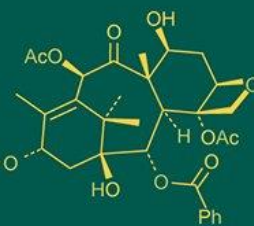
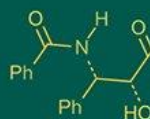


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Castration in male cat (Tom)

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Abstract

A male cat (tom) of 1.5 years was brought in Pet's Care Clinic, Durg (C.G.). Male cat (Tom) pet owner has complaint about its aggressive behaviour, fighting. Castration under general anesthesia was performed taking all aseptic precautions and testicles were removed.

Keywords: Male cat (Tom), castration, aseptic, testicles

Introduction

The global overpopulation of stray and unwanted cats continues to pose a major challenge. Among various control strategies, surgical sterilization remains the most reliable and widely adopted method for managing feline reproduction (Reichler, 2009) [4]. Castration is the surgical removal of the testes in a male cat. It makes the cat sterile and reduces hormone-driven behaviours such as roaming, fighting, spraying, and aggression (Beaver, 1982). It is generally performed for population control, decreasing aggression and fighting, lowering risk of testicular cancer and prostate related diseases. Prepubertal castration is no more effective in preventing urine spraying and fighting than postpubertal castration is in eliminating the behaviour once it has been displayed (Hart, 1984) [2]. There are no reports on adverse side effects of castration nor are there any experimental or clinical data supporting the view that male cats become lazy and fat after being castrated.

History and Clinical Observation

One and half year old male cat (tom) was presented with complaint of over aggression and fighting. Rectal temperature was 101.2°F, Respiration rate was 20 and heart rate was 165 bpm. Considering history and after clinical examination castration was performed in tom (male cat) under general anaesthesia using Ketamine @ 5 mg/kg wt. and premedication was done using Atropine sulphate @ 0.04 mg/kg b.wt. and Xylazine @ 1mg/kg b.wt.

Case Report

The animal was controlled in dorsal recumbency and clipping and aseptic preparation of scrotal area was done by using povidone iodine. Food withheld for 12 hr prior surgery. Premedication was done with Atropine sulphate @ 0.04 mg/kg b.wt and Xylazine @ 1 mg/kg b.wt. intramuscularly. Induction of anaesthesia was achieved with a single bolus of Ketamine @ 5 mg/kg b.wt. intravenously. When the male cat (tom) reach deep sedation it lied in dorsal recumbency and the surgical site again cleaned aseptically with povidone iodine solution and draped with sterile drape. Through the scrotal skin, holding the first testis stable between the index finger and the thumb, a longitudinal scrotal incision is applied. A mild pressure was applied to exteriorize the testis. Incision of vaginal tunic was done and mosquito forceps was applied along the ligament of the tail of epididymis. Separation of the ligament of the tail of the epididymis from the tunic was done without avulsing the tail of the epididymis from the testis. Then the tunic was released exposing the ductus deferens, arteries and venous pampiniform plexus. Two square knots was created between the ductus and the vessels. The remaining tissues transected a few millimetres distal to the last knot to remove the testis. The knotted spermatic cord released within the vaginal tunic and the scrotal incision left open to heal by second intention. Post-operative care was undertaken by daily checking the wounds for sepsis, edema, haemorrhage and exudates.

Daily antiseptic wound dressing was done by Povidone iodine solution for 3 days. Antibiotic Ceftriaxone @ 15mg/kg b.wt. were administered intramuscularly for 3 days.

Discussion

About 90% of cats castrated because of spraying, roaming and fighting showed a rapid and/or gradual decline in these behaviours. Spraying disappeared most rapidly after the operation (Hart and Barrett, 1979) [3]. The technique reported here was associated with minimal complications. Anesthesia was smooth and adequate. There was no post-operative infection noted. No postoperative bleeding, swelling, edema or exudates were recorded. Cosmetic appearance was acceptable.



Fig 1: Clipping of hair and preparation of site



Fig 2: Exteriorized the testicle



Fig 3: Incision left open to heal by second intention



Fig 4: Removed testicles from male cat (Tom)

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