

Article

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A CASE OF BILATERAL CRYPTORCHIDISM, ULTRASOUND DIAGNOSIS AND SURGICAL THERAPY INTOMCAT

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Abstract

Bilateral cryptorchidism is seldom in tomcats. Clinical diagnosis is challenging because the testicles can be located in the abdominal cavity, a situation in which they cannot be palpated, or in the inguinal region, a situation in which they are difficult to identify due to the subcutaneous fat layer.

Ultrasound is the most available imaging method for diagnosing this pathology. The testicles have a characteristic structure that is easy to recognize. Ultrasound localization of the testicles allows the approach through a smaller incision, and the use of a castration hook to extract the testicle from the abdominal cavity.

The blood vessels and ductus deferens can be ligated with absorbable suture material, but can also be sealed with bipolar forceps. The reason why vascular sealing with bipolar forceps was chosen was to reduce surgical time and to reduce the amount of embedded foreign material. From a histopathological point of view, coagulation necrosis was observed on both blood vessels and ductus deferens.

The suture of the abdominal wall was made in a continuous pattern. Skin staples were used to save time.

Key words: Cryptorchidism, castration, electrosurgery
