

## Anatomical aspects of a two head calf

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The congenital malformations correspond to the one of the biggest groups of congenital anomalies that reach the bovines, having as characteristic the union of parts of the body between identical individuals. This research has as purpose to study the found anatomical characteristics in the two heads and two necks calf, specifically the cervical region, thorax and abdominal cavity. The calf, that came from the city of São Lourenço da Mata, Pernambuco, was brought to the Rural Federal University of Pernambuco to the Department of Anatomy. There was injected an aqueous solution of formaldehyde at 10% by the umbilical cord on the calf. Then began the dissection on the ventral face from cervical region to pelvis region. Then there was the incision of the skin, muscles and ribs of the thoracic region to observe the organs of the cervical ventral and thoracic cavity regions. It was observed that the thymus of the right neck is larger than the left one; it has beginning in distal third of the cervical trachea and ending in its middle third. Thence, emerge two extensions, one on the right and another on the left becoming funneled in the cranial direction. It ends up in the proximal third of the same. The thymus of cervical region is connected only by the isthmus at the base, thus finishing in the proximal third of the cervical trachea. The presence of the odd thoracic lobe was not observed. In the animal in study two hearts had found. In the right heart, the aortic arc was presented with greater size in relation to the left and a long brachiocephalic trunk, other than that observed on the left. The aortic arc continues forming a common trunk with the aortic arc of the left heart, that will result in the descending aorta. After the opening of each cervical region, thoracic cavity (single) and abdominal (also single), it was noted the presence of two esophagus completely separated from each region. The stomach of the calf was doubled, that is, two rumens, two reticula, two omasa and two abomasa, united in the visceral face of the left stomach and in the parietal face of the right stomach, located entirely in the abdominal cavity. The rumens were less developed than the abomasa, occupying less than half of the cavity. When open, it showed up papillae and the pillars; the reticula with forms well-defined and anatomically normal and with its mucosa similar to the hive (honeycomb). The two omasa were found with location and normal mucosa, as well as the abomasa. There is need for further investigation with regard to the morphology of this animal.