottin et al., 2005). In the present case, the fetus was excessively larger in size and tightly occupied the female reproductive tract. Since mutation and forced traction were failed, cesarean was performed. Due to proper care and treatment after removal of fetus, the ewe recovered uneventfully.

Summary
A giant fetus with brachygnathism caused dystocia in a Sirohi ewe was successfully delivered by cesarean section and is reported.

References
sound, and lethargy with moderate loss of body condition from one week. Clinical examination revealed mucopurulent bloody nasal discharge, rhinitis and sneezing. Physical examination of nasal septum showed the cauliflower like granulomatous growth (Fig.1) in the nasal cavity which occludes the nasal passage. Therefore the animal feels respiratory distress and struggles and breaths with a loud sound (Snoring) that can be heard from a distance. Microscopical examination of nasal discharges mixed with 10% KOH solution revealed boomerang-shaped eggs of S. nasalis. On the basis of history, physical and clinical examination and laboratory findings, it was confirmed that the bullock was suffering from nasal granuloma.

**Treatment and Discussion**

The bullock was treated with anthiomaline (lithium antimony thiomalate) @ 20 ml deep i/m injection on three occasions at intervals of 1 week. Treatment with anthiomaline and complete recovery was also recorded by Agrawal and Alwar (1992) and Goswami (2012). The lesion showed significant reduction in size as well as ulceration after the injection which was continued and expectedly administration of drug the animal recovered completely after the 3rd injection.

In the present case nasal septum of animal showed mucopurulent bloody discharge with cauliflower like granulomatous growth in the nasal cavity. Similar findings were also reported by Goswami (*loc.cit*) and Banerjee and Agrawal (1992). Pathogenicity occurs due to eggs of the fluke which enter the mucus glands of the nasal cavity and release some kind of soluble antigens. The soluble antigen sensitize the host and initiate cellular reaction with infiltration of eosinophils, neutrophils, lymphocytes, macrophage, a few giant cells and fibroblast cells gather around the eggs and results in formation of military abscesses. Rupture of the abscess liberates the ova and repeated formation of abscesses leads to fibrosis and cauliflower like growths in nasal passage of bullock (Mandal, 2012).

**Summary**

Diagnosis of bovine nasal granuloma in a five year old non-descript bullock and its successful treatment with anthiomaline (lithium antimony thiomalate) had been reported.

**References**


