

VIRTUAL CONVENTION 2021



Nov. 12-14

Birthing Detours Plus Small Ruminant Field Surgery Margaret A. Masterson, DVM. MS

Sponsored by:





Birthing Detours Plus

Margaret A. Masterson, DVM, MS
Clinical Professor OSU Large Animal Services
Diplomate, ACVPM

Learning Objectives

- Participants will learn how to do a field C-section
 - Participants will also learn how to manage the following conditions in the field:
 - Entropion
 - Disbudding/dehorning
 - Castration
 - Urolithiasis
 - Fractures
-

C - Section

■ Indications

- Dystocia
- Ring Womb

■ Site

- Ventral Midline
- Left Flank ****
- Right Flank





C – Section Sheep & Goats

- Anesthesia Line Block
 - Inverted “L”
 - Lidocaine toxicity 10 mg/kg
 - 2%lidocaine is 20 mg/ml
 - So 100 lb dam – 22.7 may be toxic
 - Safe dose is 5 mg/kg
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C – Section Sheep & Goats

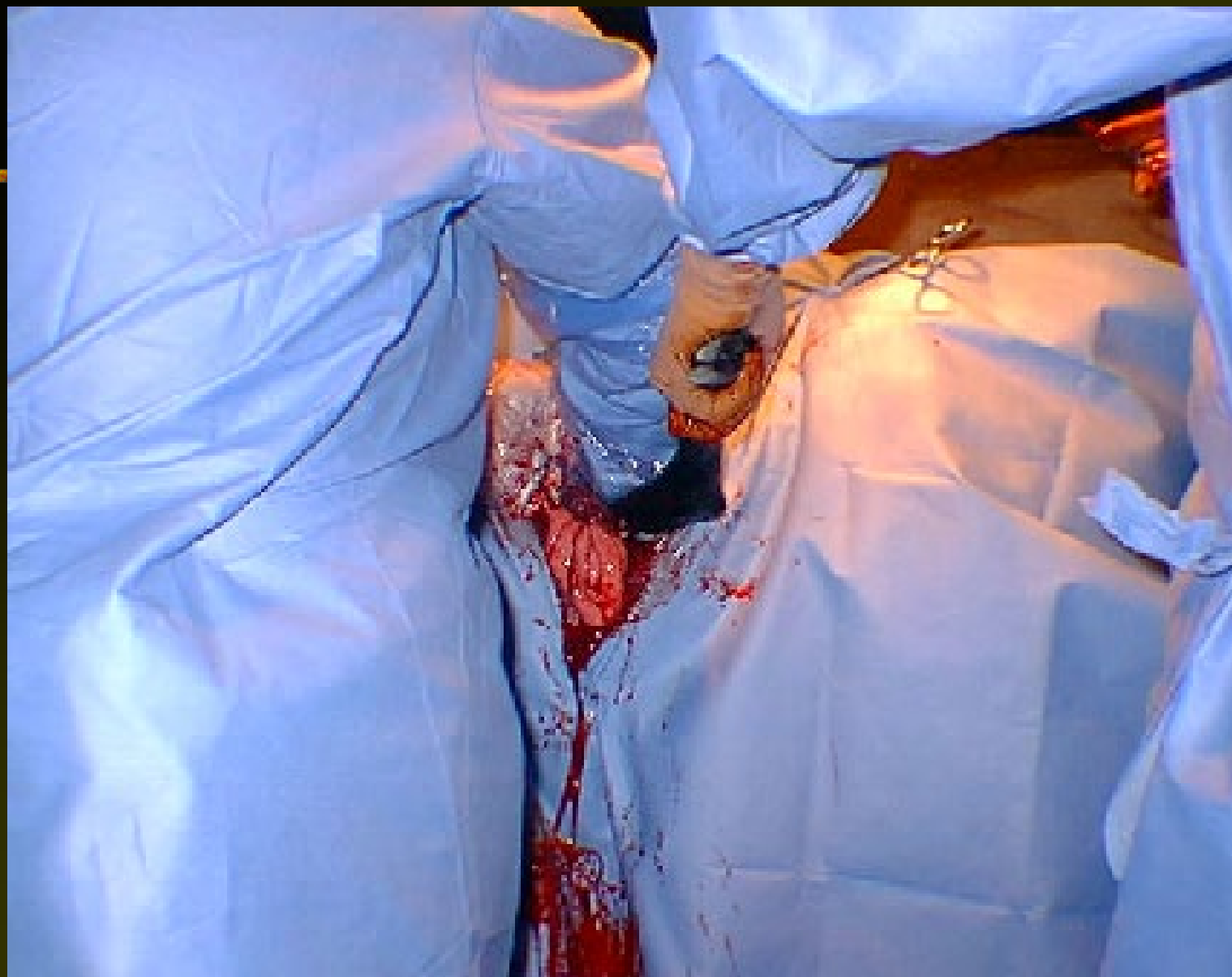
- Pre-med
 - C D & T
 - Ceftiofur or Pen G
 - Banamine or Meloxicam
-



Uterine Incision

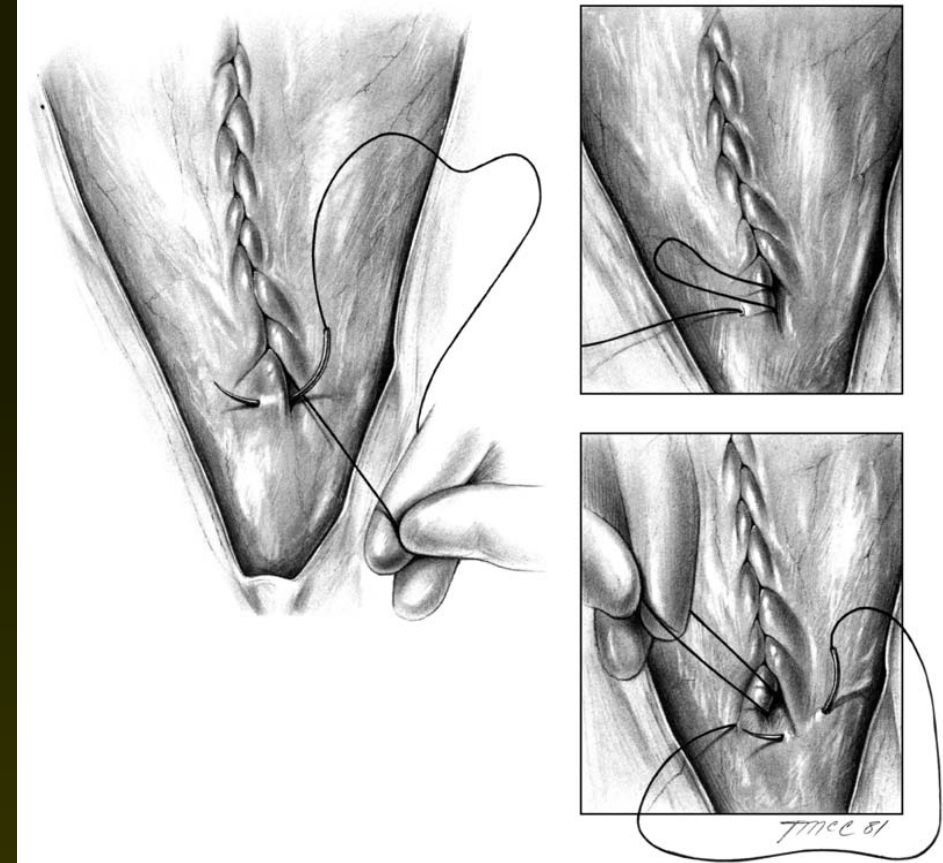
- Grasp back leg and bring to incision.
- Incise along Greater Curvature.
- Start at Hock and Cut to the toe.

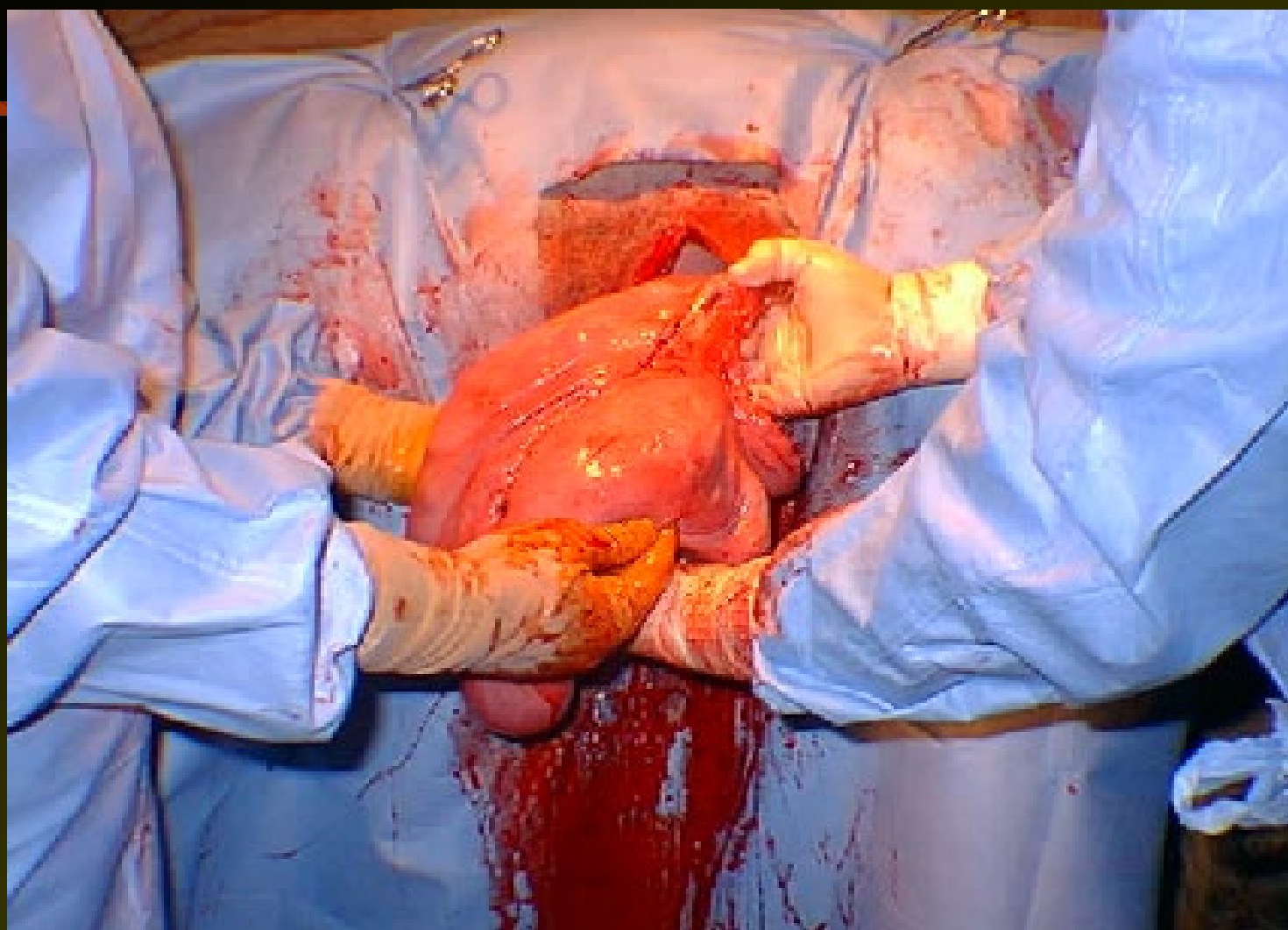




Closure

- Modified Cushing or Guard's Rumen Suture





Abdominal Closure

- Transversus & Internal
 - Simple continuous
 - 0 gut
- External
 - Simple continuous
 - 0 gut
- Skin
 - Ford Interlocking
 - 1 or 0 Braunamid





C – Section Camelids

- Indication:
 - Stage II labor > 20 – 30 minutes
 - Fetal maternal mismatch
 - Uterine torsion
 - Mal-position
 - Left Flank approach
 - 90% pregnant in left horn
-

C – Section Camelids

- Anaesthesia
 - Lateral recumbancy
 - Inverted “L” block
- Pre-med with:
 - Ceftiofur
 - CD & T

C – Section Camelids

- Uterus is much more fragile than in sheep and goats
- Minimize Time & Stress

C – Section Camelids

- Post – Op
 - Banamine 1 cc / 100 lbs
 - Oxytocin 1/2 cc q 30 – 60 min
 - Systemic antibiotics
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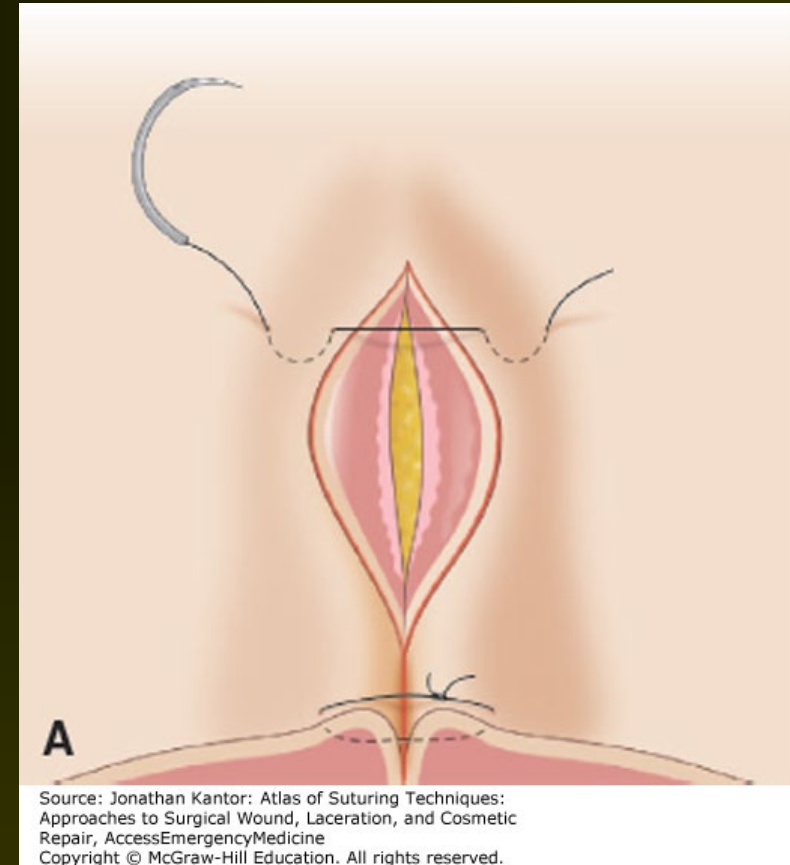
Entropion

- Common Congenital Defect
- Lambs & Kids have Watery Eyes
- May Lead to Corneal Ulcers



Entropion

- Lembert Suture
Vertical to Eye Lid
- < 2 – 0 Absorbable
Suture
- 1 – 3 Stitches
- Can do on Upper or
Lower Lids



Entropion

- Usually 1 – 2 sutures is all that is needed



Tranquilization & Anesthesia

- Tranquilize

- Xylazine 0.05 – 0.1 mg/kg IV

- Anesthesia

- Xylazine 0.2 mg/kg IM followed by
 - Ketamine 11. mg/kg IM ~ 45 min

- Redose ketamine at $\frac{1}{2}$ original rate IM to prolong
-

Tranquilization & Anesthesia

- In kids:
- Xylazine 1 mg / 20 lbs IV
- Reverse when finished w/ procedure

Disbudding

- Often done by owners
- Biggest mistake is waiting too long
- 3 – 7 days of age
- If too old risk thermal necrosis





Descenting



- Scent glands are just caudal medial to horns
 - Burn an additional crescent of skin
 - Buck will not be as “popular” as a smelly buck
-

Dehorning

- Block - lidocaine
- In babies .25 cc/site
- Cornual branches of the lacrimal and infratrochlear



Dehorning

- ALWAYS leave a strip of skin down the middle
- Use scalpel to cut skin
- Use OB wire to remove horn
- Bandage with stocking net



Dehorning

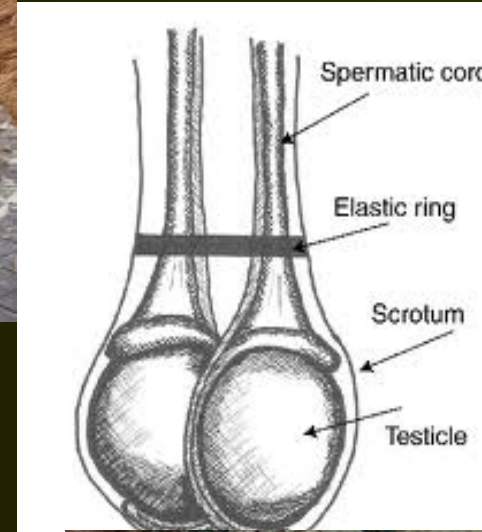


- Do NOT use a Barnes Dehorner
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Castration

■ Banding

- Elastrator
- Callicrate



■ Cutting

- Remove bottom 1/2
- Pull or emasculate



Urolithosis

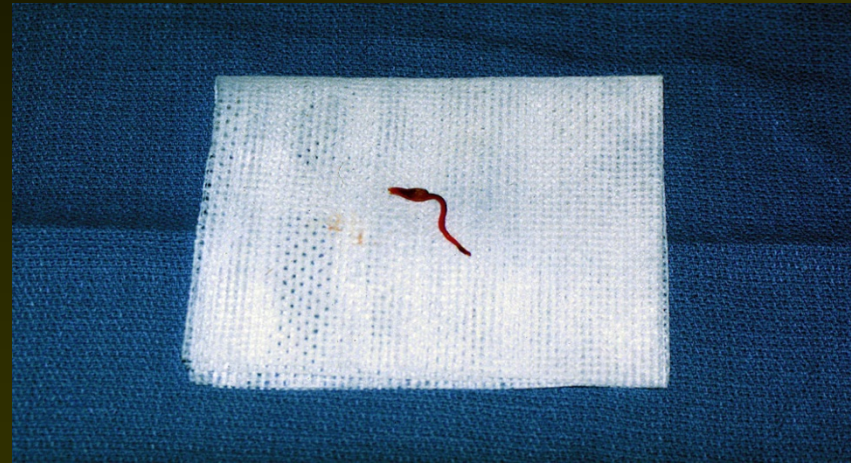
- Most commonly seen in fall
- Usually present as “constipated”
- Urethra can be felt pulsing rectally if they have not already ruptured
- Azo sticks are useful for prognosis
- Very common in old “pet” weather goats



Urolithiasis

Snip Urethral Process

- Retrograde flush w/ 1 cc lidocaine to 3 cc saline



Urolithiasis

■ Perineal Urethrostomy

- Incision just below tuber ischii
 - Cut penis off as long as possible
 - Urethra will be on dorsal side
 - Place catheter and suture with one mattress suture
-
- Often stricture











Perineal Urethostomy

- Follow up care:
 - Flush bladder
 - Keep stump moist
 - Avoid licking which can lead to stricture
 - Place on urine acidifiers
 - Encourage an all forage diet
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Urolithiasis

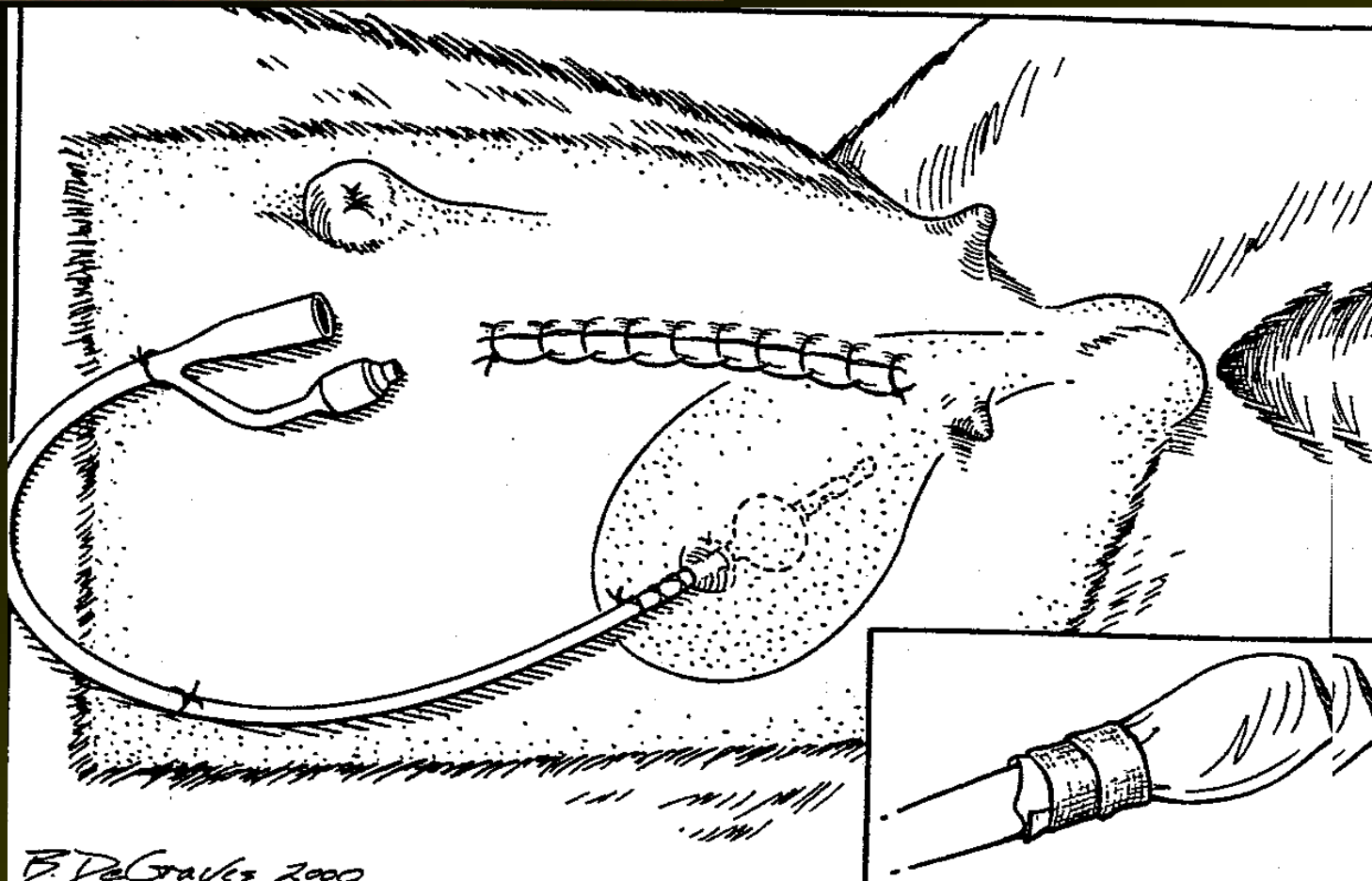
■ Tube Cystotomy **Best Option**

- Right paramedian incision
 - Place stay sutures on dorsal surface
 - Open bladder
 - Lavage and normograde flush
 - If needed place a 16 – 24 f Foley on dorsal side through a purse string
 - Exit catheter through lower side of abdomen
 - Test urethra in 10 – 14 days
-

Urolithiasis

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Fractures in Lambs & Kids

- Meta or Spoon Splints
- Thomas Splints
- Crutch
- Change every 2 weeks
- Often stable in 2 weeks



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Questions:

Margaret A. Masterson, DVM, MS
Clinical Professor
OSU Large Animal Field Services
Phone: 937 642 2936
Email: masterson.2@osu.edu

