CANNULATED RUMENOSTOMY IN TWO SURGICAL STAGES IN SHEEP: TWO DIFFERENT INCISION LENGTHS

Luís Fernando Oliveira Varanda, Liana Villela de Gouvea, Cristiane Silva Pereira, João Gabriel César Palermo, Ernane Paiva Ferreira Novais, Ceci Ribeiro Leite, Fábio Henrique Bezerra Ximenes, Ricardo Miyasaka de Almeida, José Renato Junqueira Borges, Eduardo Maurício Mendes de Lima, Roberta Ferro de Godoy

University of Brasilia, Brasília, Brazil

The placement of fistulas in ruminants is used to perform experiments to measure the digestibility and to produce donor of rumenal fluid for animals with pathologies producing flora disturbances in the rumen. This paper aims reporting the placement of the rumenal cannula in two stages in sheep, using two lengths of incision. It used 12 Santa Inês sheep, with approximately 1 year, which were divided into two groups. The experiment was conducted on the premises of the Veterinary Hospital of the University of Brasília (UnB-HVET), Distrito Federal, Brazil. The animals were sedated and anesthetized with spinal anesthesia with ropivacaine (1.5 mg.kg⁻¹). The incision of the skin, subcutaneous tissue and muscles was performed at left paralumbar fossa. In the first group the length of the incision was one and half times the internal diameter of the cannula. In the second group it was performed an incision of the exact size of the internal diameter of the cannula. The rumenopexy was performed as routine with nylon. The animals received benzatin penicillin (40,000 IU.kg⁻¹) on alternate days for three applications and Flunixin Meglumine (2.2 mg.kg⁻¹), SID, for three days. After 10 days of rumenopexy, we performed the rumenostomy and placement of the cannula. The cannulas that were placed in first group of animals sometimes fell, by the pressure done by the pelvis and ribs on paralumbar fossa. In the second this didn't occur. The incision at the length of the internal diameter of cannula is more suitable for cannulated rumenostomy in sheep.