



# Post-operative Procedures

# Guidelines

Relieve pain using ketoprofen 3mg/kg or butorphenol. Note phenylbutazone cannot be used in this animal as the carcass is meant for consumption.

Post-operative antibiotic cover provided using amoxicillin 7-10 mg/kg. These can be relatively easily administered with food.

Observe the animal for at least 3 days for any surgical complications

# Surgical complications: Pre Operative

As age increases, more adhesions will be established in the scrotal pouch and testis, leading to more bleeding and risk of shock when compared to the complications considered after castrating a piglet. Prepare a bountiful amount of supportive fluids.

Handling stress to the pigs should be avoided. Involve an operator the pig is accustomed to.

Injection site lesions during IV drug administration will reduce market quality

# Surgical complications: Intra-operative

Failure to remove both testicles.

# Surgical complications: Post-operative

Hemorrhage

Excessive swelling or edema

Infection

Poor wound healing

Surgically castrated barrows suffer from suppressed immunity, and exhibit higher incidences of inflammation, pneumonia and other diseases.

**\*\*Later, observe castrated animals for excess bleeding or the presence of tissue or intestines (hernia). Cut off any cord that may be protruding from the incision as this may serve as a wick for infection but make sure it is not intestine. If intestines protrude, gently push them back through the opening and close up by suturing the tunica vaginalis. It is much easier to replace the intestines if the tunica vaginalis covering the testicle is not removed during castration.**