



ISSN: 2456-2912

VET 2024; 9(6): 83-84

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Received: 26-08-2024

Accepted: 05-10-2024

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## Surgical management of traumatic hernia in ten year old dog

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### Abstract

This case study, "Surgical Management of Traumatic Hernia in a Ten-Year-Old Dog," explores the life-saving intervention performed on a senior dog suffering from a traumatic hernia after a vehicle accident. Presenting with severe abdominal pain, swelling, and impaired mobility, diagnostic exams identified herniation of the urinary bladder, intestines, and omentum. Following stabilization, a detailed surgical procedure was executed to repair the hernia through a precise caudo-ventral midline incision, carefully repositioning the organs and closing the rupture. Intensive postoperative care, including antibiotics, hydration, and restricted movement, supported a smooth recovery. The successful outcome highlights the importance of timely surgical intervention and comprehensive aftercare in managing complex hernias, demonstrating a promising prognosis for similar cases in veterinary practice.

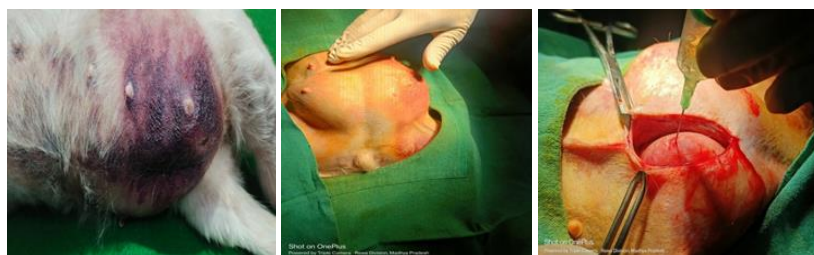
**Keywords:** Traumatic hernia, abdominal hernia, herniorrhaphy, herniated urinary bladder

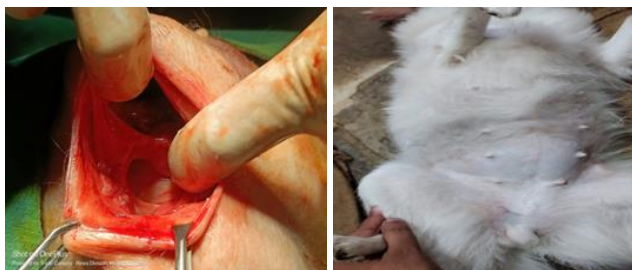
### 1. Introduction

A hernia refers to the protrusion of an organ or tissue through the wall of the cavity that normally contains it. Traumatic hernias, specifically, are distinguished by the absence of a peritoneal sac, where the herniated contents directly protrude through a rupture or tear in the abdominal wall (Pavletic *et al.*, 2005) <sup>[1]</sup>. Such injuries are frequently caused by trauma and can result in the herniation of various abdominal organs. When the herniation occurs through any part of the abdominal wall, excluding natural orifices, it is referred to as a ventral or lateral abdominal hernia (Das *et al.*, 2017) <sup>[2]</sup>. These traumatic hernias are often categorized as "false hernias" due to the lack of a true peritoneal sac.

### 2. History and physical examination

A ten years old female dog was presented to Veterinary Clinical Complex, Rewa with the history of accidental injury by four-wheeler. Anorexia, continuous whining, caudal abdominal distension, absence of weight bearing in both the hind limbs. On Clinical examination, (palpation) animal showed severe pain and soft doughy swelling increasing day by day with severe haematoma in all caudal abdominal regions. Haematological assessment was done which revealed haemoglobin 8 gm% and leucocytosis. On radiographic examination urinary bladder and intestine and omentum was observed as a herniated content.





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#### How to Cite This Article

Tandia N, Singh P, Kumar D, Singh H, Sharma Y, Mali V, *et al.* Surgical management of traumatic hernia in ten year old dog surgical management of traumatic hernia in ten year old dog. International Journal of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry. 2024;9(6):83-84.

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### 3. Anaesthesia

Pre-medication: inj. Atropine sulphate @ 0.04 mg/kg, I/M, Diazepam @0.5 mg/kg I/V.

Induction: inj. Ketamine hydrochloride @ 5mg/kg I/M and Maintenance: with Ketamine hydrochloride @ 5mg/kg IV as and when required.

### 4. Surgical procedure

Preoperatively, animal was stabilized with strict fluid therapy as animal was in shock.

Caudo-ventral midline incision was given on Skin and the underlying tissues were bluntly dissected to expose the hernial contents. During surgical procedure, we found that there was herniation of urinary bladder along with intestines and omentum. Herniorraphy was done and contents were repositioned into the abdominal cavity after that ring was closed, muscles, subcutaneous and skin was sutured.

### 5. Postoperative care

Post-operative care included the administration of antibiotics, Inj. Taxim 500 mg I/M for 5 days, along with Inj. Melonex I/M. Strict fluid therapy was provided for three consecutive days to ensure optimal hydration and support recovery. The surgical site was treated with regular antiseptic dressings until complete wound healing was achieved.

The owner was advised to keep the pet on a reduced diet for five days and to restrict its movement for the following two weeks to minimize strain on the healing site. Skin sutures were removed 14 days post-surgery, and the pet exhibited an uneventful recovery, with a normal appetite and behavior restored

### 6. Conclusion

The animal recovered uneventfully without any post-operative complications. Abdominal hernias involving different organs like intestine, stomach and mesentery alone, are commonly seen in traumatic condition.

### 7. Conflict of Interest

Not available

### 8. Financial Support

Not available

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