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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **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 |