A COMPARISON BETWEEN TWO SURGICAL TECHNIQUES OF EXPLORATORY LAPAROTOMY IN SOUTH AMERICAN CAMELIDS

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Introduction: In several parts of the country, the south american CAMELIDS show high incidence of neonatal death. Because of this, certain investigations are focus in their reproduction, considering pelvic surgeries as a way to explore the reproductive tract.

Objective: The objective of this study was to compare two surgical techniques of exploratory laparotomy in the pelvic region of the alpaca, in order to show the ovaries.

Material and methods: Experimental animals and equipments: Twenty adult female alpacas and the basic surgical equipments were used in the experiment. Animals were divided in two groups (A and B). The media caudal laparotomy was done in group A and the paramedial laparotomy in the group B. For the neuroleptoanalgesia atropine, xylazine, tramadol and ketamine were used. The animals were lay down in a dorsal decubitus position showing the pubic region in order to procedure with the correspondent technique.

Results and discussion: In group A the surgical incision on the media caudal Laparotomy was performed 5 cms cranial to the mammary glands running in a caudal direction (5 cms to the previous edge of the pubis). The skin and the subcutaneous tissue were affected. When separating the mammary glandular tissue, it was necessary to make the ligation of several vessels with a simple discontinuous suture, but we could not avoid some bleeding. To enter the pelvic area a surgical incision of approximately 15 cm long in the Alba line and the parietal peritoneum were done. The wound was closed in three layers, peritoneum with alba line, mammary glandular tissue with subcutaneous tissue and skin. In group B, the surgical incision on the paramedial Laparotomy was performed in a parallel line located 5 cm of the media ventral line, using as a reference point the first mammary glands. The skin and the subcutaneous tissue were cut in a line of approximately 6 cm. Then the abdominal tunica, exhibiting the abdominal oblique muscles and the abdominal rectus muscles were also cut, allowing to enter the peritoneum. The wound was closed in two layers, peritoneum together with muscular tissue plus abdominal tunica plus subcutaneous tissue and skin. In the media caudal Laparotomy, the mammary gland has a greater irrigation that in the paramedical laparotomy, this made easy to protect the vessels avoiding the bleeding. But in the paramedial laparotomy the surgical procedure is realized with minimum risk.

Conclusion: The paramedial laparotomy shows minimum surgical risk and a better post surgical management compared to the medial caudal laparotomy.

Keywords: Alpacas, Laparotomy, Exploratory