

SCROTAL URETHROSTOMY FOR STRANGULATED PARAPHIMOSIS IN A DOG

M. M.SHOKRY* and L. M. BEN ALI**

*Surgery, Anaesthesiology & Radiology Dept. ,Faculty of Vet.Medicine Cairo Uni., Giza, Egypt

**Surgery Dept., Faculty of Vet.Medicine, AlFateh Uni.,Tribol

Received: 21. 6. 2008

Accepted: 23. 6. 2008

SUMMARY

A 7-year-old male Griffon was presented for penile necrosis subsequent to strangulated paraphimosis. Scrotal urethrostomy combined with subtotal penile amputation, preputial ablation and castration was performed as a salvage treatment. The surgical procedure was described and discussed.

INTRODUCTION

Acquired or congenital phimosis and paraphimosis are among preputial and penile deformities which cause urinary dysfunctions, failure of successful breeding or both (Smith ,1990 and Boothe, 1993). Paraphimosis occurs when the penis cannot be retracted back into the preputial cavity. It is more common and potentially more serious than phimosis (Ndiritu,1979). Surgical re-

pair or reconstruction through emergency urethrotomy and urethrostomy to relieve a urethral obstruction and resume the patency of urine flow (Dean et al, 1990). The purpose of this report was to describe the signalment, clinical findings and surgical procedure for urinary diversion of a male dog subjected to accidental penile injury.

CASE DESCRIPTION

A 7-year-old male Griffon was presented to the veterinary surgery clinic of Al-Fateh University for assessment of penile trauma since 3 weeks. The owner admitted that he attempted to forcibly separate the locking of his dog from the partner during mating. He noticed lately difficult and bloody urination. On clinical examination, the dog looked misery, thin, feverish (40°C) and reluctant to move. Close inspection of the penis revealed swollen bulbus glandis and blackish color necrotic exposed os penis (Fig. 1).CBS and some