Treatment and Discussion

The animal was given vincristine sulphate intravenously (0.025 mg /Kg BW) at weekly interval for four consecutive weeks initially, which was extended for two more weeks after reexamination at the fourth week. Physical contacts provide the main mode of transmission onto the genital mucosa, and also onto nasal or oral mucosa. In young dogs (2-5 years) with maximum sexual activity or dogs with a compromised immune system, tumors have a greater tendency to metastasize and be virulent (Das et al., 1991).

Summary

In the present case the cutaneous lesions appeared to be due to metastasis and dissemination of tumor cells. TVTs are immunogenic tumors and the immune system of the host plays a major role in inhibiting tumor growth and metastasis. Metastases were more frequent in males than in females.

References


Unusual Case of Ventral Hysterocele in a Dog

R. Sarangabani1, A. Kumaresan and S. Dharmaceelan

Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal-637 002.

(Received : 13-10-2016 417/16  Accepted : 29-11-2016)

Abstract

A seven year old full term pregnant Spitz bitch was brought to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Namakkal with history of huge swelling in the caudo-ventral abdominal region for the past two day. The swelling was diagnosed as ventral hysterocele on clinical examination and radiography. Herniorrhaphy was performed after removal of ovary and gravid uterus. Post-operative care with oral antibiotic, analgesic and wound dressing continued for five days. The sutures were removed on 10th post-operative day and the animal made an uneventful recovery.

Key words: Hysterocele, Ovariohysterectomy, Herniorrhaphy

Hernia is an abnormal protrusion of an organ through a natural or unnatural opening. Weakening of the abdominal wall may be due to altered nutritional or metabolic status of an

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1Corresponding author : Email : drrsarangabani@gmail.com
animal (Parkes, 1998). In advanced pregnancy herniation due to increasing size and tension of the swelling and majority of the cases are brought when pregnancy is about 30 days (Noakes, 2001). Herniorrhaphy is the most common procedure of hernia repair and if the defect is too extensive, hernioplasty is advised.

**Case History and Observations**

A seven year old full term pregnant Spitz bitch was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Namakkal, with history of huge swelling in the caudo-ventral abdominal region for the past two days. On physical examination, the general condition of the bitch was dull with body temperature of 38°C. Respiration rate and pulse rate were within normal limits. Clinical examination revealed non-painful soft swelling with palpable fetus in the caudo-ventral abdominal region (Fig 1). Radiological examination revealed uterus with fetus outside the abdominal wall (Fig 2).

**Treatment and Discussion**

Animal was premedicated using inj. Atropine sulphate @ 0.04mg/kg s.c and sedated with inj. Xylazine @ 1mg/kg i.m. The ventral abdomen was surgically prepared and scrubbed with 7.5 per cent povidone iodine solution. Anaesthetic induction was done with inj. Diazepam @ 0.3mg/kg and inj. Ketamine @ 5mg/kg i.v. Anaesthesia was maintained with by 2-3 per cent Isofuran. The skin incision was made over the hernial region and by blunt dissection herniated uterus was separated from other surrounding tissue. The exposed gravid uterus was severely congested and necrosed. Ovary and gravid uterus with two dead fetuses were removed by enbloc resection. Hernial ring was closed by overlapping suture pattern using Poly Glycolic Acid (PGA) No.1. Subcutaneous tissue and skin closed using catgut (No.0) and silk respectively by simple interrupted suture pattern. Post-operative care with oral antibiotic amoxycillin (Novamox 250mg BID), steroidal anti inflammatory prednisolone (Wysolone 5mg BID) for five days and wound dressing with povidone iodine ointment continued for up to 10 days. Skin suture was removed after healing on 10th postoperative day. The animal made uneventful recovery. Successful management of traumatic ventral hysterocele has been reported in goat (Vijayanand et al., 2009). Surgical repair of complicated long standing ventral hernia is possible in dog (Gupta, M. 2012). Long term follow up about one year revealed no recurrence in the present case.

**Summary**

Ventral hysterocele in a bitch was successfully managed by ovariohysterectomy and herniorrhaphy.

**References**


