

最新美國에 있어서 外科手術法

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Surgical Techniques Used by Veterinarian in America

I. Anesthesia

- A. Small Animals
 - 1. Preanesthetics-may be used for minor surgery especially if combined with local anesthesia.
 - a. Morphine sulfate (not used on cats)
 - b. Tranquillizers
 - 2. Anesthetic agents
 - a. Pentobarbital sodium (Nembutol)
 - b. Ether
 - c. Pentothal sodium
- B. Large Animals
 - 1. Nerve block or local infiltration

May be combined with tranquillizers or sedation with chloral hydrate.
 - 2. General Anesthesia

Chloral Hydrate Solution (5—12.5%)

Mag and MgSO₄ to chloral hydrate solution.

II. Preparation of Patient

- 1. Off feed before general anesthesia
- 2. Shaving or clipping
- 3. Washing and drying

Certain location on the body of animals are more contaminated than others.

 - a. Feet
 - b. Around perineal region
 - c. Mouth
 - d. Abdomen
- 4. Antiseptics on Surgical Area
 - a. Tincture of Iodine (2%)
 - b. Remove with alcohol solution on animals with a tender skin.

III. Preparation of Instruments.

IV. Preparation of the Surgeon

- A. Try to keep hands out of infection or at least on day of surgery.
- B. Scrubbing
- C. Keep hands sterile
- V. Handling Instruments During Surgery
- VI. After care of the Patient
 - A. Protection of Wound
 - B. Feeding
 - C. Removal of Sutures

Cesarean Section in Cattle

I. Indications

- A. Maternal Dystocia
 - 1. Immature Animals
 - 2. Small or deformed pelvis in a mature animal.
 - 3. All or part of the birth canal not dilated.
 - 4. Birth canal has dilated and contracted again.

Swelling or inflammation of the birth canal due to trauma.
- B. Fetal Dystocia
 - 1. Large fetus
 - 2. Malposition of fetus
 - 3. Anomalies in Development
 - a. Ankylosed joints
 - b. Monstrosities
 - 4. Emphysematous fetus

In the above conditions cesarian section is indicated when it is the easiest and so best method of removing the fetus. The decision to do a section must be made quickly after the initial examination.

The decision must be made before: