

PERINEAL HERNIOPLASTY BY MUSCULAR TRANSPOSITION IN DOGS

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With 3 figures

SUMMARY

The internal obturator and superficial gluteal muscles transposition were successfully used for reconstruction of the pelvic diaphragm in 12 experimental models and 3 clinical cases.

INTRODUCTION

Perineal hernia is the protrusion of the pelvic or abdominal contents through a weakened area in the pelvic diaphragm (Burrow and Harvey, 1973). The pelvic diaphragm consists of the levator ani and coccygeus muscles and the sacrotuberous ligament laterally, the internal obturator and superficial gluteal muscles ventrally and the external anal sphincter medially (Burrow and Harvey, 1973; Dorn, Cartee and Richardson, 1982; Robertson, 1983; Canfield and Bellenger 1985; Bone, 1992).

Perineal hernia occurs almost exclusively in old male intact dogs (Burrow and Harvey, 1973; Hayes, Wilson and Tarone, 1978; Robertson

1984). The proposed etiology of perineal hernia has revolved around hormonal imbalance with possible involvement of benign prostatic disease, chronic constipation and persistent weakness of the pelvic diaphragm (Moltzen-Neilsen, 1953; DeVita, 1957; Pettit, 1962; Hayes et al, 1978; Spreull and Frankland, 1980; Canfield and Bellenger, 1985). The common prevalent complaints of perineal hernia are tenesmus, constipation and presence of a swelling lateral to the anus and it may be reducible or irreducible if the bladder is herniated (Pettit, 1962 Burrow and Harvey, 1973; Harvey, 1977).

The purpose of this work is to study the feasibility of muscular transposition in perineal hernioplasty in experimental models and clinical cases.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Experimental model

The subjects of the experiment were 12 adult