

Spay/Neuter Surgery: Atypical Approaches

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Updated: 4/26/18

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Pregnant Spay - Cat or Dog

- Points to remember
 - Greater risk of hemorrhage
 - o Patient will lose a greater fluid volume
 - Pre- & intra-operative surgical times will be longer



Pregnant Dog Spay

- Extended incision
- Strangle Knot
- Transfixation?
- Exteriorizing uterus
 - o Fluid shift to facilitate exposure
 - Quickly displace from abdomen





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Transfixation









Via "Stick Tie"



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Pregnant Cat Spay



Positioning





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Precautions

- Guard against hypothermia
- IV fluids?
- Ensure hemostasis







Ovarian Pedicle Tie

• Achievable even in pregnant cat





Ovarian Pedicle Tie



Flank Spay



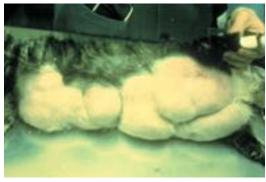
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Ideal Patients for Flank Spays



Lactating



Mammary hyperplasia



Flank Spay

Advantages

- Avoid mammary gland
- Reduced risk of dehiscence
- Observation of incision from a distance

Disadvantages

- Scar isn't readily visible
- Increased wound pain





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Flank Spay: Other Disadvantages

- Difficult to explore the abdomen
 - Confirm previous spay
 - Control hemorrhage
 - Find dropped stump or pedicle
 - Pyometra
 - Unexpected findings







Flank Spay: Positioning & Preparation

- Right lateral recumbency
- · Legs extended
- Prep 10-cm square with greater trochanter marking right upper corner

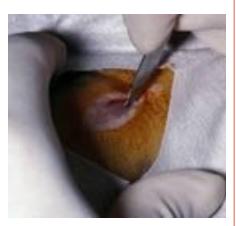


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Flank Spay: Landmarks for Incision

- Midway between dorsum & ventrum
 - Increased risk of hooking ureter if too dorsal
- 2-3 finger widths cranial to hip joint
 - o Can miss abdomen if too caudal
- 1-2 cm skin incision horizontal or vertical





Flank Spay: Body Wall

- Tent body wall to avoid injuring the spleen
- Blunt dissect through muscle layers
- Tag body wall in fat cats



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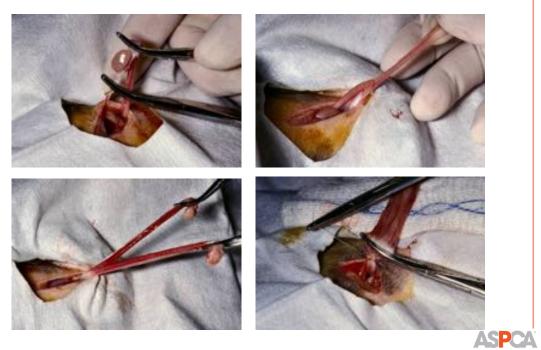
Flank Spay: Retrieving the Ovary

- Ovary is found immediately under the incision
- Do not clamp uterus before identifying the ovary
 - Ureter looks like a uterine horn





Flank Spay: Routine Ovariohysterectomy



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Flank Spay: Closing the Wound

- Appose body wall edges
 - Apposition not as critical as for midline
- Subcuticular closure to avoid skin sutures





Ventral Midline Approach (w/ Blunt Dissection)

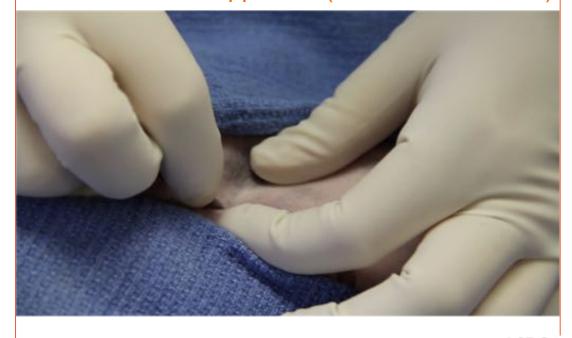






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Ventral Midline Approach (w/ Blunt Dissection)





Cryptorchidism



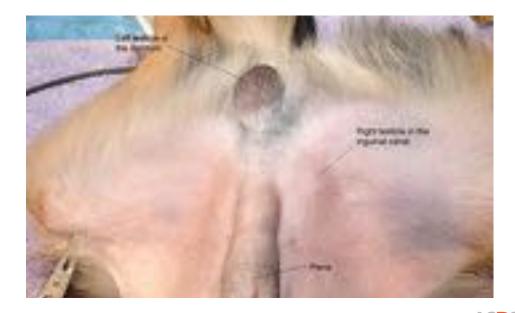
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Cryptorchidism in Dogs





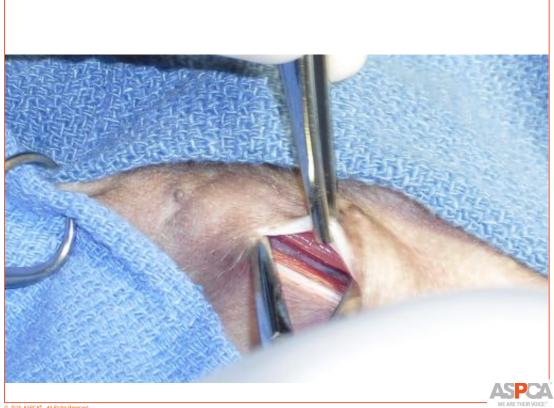
Subcutaneous

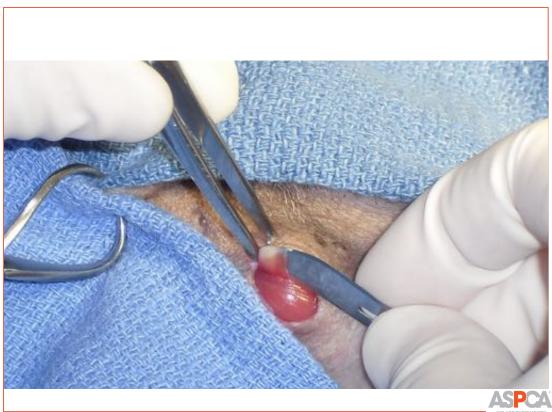


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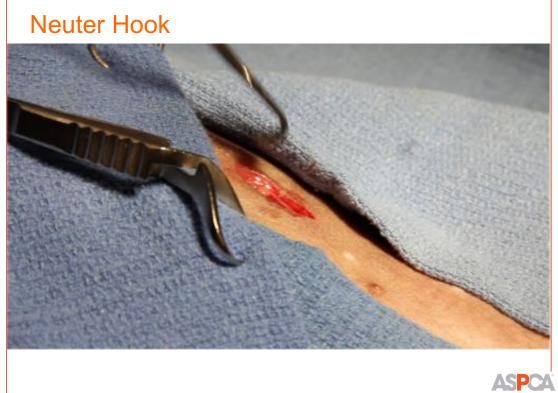








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Caution testicular vessels descending colon rectum ureter urinary bladder prostate gland ductus · deferens pelvic symphysis testicle bulbus glandis prepuce

penis

Cryptorchidism in Cats

Normally in scrotum by 6-8 weeks





Often in the SQ of Inguinal Region



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Bilateral Cryptorchid



Is There a Testicle Present?

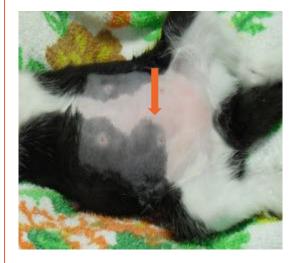






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Abdominal





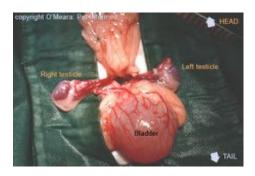
Spay hook



Bladder

- The testicle can usually be located next to the bladder
- If not, the bladder can be retroflexed & the ductus deferens can be traced from its prostatic termination to the testicle



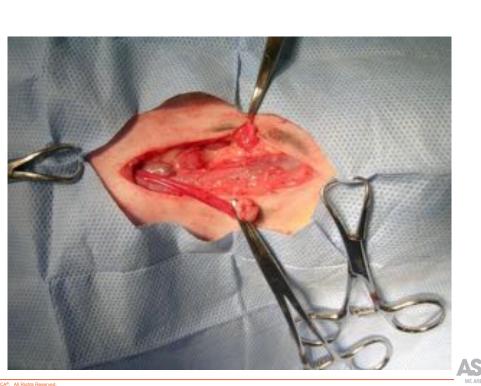


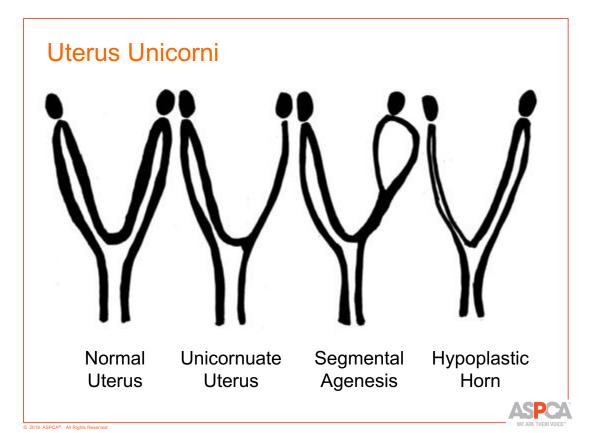


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Uterus Unicorni







Developmental uterine anomalies in cats and dogs undergoing elective ovariohysterectomy

Robin L. McIntyre, DVM; Julie K. Levy, DVM, PhD, DACVIM; John F. Roberts, DVM, DACVP; Roger L. Reep, PhD

- Uterine anomalies were twice as common in cats (9 in 10,000)
 compared with dogs (5 in 10,000)
- Ipsilateral renal agenesis is commonly associated with uterine anomalies
- Both ovaries are almost always present
- Most affected cats & dogs have no clinical signs & may have normal pregnancies



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Clinical Significance

- When an uterine horn anomaly is encountered . . .
 - Look for an ovary on the same side
 - Check for both kidneys
 - Search abdomen for possible ectopic fetuses





Hydrometra







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Ectopic Ovarian Tissue?





Hermaphrodites



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Special Thanks to



- Brenda Griffin, DVM, MS, DACVIM
- Julie Levy, Julie K. Levy, DVM, PhD, DACVIM, DABVP (Shelter Medicine Practice)
- Philip A. Bushby, DVM, DACVS
- Mark Bohling, DVM, PhD, DACVS





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