

CASTRATION IN DOG (orchietomy)

General Information

Castration is the surgical removal of the testicles. Such surgery is performed to eliminate sexual activities and render the dog sterile. Castration usually (but not always) reduces a dog's tendency to roam and fight. The general level of aggression may also be reduced. However, castration is not a replacement for obedience training by the owner.

In older dogs, castration may be necessary due to disease of the testicles or prostate gland.

Your pet will be given a preoperative physical examination to help ensure its safety during anesthesia and surgery. Recovery is generally uneventful, and the aftercare is minimal.

Home Care

1. Exercise: Restrict your pet's activity to on-leash walking only for ___ days. No Free Running!
2. Incision: Check the incision at least once daily. Report any abnormalities to the doctor. Keep incision clean and dry. No baths or swimming for 14 days. No licking at the incision area.
3. Sutures: _____ The sutures do not require removal.
_____ Present your dog for suture removal in _____ days.
4. Swelling: Swelling is common in older dogs. Restricting activities will help lessen the swelling.
5. Environment: Your dog should be kept in a temperature-controlled area of 65 to 70 degrees. Watch that they do not get too cold at night.

Special Instructions:

Notify the Doctor if Any of the Following Occur:

- * Your pet chews or damages the incision.
- * Your pet seems depressed or refuses to eat.
- * The incision is red or swollen, or oozes pus or blood.