

ISSN 1647-3019



***Veterinaria.com.pt* 2009; Vol. 1 Nº 1: e3**  
(publicação inicial em Janeiro de 2008)

**Disponível em [http://www.veterinaria.com.pt/media//DIR\\_27001/VCP1-1-e3.pdf](http://www.veterinaria.com.pt/media//DIR_27001/VCP1-1-e3.pdf)**

---



# LAPAROSCOPICALLY AIDED OVARIECTOMY IN GOATS

R. Mascarenhas<sup>1</sup> and J. Simões<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> INRB, Estação Zootécnica Nacional, Vale de Santarém (Portugal). [rmascarenhas@oninetspeed.pt](mailto:rmascarenhas@oninetspeed.pt)  
<sup>2</sup> CECAV/DCV, Universidade de Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro, Vila Real (Portugal).

## INTRODUCTION

Ovariectomy is sometimes necessary either for therapeutic or experimental needs.

Laparoscopic devices were used during the last decades for several uses, like the evaluation of ovarian activity and intra-uterine insemination, providing a minimally invasive surgical technique in small ruminants.

The aim of this study was to test the use of laparoscopy for ovariectomy in goats, in order to minimize surgical trauma of tissues.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Seven Serrana goats, aged 2-9 years and weighing 19-35 kg, were anaesthetized (acepromazine, thiopental and halothane) and positioned in dorsal recumbence for laparoscopic surgery.

Two laparoscopic portals were performed, one in median line, caudal to the umbilical zone (Fig. 1A), to introduce a rigid laparoscope with a camera adaptor (Fujinon® Portable light Source) and another paramedian, to introduce a dissection forceps (Fig. 1B).

After visualization of the uterus (Fig. 1C), the cranial portion of each uterine horn was pulled to the abdominal wall, using the forceps (Fig. 1D). The incision was enlarged to 2 cm and the ovary was exposed through (Fig. 1E).

An absorbable ligature (polyglycolic acid, USP-0) was passed over the ovary pedicle (Fig. 1F), enclosing vessels and the oviduct. The pedicle was cut above the ligature (Fig. 1G). Procedures were repeated with the contra-lateral ovary.

Incisions were closed with a silk suture (USP-1).

Antibiotic (amoxicillin, IM, SID) and analgesic (flunixin meglumine, IM, SID) were administered postoperatively, during 4 days.

## CONCLUSIONS

This minimally invasive technique provides efficient and safe alternatives to other surgical methods of ovariectomy and may be useful for other abdominal procedures.

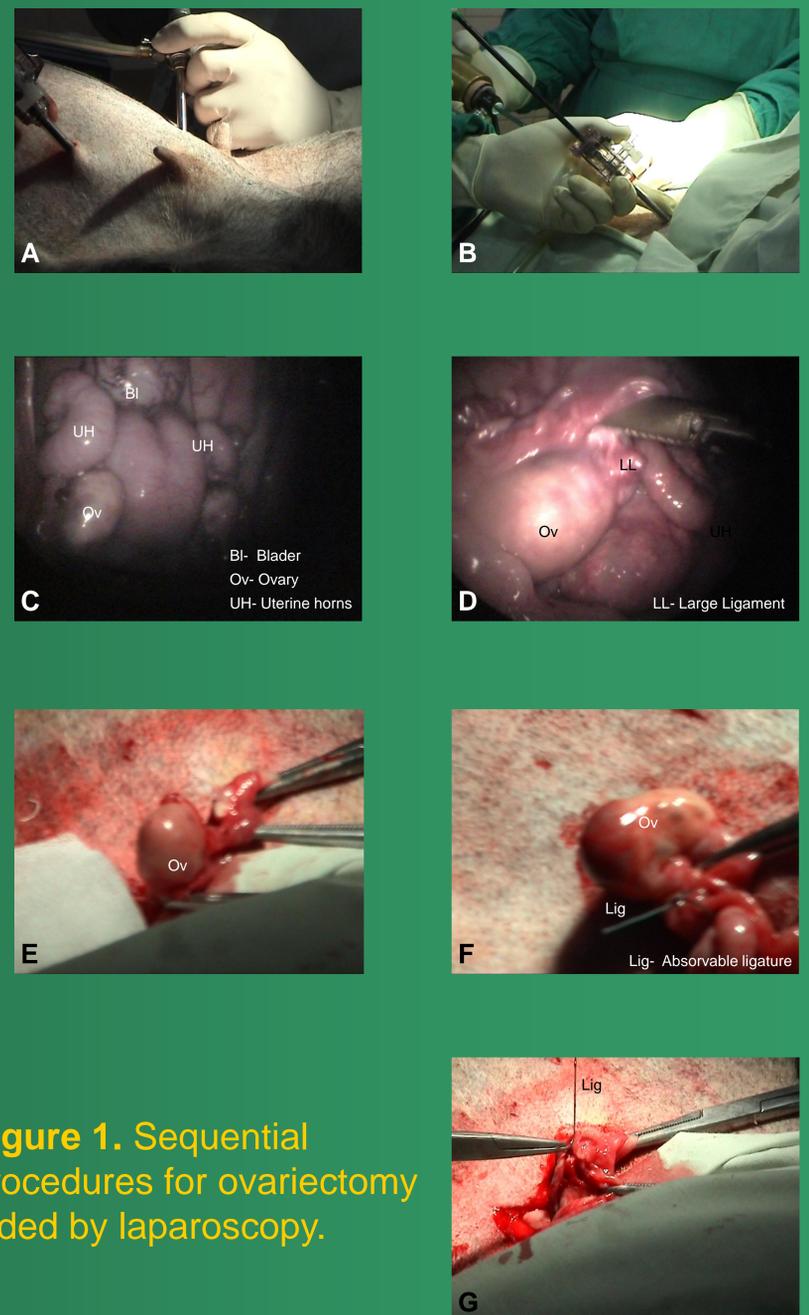
## RESULTS

No operative or immediate postoperative complications were encountered, in all goats.

Ovaries were successfully resected with minimal hemorrhage.

Mean time to perform each ovariectomy was about 15 minutes.

No visible sequels at clinical examination, were found the 15<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> day after ovariectomy, in any goats.



**Figure 1.** Sequential procedures for ovariectomy aided by laparoscopy.