SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF RECTAL PROLAPSE IN A PUP — CASE REPORT

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Rectal prolapse is the protrusion of the rectum through the anal opening. Prolapse of rectum is commonly prevalent in very young and very old animal due to loosening of sphincter ani and rectal mucous membrane (Venugopalan, 2000).

Case history and clinical examination:

A two months old non – descriptive pup was brought to Veterinary Hospital in Nagapattinam with the history of hanging of mass from rectum after one week of severe diarrhea. Pup was always exhibiting symptoms of straining, itching, licking of prolapsed mass, anorexia and showing severe tenesmus and no history of previous deworming. Physical examination revealed the prolapsed rectal mass hanging down from the anus without any necrosis and ulceration. Prolapsed mass seem to be fresh. Clinical examination revealed that the body temperature around 40°C and pulse heart rate within the normal range, pain evinced on palpation of abdomen.

Treatment and discussion:

The prolapsed mass was washed with warm normal saline. Lumbo – sacral epidural anesthesia was given with 2.5 % lignocaine at the dose rate of 5.7 mg / kg b.wt (Goligher, 1975). Three ml of Dexamethasone was locally infiltrated into the prolapsed mass for reducing the swelling and 2 ml of melted paraffin wax injected submucously around anal opening after that the prolapsed mass was repositioned in to the anus and 10 ml of warm normal saline was infused into the anus. After reduction of prolapse the animal was treated with 50 ml of DNS I/V, Dexamethasone 20 mg I/V, chlorpheneramine malate 11 mg I/M, Melonex 5 mg I/M, Amphiclox 300 mg I/M. The owner was advised to keep the animal back side in elevated position. Animal was treated with same method continuously for three days. After one week there is no recurrence of prolapse and animal was healthy. The Deworming was done with mebendazole 2 ml P/O and the owner was advised for good management. Rectal prolapse occur due to severe straining in constipation and chronic diarrhea and inflammatory condition of the rectum and colon (Ediger et al., 1974). Injection of submucously of melted paraffin wax around the anal opening immediately prior to reduction. Paraffin solidifies at body temperature and there by prevent the recurrence of prolapse, this method is called Gersuny’s prosthesis (Venugopal, 2000). From this study it is concluded that prolapse of this dog is...
due to severe verminous infestation which induced chronic diarrhea and Gersuny’s Prosthesis is one of the effective method to prevent recurrence of prolapse in young dogs.

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REFERENCES

