<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name (English)</th>
<th>Mohammed Ali Azab Naem Mashali</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>Damanhour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty</td>
<td>Fac. of Vet. Med.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Assistant lecturer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department</td>
<td>Surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialization</td>
<td>Surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.Mail</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mohamed.mashali@damanhour.edu.eg">mohamed.mashali@damanhour.edu.eg</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:mohammed.azab87@yahoo.com">mohammed.azab87@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tel.</td>
<td>002-0100-7909-436</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Laparoscopic Versus Traditional Ovariectomy in Dogs

Azab M\textsuperscript{a}, El-khamary A\textsuperscript{a} and Abdel-Wahed R\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a} Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Surgery, Damanhour University.
\textsuperscript{b} Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Surgery, Alexandria University.

Objectives: To evaluate the laparoscopic ovariectomy (LAOVE) as an alternative technique for traditional open surgical ovariectomy (OVE) in dogs.

Study design: Experimental study.

Animals: Six adult intact female dogs aging between 8-30 months and weighing between 12-22 kg.

Methods: Dogs were divided into 2 groups: Group 1 (3 dogs), which had ovariectomy by traditional midline open technique (OVE), and Group 2 (3 dogs), which had two-portal laparoscopic ovariectomy technique (LAOVE). All surgical procedures were evaluated considering incision length, operative time, intra-operative and postoperative complications, and healing scores. Blood samples for measurement of serum cortisol concentration (as a stress or pain marker) were collected immediately before incision, 2 hrs and 24 hrs after surgery.

Results: No significant surgical complications occurred. The LAOVE technique mean operative time was significantly longer (46.33 ± 15.37 minutes) than OVE technique (19.33 ± 2.52 minutes). No significant difference was observed between groups for intra-operative complications. The group of OVE had significant higher mean serum cortisol level after recovery (17.19 ± 1.87 μg /dL) than LAOVE group (12.28 ± 1.97 μg /dL). Incision length and healing scores proved better following LAOVE.

Clinical Significance: The LAOVE is a safe alternative to OVE in bitches and offers a minimally invasive and less painful technique.

Keywords: Laparoscopy, Ovariectomy, Evaluation, Traditional midline, Open surgery, Dogs

Proceedings of the 6th Scientific Conference, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Alexandria University, oral presentation. 20-22 Nov., 2012.

References


