**ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGE OF DIFFERENT METHODS OF EQUINE CASTRATION**

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| **METHOD** | **ADVANTAGES** | **DISADVANTAGES** |
| ***OPEN CASTRATION***  A picture containing photo, sitting, holding, person  Description automatically generated | * Quick * All tissues in contact with surgeon is removed * No foreign materials are left behind | * More likely to suffer complications * Risk of herniation * Infections can spread to the abdominal cavity * Not very good asepsis * Only small portion of vaginal tunic is removed |
| ***CLOSED CASTRATION***  ***A drawing of a person  Description automatically generated*** | * If used, ligature prevents herniation * Peritoneal cavity sealed against infection * Can close scrotal skin * Rapid healing | * More surgical and anaesthesia time * Handle tissues and ligature left behind |
| ***SEMI-CLOSED CASTRATION***  A close up of text on a white background  Description automatically generated | * Opening of the parietal tunic during a semi-closed castration allowing direct visualisation of the testis, epididymis, the spermatic vasculature and the ductus deferens * This technique also allows the surgeon to check for the absence of herniated intestine. | * It requires significant manipulation of the structures involved and in case of   inguino-scrotal hernia, accidental puncture of the herniated bowel may occur |