RADICAL AND UNILATERAL MASTECTOMY AS TREATMENT OF CHOICE FOR GANGRENOUS MASTITIS IN GOATS

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The gangrenous MASTITIS causing partial or total loss of the udder or even resulting in the death of the animals. In the early stages of the disease animals respond well to treatment with antimicrobial drugs. In advanced stages, however, they are surgically treated by mastectomy, which favors the animal's total recovery. (BURGOS et al., 2007). It was aimed at to diagnose and to select the surgical procedure for the goats' mamma with gangrenous MASTITIS. This study was carried out from 2007 to 2008, using four goats, in the state of Pernambuco, suffering from gangrenous MASTITIS. Administered a combination of 1 ml of 0.250 mg/mL atropine sulfate and 0.5 ml of xylazine hydrochloride at 2% subcutaneously and epidural anesthesia with lidocaine hydrochloride at 1% using a specific needle. For the radical and unilateral mastectomy we proceeded classic. The free space was reduced with simple stitches using chrome-plated Catgut suture. A laminar drain was placed beside the incision edge with a simple stitch using nylon thread 0 and were daily mobilized and removed after three days. Donati stitches with nylon thread 0 were used for skin edges approximation. A swab of the secretion from the central part of the parenchyma of the mammary gland affected by the gangrenous MASTITIS was performed. Intramuscular administration of a single dose of enrofloxacin and piroxicam, 10mg/kg, and 1ml of sodium dipyrone to each animal was performed. In the secretion from the central part of the parenchyma of the mammary gland affected by the gangrenous MASTITIS of each animal we were able to isolate Corynebacterium sp., coagulase-negative Staphylococcus, Enterococcus faecalis and Staphylococcus sp. all sensitive to enrofloxacin. Concerning the employed anesthetic procedure, it allowed us to perform all the necessary surgical maneuvers and all the goats presented good postoperative recovery, procediment different of the Cable et al. (2004). Concerning the surgical techniques we used, we believed they have been satisfactory for the presented results corroborating with Yeshwantkumar & Nirmala (2008) who performed the classic mastectomy, diverging from Tylor & Cullor (2006) who affirmed that effective treatment did not exist. From the results accomplished, conclusion that the mastectomy is adequate for the treatment of the gangrenous MASTITIS. This work to serve as a tool for the enhancement and preservation of herds of animals of excellent lineages.

Keywords: Surgery, disease, udder