

Urogenital Injuries in Male Dogs Subsequent to Mauling



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COLUMN ARTICLE

Abstract

Male dogs have the habit of wandering around and attack to each other in order to dominate, especially in reproductive period. The injuries might be light or serious and help must be provided as soon as possible. In several cases, injuries concern the urogenital system and surgical treatment may be inevitable. In this essay, we present two serious cases of urogenital injuries. The first one concerns a testicle trauma and the second refers to a penile trauma. Both cases needed surgical treatment.

Keywords: Bites; Injuries; Male Dogs; Mauling; Penile; Surgical Treatment; Testicles; Trauma; Urogenital System

INTRODUCTION

Dog bites and mauling are a prevalent issue throughout the world. Risk factors for dog attacks are variable and include the sex and reproductive status of the dog, the breed and the personal aggressive behavior of the dog. The presence of multiple dogs may also extend the risk of attack. It is the instinct of territorial behavior and social dominance,

which make them more aggressive. Dog bites are capable of expanded injuries. Operative intervention is commonly required. Infection risks are possible and transmissions of them are significant too. Infections involve both aerobic and anaerobic bacteria. Some of these conditions involve urogenital system which has small and delicate tissues. This essay reports two significant cases of biting in male dogs which needed surgical treatment [1].

CASE REPORT 1

Rex was a 5 years old male dog which lived mostly indoor. After his meandering for five days he returned home with serious injuries. Short-term inflammation of the testicles may be caused by injury, infection, or testicular torsion. Signs are pain and swelling of the testes or scrotum. There may be wounds in the scrotal. He was dehydrated and weak to stand on his back feet. Examination showed an infected open trauma in his testicles. Fluids and antibiotics are given in order to hydrate and handle the infection. Castration suggested in order to restoring the trauma. When maintaining fertility is not important, castration is a reasonable treatment choice for inflammation of the testicles. Trauma was opened, debridement was made and it stitched up.



Figure 1: Infected open trauma in testicle.



Figure 3: Persistent erection with severe penis trauma and urethral catheterization.



Figure 2: Repaired trauma after castration.

In this case, partial penile amputation completed after the catheterization of urethra without cutting of the baculum. A restoration of urethra was accomplished and the catheter was removed 10 days later. In the mean time, every four days the urethra was washing with natural solution and oral antibiotics were administrated.



Figure 4: Urethra restoration after 8 days.

CASE REPORT 2

Phoebus was an 8 years old male dog which lived exclusively outdoor, with an aggressive behavior even to the owner. He was missing for 5 days and he returned with the presence of a persistent erection and a severe penis trauma. Penis is susceptible to trauma. Partial penile amputation is indicated in cases with irreversible damage. The extent of amputation is composed of the damaged tissue area and the penis necessity to extrude from the prepuce. If the urethra is also lacerated, it must be repaired or catheterized. In cases of urethral obstruction, the penis must be stabilized. The easiest way to achieve this, is with an urethral catheter.

CONCLUSION

Most of these surgical conditions of the male urogenital tract are very challenging. With adequate operations, these surgeries can also be very satisfying. The most common surgical condition is non-elective castration but other conditions are uncommon and it is important to identify them.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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