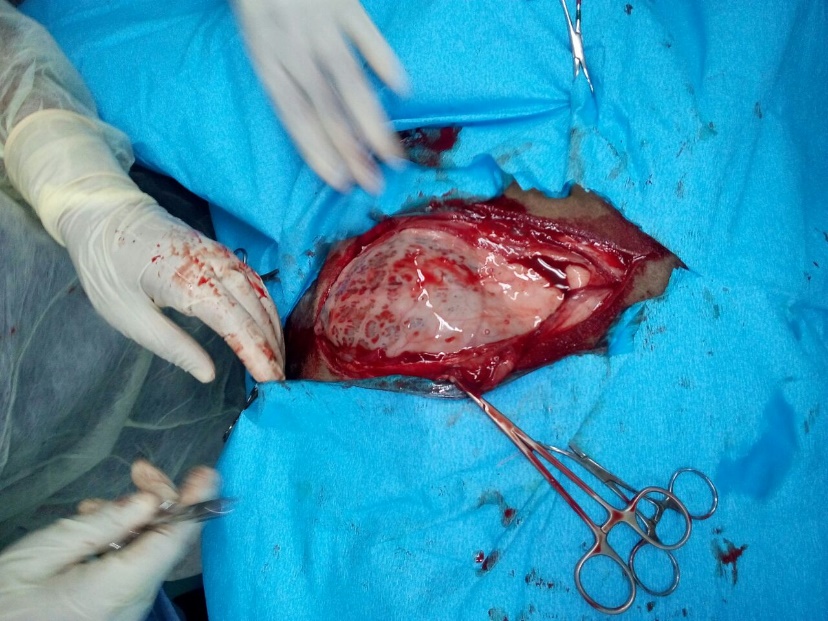
**INTRAOPERATIVE**

**HOW:**

1. The surgical site was prepped by scrubbing with chlorhexidine and made aseptic through use of iodine and alcohol scrubs using sterile gauze. Four disposable drapes were placed over the right side of the prepped animal and a 20 cm elliptical hole was cut through the drapes with a bandage scissors to visualize the surgical site. The drapes were then clamped to the patient using four towel clamps.
2. A vertical incision of about 9 inches was made through the skin in middle of the right paralumbar fossa with a scalpel.
3. The subcutaneous tissue was dissected until the cutaneous trunci muscle was exposed. Bleeding vessels were crushed with haemostats and some ligated with absorbable catgut suture to prevent excessive bleeding.
4. The cutaneous trunci muscle was then sharply incised and dissection was continued until the external oblique muscle was encountered.
5. The external oblique was recognised by the caudal ventral orientation of the muscles fibres. A pair of Brown- Adson forceps were used to tent the muscle before a small incision was made through the entire muscle layer. This muscle layer was then dissected away from the underlying internal oblique muscle using a Metzenbaum scissors.



1. The internal oblique was dissected in the same manner using the Metzenbaum scissors and the transverse abdominal muscle was exposed.
2. The transverse muscle was tented and a small incision through the muscle was made. Two fingers were passed through the opening to ensure that no adhesions were present and the incision was then extended with the Metzenbaum scissors.
3. The omentum was gently removed from the rumen so that it may be exposed. (see video attachment)



1. The cecum was then located and placed on top of the drapes for visualization.
2. Following this, the spiral colon was brought out from the body cavity and the lymph nodes and blood vessels palpated and observed. The bladder was deeply palpated and located. (see video attachment)
3. The kidneys were also deeply palpated and observed, followed by locating the Fallopian tubes and ovaries. (see video attachment)
4. Craniolaterally, the omasum was palpated. Cranially, the liver was also palpated and the heartbeat felt against the diaphragm.
5. The outlying structures were then replaced in the body cavity and the omentum repositioned. Occasionally between laparotomy, sterile saline was splashed over the organs to prevent drying out.
6. The transverse muscle and the peritoneum were sutured together using 2-0 Vicryl in a simple continuous pattern. Some splash Lidocaine and sterile saline were administered here prior to completely closing up the muscle layers.



1. The internal and external oblique muscles were opposed using 2-0 Vicryl in a simple continuous pattern. The subcutaneous tissues along with the cutaneous trunci muscle were opposed similarly using simple continuous suture.



1. The skin was sutured using 2-0 Proline in a Ford interlocking pattern from the dorsal part of the incision leaving 3 inches at the end of the incision to place four simple interrupted sutures in the event that drainage of the wound may be necessary.



1. The surrounding skin was cleaned and the animal taken to the post-operative area to facilitate recovery from aanesthesia.