

Peromelia in Country Chicken

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Abstract

Occurrence of peromelia in two country chicken aged six and eight weeks was observed. They both had legs with deformities in the extremities of the tarso-metatarsus. Being a first observation in country chicken of Tamil Nadu, India, the same is being reported.

Key words: Peromelia, Country chicken, congenital abnormality

Leg disorders in poultry are important welfare and economic issues for the poultry industry. They are more prevalent in broilers and turkeys than in layers (Kestin *et al.*, 2001). Mortalities, number of culls and condemnations due to leg abnormalities have been estimated to be 0.10–0.30 per cent of the total loss (Julian, 1995). The absence or rudimentary development or malformation of the feet is referred to as peromelia (Paul Cohrs, 2013). Critical review of literature revealed that the information regarding peromelia in chicken from Tamil Nadu, India was not yet reported. This paper reports the rare case of peromelia in country chicken from Tamil Nadu, India.

Materials and Methods

Six and eight weeks old country chicken at Thangamedu village, Erode district, Tamil Nadu were examined for the leg deformity. On gross examination, country chicken had leg deformities in the lower extremities (Fig 1 and 2).

Results and Discussion

In the present study, both legs in a country chicken had curled lower extremities of the tarso-metatarsus (Fig 1). Another chicken had curled lower and upper extremities of the tarso-metatarsus joint (Fig 2).

Anderson *et al.* (1995) and Ajayi and Mailafia (2011) reported the occurrence of polymelia in seven and nine week old broiler chicken respectively. Whereas, Azeez and Oyagbemi (2013) observed a case of polymelia with a rudimentary wing in an eight week old Nera black chicken (*Gallus domesticus*) and opined that it was a rare disorder with chromosomal aberrations, which were associated with congenital limb malformations.

Limb defects were relatively rare due to chromosomal aberrations such as segmental autosomal monosomies or trisomies. The etiology of limb malformation included genetic factors, environmental agents or a combination of both (Newman *et al.*, 1999). Alam *et al.* (2007) reported that any alterations in the signaling centers due to genetic, toxic or environmental factors during limb development could cause congenital anomalies.

Deficiencies and/or excesses of vitamins (D, A, E, C, B-complexes), minerals (calcium, phosphorus) and trace elements influenced leg disorders, either in the field or under experimental conditions (Waldenstedt, 2006). Grains contaminated with *Fusarium* or *Aspergillus* species had been shown to increase the incidence of bowed and twisted legs and tibial dyschondroplasia (Krogh *et al.*, 1989).

Summary

It can be concluded that the rare case of peromelia in country chicken from Tamil Nadu, India was due leg deformities in the lower and upper extremities of the tarso-metatarsus joint.

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Fig. 1: Peromelia in lower extremities of the tarso-metatarsus of both legs a country chicken.



Fig. 2: Peromelia in lower and upper extremities of the tarso-metatarsus joint in a country chicken.

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Autologus Full Thickness Skin Grafting for Degloving Wound in a Dog

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Abstract

A six months old female dog was brought to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex with a history of automobile injury leading to degloving wound in left hind limb below hock region with complete loss of paw. Loss of full depth of skin

made routine surgical repair impossible. Wound bed was freshened and excessive granulation was removed surgically. Skin mesh graft was prepared after harvesting skin from left flank region and was sutured to wound bed using non absorbable silk sutures. Non adherent vaseline based chlorhexidine dressing was done. Animal showed uneventful recovery and hair growth

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