

Replantation of Completely Amputated in a Dog

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Introduction: To report a rare case of replantation of traumatically amputated penis in a dog and experimentally to elucidate the importance of the anastomosis of the dorsal veins of the penis by performing cavernosography.

Materials and methods: A 2-year-old, mixed-breed hunting dog was presented with the history of penile amputation and laceration of femoral and inguinal area during wild boar hunting. Replantation of the penis was done by performing anastomoses of the urethra, cavernous body, and the left and right dorsal veins of the penis. The other injuries were treated with the routine surgical treatment. The continuity of the transected penis was recovered anatomically and functionally. Postoperatively, there were no evidences of necrosis and edema at the distal portion of the penis. In addition to, no fistulas and stenosis were found on urethrogram 20 days after the surgery.

Results: To identifying the dorsal veins of the penis, as the main venous drainage vessels from the bulbus gladis, experimental cavernosograms were done on 3 beagle dogs. The contrast media(iohexol) which was injected into the bulbus glandis drained by the left and right dorsal veins of the penis, then converged into one vessel at the ischial arch and diverged into the left and right internal pudendal veins.

Clinical relevance: The reanastomosis of the left and right dorsal veins of the penis in transected canine penis is important factor to improve the postoperative prognosis.