



ISSN: 2456-2912

VET 2023; 8(1): 36-37

© 2023 VET

www.veterinarypaper.com

Received: 01-10-2022

Accepted: 08-12-2022

Kirat Chaudhari

Department of Veterinary Surgery,
Radiology and Clinics, College of
Veterinary Science and Animal
Husbandry, Kamdhenu University,
Sardarkrushinagar, Dantiwada,
Gujarat, India

RK Gosai

Department of Veterinary Surgery,
Radiology and Clinics, College of
Veterinary Science and Animal
Husbandry, Kamdhenu University,
Sardarkrushinagar, Dantiwada,
Gujarat, India

AM Patel

Department of Veterinary Surgery,
Radiology and Clinics, College of
Veterinary Science and Animal
Husbandry, Kamdhenu University,
Sardarkrushinagar, Dantiwada,
Gujarat, India

JB Patel

Department of Veterinary Surgery,
Radiology and Clinics, College of
Veterinary Science and Animal
Husbandry, Kamdhenu University,
Sardarkrushinagar, Dantiwada,
Gujarat, India

PT Sutaria

Department of Veterinary Surgery,
Radiology and Clinics, College of
Veterinary Science and Animal
Husbandry, Kamdhenu University,
Sardarkrushinagar, Dantiwada,
Gujarat, India

AN Patel

Department of Veterinary Surgery,
Radiology and Clinics, College of
Veterinary Science and Animal
Husbandry, Kamdhenu University,
Sardarkrushinagar, Dantiwada,
Gujarat, India

Corresponding Author:

Kirat Chaudhari

Department of Veterinary Surgery,
Radiology and Clinics, College of
Veterinary Science and Animal
Husbandry, Kamdhenu University,
Sardarkrushinagar, Dantiwada,
Gujarat, India

Surgical management of irreparable injuries of left hind limb and tail in a black footed gray Langur (*Semnopithecus hypoleucos*)

Kirat Chaudhari, RK Gosai, AM Patel, JB Patel PT Sutaria and AN Patel

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22271/veterinary.2023.v8.i1a.464>

Abstract

A 32 kg male monkey was presented with history of accidental irreparable injury over the left hind leg and broken tail since 7 days. Detailed clinical examination revealed foul smelling discharge with necrosis and sloughing of skin at the fourth coccygeal vertebrae. The left hind limb was fracture from the hock joint with contamination. Physiological parameters were within normal in range. Under general anesthesia, left hind limb from the mid-shaft of the tibia-fibula and tail from the 2nd inter coccygeal space were amputated. The fluid therapy antibiotic and analgesic were administered for three consecutive days. The monkey was recovered uneventfully.

Keywords: Monkey, irreparable injury, tail

Introduction

Arboreal primates live in an environment where physical injuries can easily occur, either from a fall, caused by a slight miscalculation or error, from a predator, or from agonistic encounters with conspecifics (Colin, 1987) [2]. Some of these fractures involved quite serious injuries. Traumatic injuries have also been described from a number of field studies of primates, which suggests that injuries occur quite frequently (Carpenter, 1940; Goodall, 1983; Teleki, 1973) [1, 3, 4].

Case detail and Treatment

A 32 kg male monkey was presented with history of traumatic irreparable injury over the left hind leg and broken tail since 7 days. Clinical examination revealed foul smelling discharge with necrosis and sloughing of skin at the fourth coccygeal vertebrae. The left hind limb was fracture from the hock joint with contamination and distal bone from the hock joint was completely disarticulated. Physiological parameters were within normal in range. Due to irreparable injury it was planned to amputate the tail from 2nd intercoccygeal space and left hind limb from the mid-shaft of tibia-fibula.

The monkey was sedated with Inj. Xylazine 0.45 mg/kg b.wt I/M. The general anesthesia achieved by Inj. Ketamine 5 mg/kg B.wt I/V in combination with Inj. diazepam 0.5 mg/kg B.wt I/V. Monkey was restrained right lateral recumbency. The site was prepared antiseptically by clipping, shaving, scrubbing. After desired level of general anesthesia tourniquet was applied at stifle joint. The elliptical incision was made at distal tibia-fibula on left hind limb. The subcutaneous tissue and muscle was separated bluntly. Then limb was amputated from mid shaft of tibia fibula using exo blade without damaging surrounding tissue. The blood vessels were ligated using chromic catgut#1. The stump of muscle sutured together with circular pattern using chromic catgut#1. The skin sutured in routine pattern. The tail was irrigated with mild solution of potassium permanganate and site was prepared for amputation from 3rd intercoccygeal space after application of tourniquet. The elliptical incision was made over the 3rd inter coccygeal space and sub-cutaneous tissue and muscle were separated bluntly. The coccygeal artery was ligated with chromic catgut No#0 and vertebrae was disarticulate from the 2nd inter coccygeal space. The tourniquet was released to check the bleeding and muscle was sutured in routine manner.

The skin was sutured by horizontal mattress suture using silk No.1 catgut no. 1. Post-operative care with fluid therapy (Inj. NS-500 ml I/V), antibiotic (ceftriaxone @25 mg/kg B.wt I/V) and NSAIDs (Inj. Meloxicam- 0.2mg/kg B.wt I/V) given for 3 days. Advised for regular dressing with Liq. 5% povidone iodine and remove suture on 10th post-operative days. The monkey recovered uneventfully without complication.



Fig 1: Traumatic irreparable injuries on left hind limb and tail



Fig 2: Surgical incision on limb and tail



Fig 3: Limb amputated by using amputated saw and tail disarticulated from the 2nd intercoccygeal space



Fig 4: Muscle stump together in circular pattern



Fig 5: Horizontal mattress suture on skin

Acknowledgement

The facilities provided by Dean and Principal, College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, SDAU, Sardarkrushinagar, Dantiwada highly appreciated.

References

1. Carpenter CR. A field study in Siam of the behavior and social relations of the gibbon. *Comp. Psyeho L.* 1940;16:1-212.
2. Colin AC. Social Responses to the Traumatic Injury of a Juvenile Spider Monkey (*Ateles geoffroyi*). *Primates.* 1987;28(2):271-275.
3. Goodall J. Population dynamics during a 15 year period in one community of free-living chimpanzees in the Gombe National Park, Tanzania. *Z. Tierpsychol.* 1983;61(1):1-60.
4. Teleki G. Group response to the accidental death of a chimpanzee in Gombe National Park, Tanzania. *Folia Primatologica.* 1973;20(2-3):81-94.

Conclusion

Irreparable injuries in monkey were managed by amputation of the limb and tail under general anesthesia. The black footed gray langur was recovered uneventful without complication.