Case Study

Open Method of Castration in an Indian Mongoose (Herpestes edwardsi): A Case Report

S. P. Nayak1*, D. Parija1, A. K. Sahoo2 and S. M. Nanda3

1Department of Fisheries and Animal Resources Development, Govt. of Odisha, India,
2Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex,
3Department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Extension,
College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, OUAT, Odisha, India

*Corresponding author

A B S T R A C T

Introduction
Castration is the surgical technique for removal of testicles in male mongoose to prevent reproduction. Castration is generally performed to make the animal docile. There is also decrease in territorial marking behaviour. Mongoose belongs to the family Herpestidae and the genus Herpestes. Mongooses are fierce hunters as well as great pets. Males are very difficult to manage in groups. Therefore, neutering may be done to minimize the violent behaviour. Mainly male mongooses sexually mature at 12 to 16 weeks and can impregnate females.

Case History
A pet common Indian mongoose weighing about 800 grams and aged about 1.5 year was presented to the Teaching veterinary clinical complex, C.V.Sc & A.H, Bhubaneswar on 10th July, 2018. The animal was active and alert.

Anaesthesia and monitoring
The animal was fasted for 5 hours prior to surgery. General anaesthesia was obtained by injecting combination of xylazine hydrochloride (4mg/kgbw) and ketamine.
(22mg/kbw) intramuscularly. This was sufficient to anesthetize the mongoose. However, Retting and Divers (1985) and Nath et al., (2006) suggested that atropine sulphate and ketamine hydrochloride was sufficient to anaesthetize animals of family Viverridae for restraint and handling. The animal was anaesthetized within 10 minute of anaesthesia administration and the heart rate along with eye reflexes of the patient was regularly monitored.

Surgical procedure

The animal was restrained in dorsal recumbency. The scrotal area was shaved and cleaned. The surgical site was scrubbed with 7.5% Povidone Iodine solution. An incision of 2 cm was made directly on the scrotum after securing the testicle. The tunica dartos was cut carefully leaving the tunica vaginalis intact. The testicle was squeezed out of the incision by application of digital pressure. A small haemostatic forceps was applied on the cord. Then, double ligature were applied proximal to haemostat on the spermatic cord with chromic catgut no 2-0. The knot was sufficiently tightened enough to ensure haemostasis and ligature retention, and the artery forceps was remove following severing the cord distal to it. The procedure was repeated for removal of other testicle. The skin incision was closed by using catgut on 2-0 in interrupted manner.

Figure 1  Open method of castration of Indian Mongoose

Figure 2  Checking the suture knot and removing extra suture material

Figure 3  Ensuring proper haemostasis

Figure 4  Closure of the incision site after removal of testicles
Post operative care

As post operative care regular dressing was done with povidone iodine ointment till 7th day. Enrofloxacin 50mg tablet (Ataxin 50 mg) was administered orally once daily for 5 days. Meloxicam oral suspension (Melonex oral suspension 10ml) was prescribed three drops orally daily for 3 days. Vit. B complex syrup (Polybion syrup 250ml) one tsf for 7 days was given. The surgical procedure followed in the present case was similar to described by Mithilesh (2017) and Nath et al., (2006). The antibiotics and supportive medications helped in minimizing the chances of post-operative complications and the animal recovered successfully.

References

Mithilesh Kumar, Contemporary Research In India. Vol. 7: Issue: 2 (2017)

How to cite this article: