



COMMON SURGERIES

Anne Arundel Veterinary Emergency Clinic

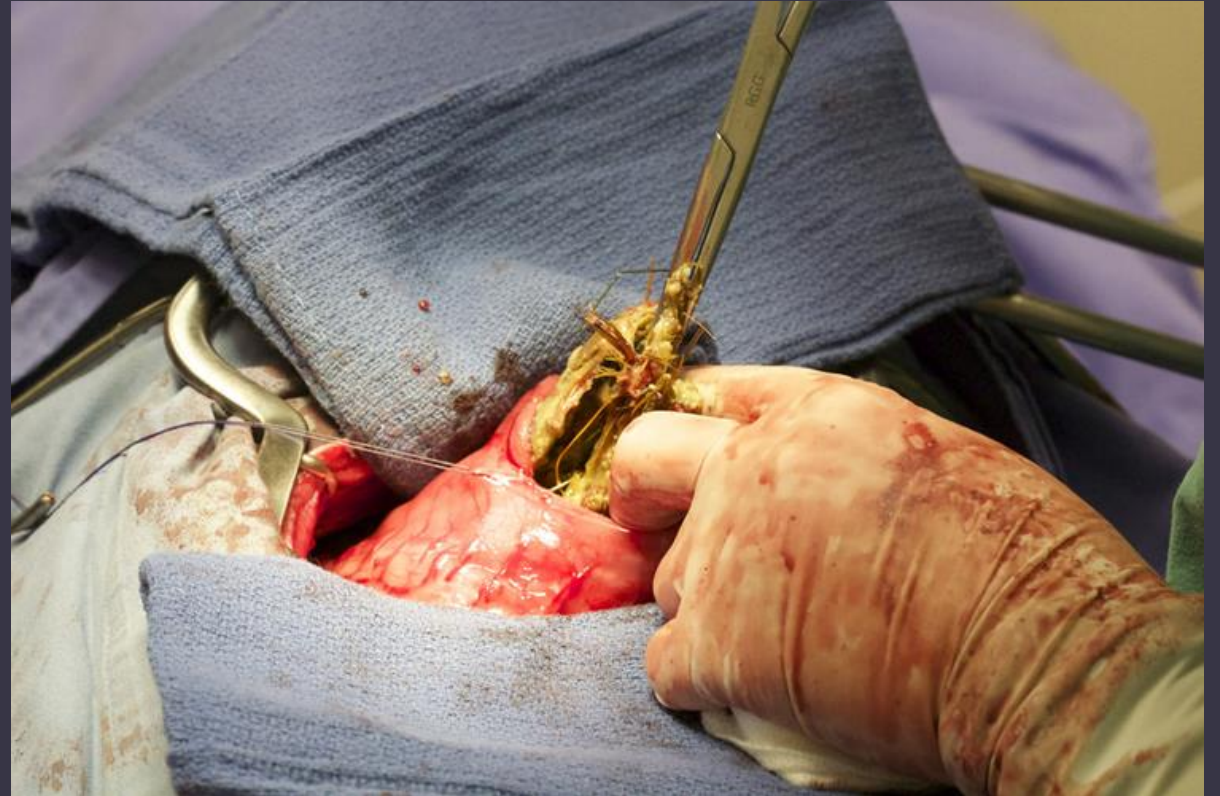
Abdominal Exploratory

- Opening the abdominal cavity and examination of the abdominal organs.
- **Indications:** V+, Abdominal Pain, Masses, Fluid Accumulation, Foreign Body Suspect
- The abdominal incision is then closed with one or two layers of self-dissolving sutures (stitches).
- May stay 2 to 3 days in hospital.
- A gastrotomy or enterotomy may be needed to remove foreign body.



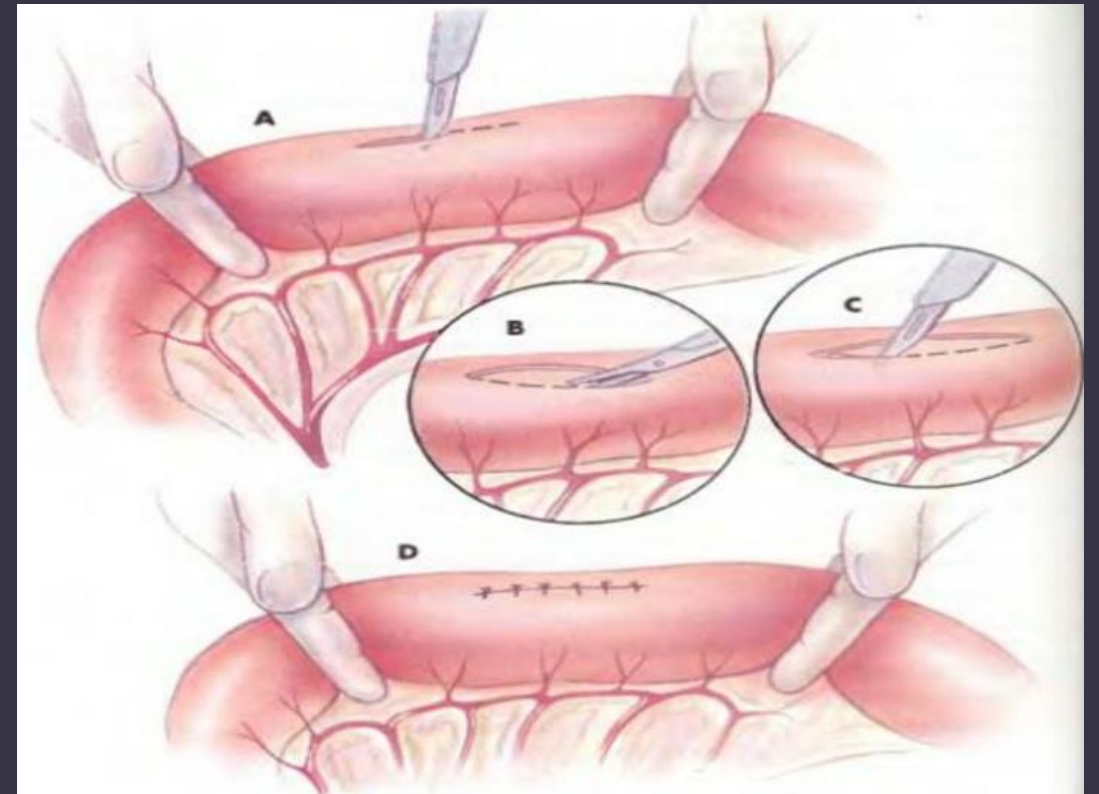
Gastrotomy

- Making an incision into the stomach to remove the foreign body or to get a biopsy.
- *Gastro-* = Stomach
- *-otomy* = Surgically Cut Into



Enterotomy

- Making an incision into the intestines to remove the foreign body
- *Enter-* = Intestines
- *-otomy* = Surgically Cut Into



R & A : Resection & Anastomosis

Gastrointestinal resection and anastomosis is indicated whenever there is a significant problem with a portion of the intestine such as:

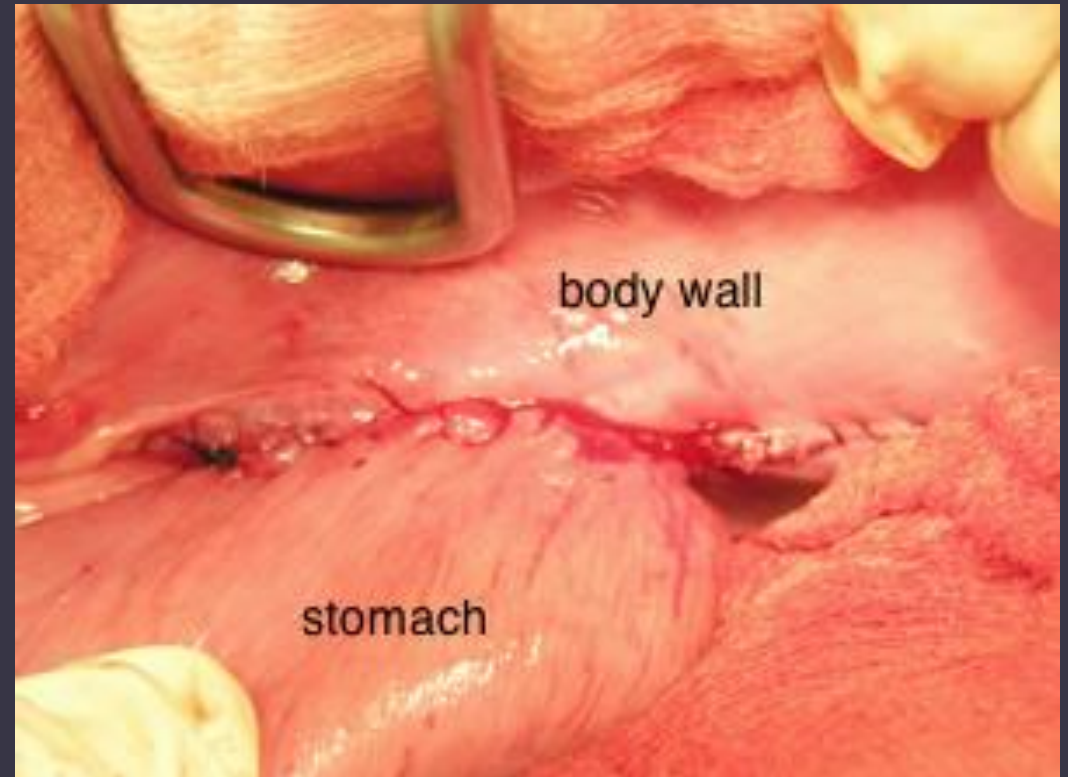
- Foreign object obstruction
- Gunshot wounds
- Intestinal tumors
- Intussusception

Large clamps are used to close off the healthy parts of the intestine to prevent leakage of intestinal contents into the abdomen. The damaged section of intestine is then removed



Gastropexy

- performed in order to prevent Gastric Dilatation and Volvulus (GDV), commonly called torsion or bloat.
- stomach flips or twists, trapping air and gases in the stomach
- Circulation to the stomach and spleen is subsequently interrupted, resulting in shock which can be fatal.
- Stomach is tacked to the abdominal wall so it cannot twist again.



C-Section

- to remove puppies from the uterus
- Usually in small breeds
- **Indications:** Strong abdominal contractions for greater than 30 minutes with no production of fetus. Weak straining for greater than two hours. Greater than four hours between puppies. Prolonged gestation greater than 68 days. Retained pup at the vulva.

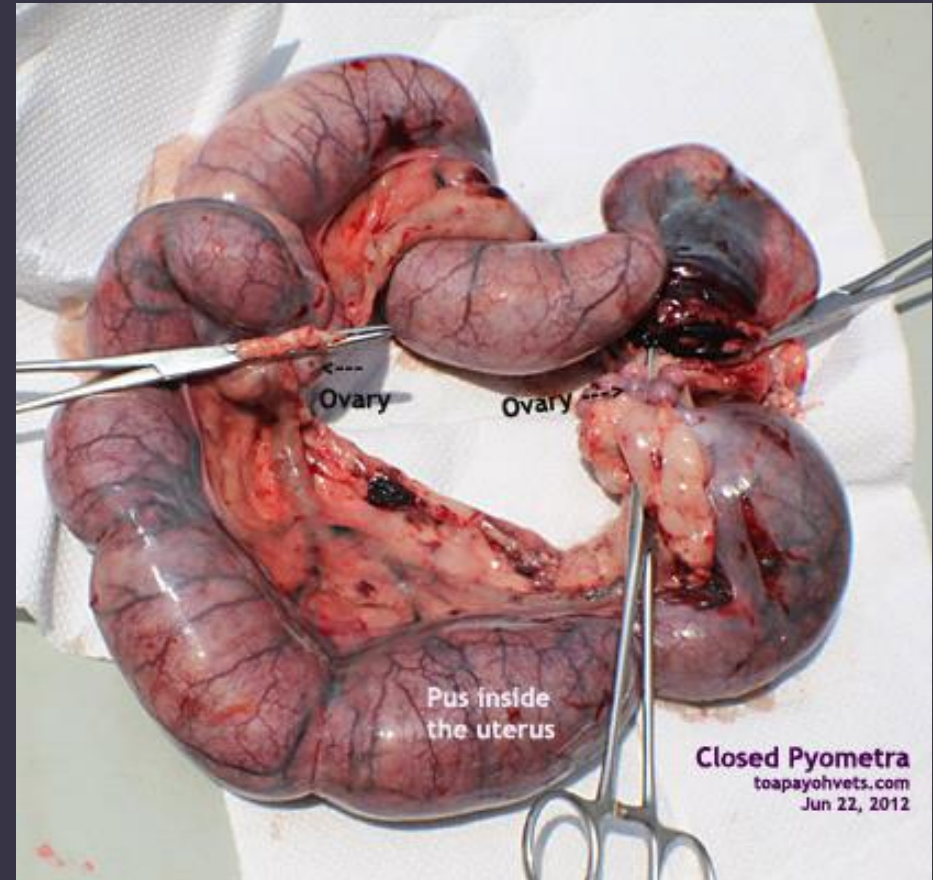


OHE - Ovariohysterectomy

Pyometra is a secondary infection that occurs as a result of hormonal changes in the female's reproductive tract causing bacteria to enter the uterus and then cannot be expelled.

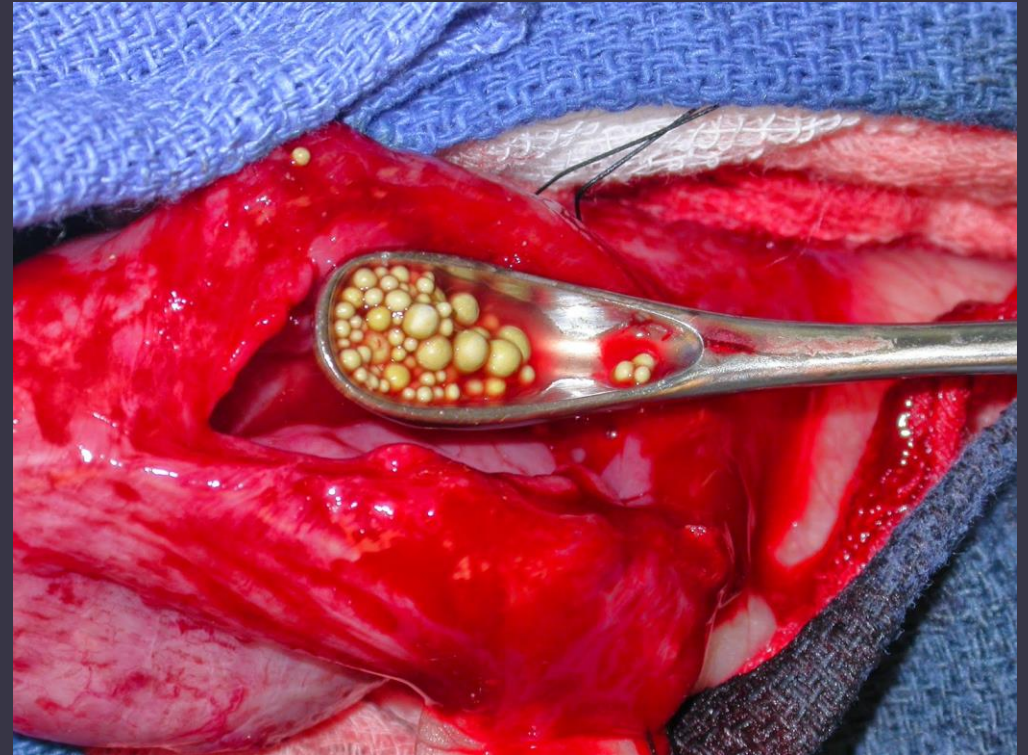
May see abdomen distention or malodorous discharge

The surgery removes the infected uterus and ovaries. Technically called an Ovariohysterectomy.



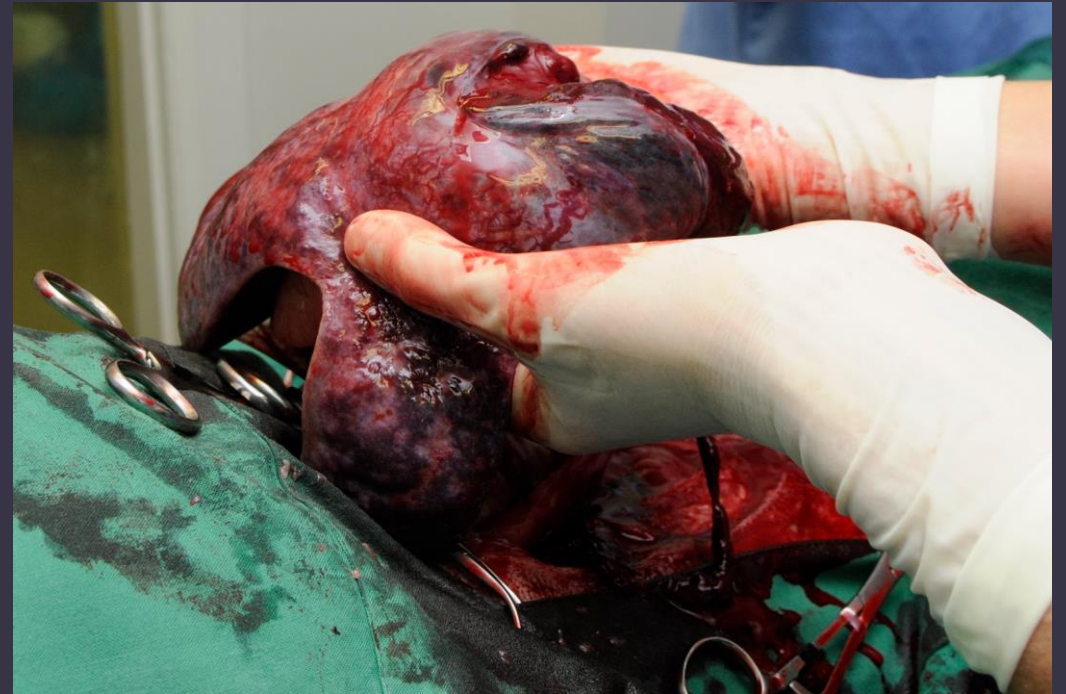
Cystotomy

- Surgical opening created in the wall of the pet's urinary bladder
- removal of bladder stones, bladder tumors, and blood clots.
- done to repair a rupture or severe trauma to the urinary bladder.
- Often a urinary catheter is placed at the conclusion of surgery, to allow urine to drain easily from the bladder.



Splenectomy

- Removal of the spleen due to a mass that either ruptured or is causing other complications
- When a mass is attached to the spleen, commonly seen in older dogs, the mass can burst and bleed out into the body creating a hemoabdomen.
- We can send the mass out for a histopathology to find out if the tumor is cancerous or not.
- Patients usually recover well from this procedure.



Enucleation

- Removal of the eyeball
- Normally a surgical procedure performed after there has been a trauma such as an eye proptosis.
- Can also be done for an eye with severe glaucoma, cancer of the eye, congenital deformities, or disease within the orbit.
- This does not effect the other eyeball or it's vision.
- Performed in treatment area, not surgery suite.



Tarsorrhaphy

- Drawstring technique used to close the eyelids to protect the cornea during recovery.
- Can be done after a trauma such as an eye proptosis.
- Stents are used to make suture removal easier and to apply less pressure to the eye lids.
- Antibiotics are used to avoid infection and anti-inflammatories are used to decrease orbital pressure.



UO (Urinary Obstruction)

- Male cats can easily develop obstruction of the urethra which is the tube draining urine from the bladder out of the penis.
- Obstructions are often the result of plugs of inflammatory material, mucus, crystals, small stones that have formed in the kidneys and have passed down into the bladder.
- Place u-cath, flush out the plug or force the stones into the bladder. Flush and drain the bladder. U- cath is left in for a few days and once removed we monitor their urinary output.

Flushing Opie's urethra/bladder - note the very inflamed penis.



Laceration Repair

- A laceration is a cut or tear in the skin that may include damage to the muscles and other structures beneath the skin.
- While superficial (surface) wounds may sometimes be repaired using local anesthesia (which affects only the area of the wound), most laceration repairs require general (full) anesthesia of the pet.
- After the wound is cleaned and assessed, the cut edges are generally held together with suture material or skin staples.
- Lacerations should be repaired as soon as possible after injury to help ensure good healing.

