

## **Intestinal Strangulations in 3 Dogs**

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The purpose of this study was to describe three dogs with intestinal strangulation caused by the adhesion of serosal membrane and mesentery.

All dogs were spayed female. The history, clinical signs, and physical examination findings were not specific. The clinical signs in two of three dogs included vomiting, hematochezia, anorexia, and depression. The other dog had only vomiting. In three dogs, abdominal radiographs showed dilated small intestines with gas and fluid. Abdominal ultrasound showed focal and severe dilated small bowels with thickened wall and hyperechoic area. Also, there are lots of swirling fluid in it with acoustic shadowing, and some free fluid around the bowels. Surgical intervention involved intestinal resection and anastomosis. The two of three dogs were still alive without complication, the other dog died from endotoxemia and sepsis postoperatively. All of these dogs had history of ovariohysterectomy before 6 months to 3 years.

The adhesion of serosal membrane and mesentery with secondary strangulation can occur in dogs. The peracute history, progression of the disease process, and outcome of three dogs in this study indicate that surgery should be performed as an emergency procedure for diagnostic exploration and treatment. In addition, during routine celiotomy, the operator should avoid unnecessary manipulation of the intestine and keep handling of the organs gently to prevent adhesion and client education about probable lethal condition should be considered.

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