

## HERNIA REPAIR SURGERY POST-OP

### **Immediate After Care**

Check the patients' vital signs: temperature, pulse rate and respiration rate. Group 1's patient had a decreased temperature post op for about half hour and a heating bed was used to warm the patient. Topical antibiotic and larvacid spray should be applied to surgical wound.

Animals recovering from anaesthesia may feel a bit weak as the sedation may not completely wear off after the procedure and so it is important to ensure that the patients are carried to a safe, hazardless area. The best thing to do is to get an animal into a shady wide open space where there are no objects to trip over or bounce into. Stress and exertion may cause dehiscence of the suture line so the client must ensure the patient is comfortable.

### **Possible Complications**

Postoperative complications of umbilical herniorrhaphy are not more numerous. Most complications are related to incisional problems such as suture abscesses, seromas, hematomas, and dehiscence. The majority of these problems usually do not affect the success of the surgery unless the local infection is severe enough to cause failure of the body wall closure and recurrence of the hernia. The more ventral location of the suture line and the greater weight distributed across it, the higher risk of incisional dehiscence. Abdominal support bandages may help prevent re-herniation if the abdominal wall appears weak at surgery; however, good surgical technique and limited postoperative activity are the most important factors in preventing body wall dehiscence. Peritonitis is a more serious potential complication and is usually associated with severe contamination of the abdomen during surgery or with foci of intra-abdominal infection that were incompletely removed at surgery. Infections may lead to: Omphalitis, Omphalophlebitis, Omphaloarteritis, Omphalourachitis, Umbilical Hernia and Patent Uracus.

Problems specifically associated with Xylazine may include:

- Excess salivation
- Reduced reticuloruminal activity
- Reduced cardiac sphincter tone
- Reduced swallowing
- Reduced laryngeal activity

These increase the risk of aspiration pneumonia from the inhalation of either saliva or rumen contents. This is why patients should be monitored for seven days after the lab.

Other possible complications include shock, drop in vital signs and death, but these are usually indicated in unhealthy patients.