OVARIECTOMY VERSUS OVARIOHYSTERECTOMY IN DOG SPAYING. IS IT NECESSARY TO REMOVE THE UTERUS?

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ABSTRACT

Dog spaying is the most frequent surgical procedure performed in small animal practices and also one of the most desired skills for a new graduate. The desired effect of prophilactic spaying is gonadectomy that can be obtained by ovariectomy (OVE) or ovariohysterectomy (OHE). In several european countries over the past few years OVE has become the standard procedure for dog spaying, due to its short and long term advantages. Ovariectomy can be performed by either laparotomy – the classical method or laparoscopy (Lap-OVE). Reffering to Lap-OVE there are three, two or even one cannula techniques described. Several studies show significantly different results on the mean total surgical time for OVE and Lap-OVE ranging from almost double the time for Lap-OVE to no significant difference between the both. This seems to be correlated with the surgeon’s experience with laparoscopic surgery and the technique used. Both short term complications (hemorrhage, pain) and long term complications (urinary incontinence, endometritis, pyometra, ovarian remnant syndrome) seem to be more frequent with OHE. Also, short term complications seem to be less frequent with Lap-OVE in comparison to OVE whereas long term complications show similar prevalence.

KEYWORDS

Dog, ovariectomy, ovariohysterectomy, laparoscopy
REFERENCES


