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Canine Vasectomy

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The cortex of the kidney is also a good post mortem source with normal lead level being below 1-3 ppm (1).

Lead is removed slowly from the body primarily by the kidneys. Clinical pathology shows that in the kidney, lead causes degeneration and necrosis of renal tubules which may result in chronic nephritis (5). The nervous signs come as a result of segmented degeneration which results in un-unified motor nerve conduction resulting in ataxia and uncoordinated musculoskeletal movements (1). The brain lesions include degeneration and fibrosing of vessels, hemorrhages and gliosis.

Consequently, as a result of the various effects of lead poisoning, a differential diagnosis must include distemper, hepatitis, rabies, chronic nephritis, and poisoning by other toxic agents.

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Canine Vasectomy

by
Sally McCreery*

Many people are starting to consider vasectomy as a substitution for castration in the canine species. Vasectomy is indicated in cases where owners do not want to breed the dog due to hereditary problems such as hip dysplasia. Vasectomy does not alter the male hormones as does castration. Young dogs still develop normal male characteristics and there is no problem of weight gain from decreased metabolic rate due to loss of testosterone. Intact male dogs have more drive to exercise and therefore keep in shape. Many owners also prefer not to castrate their dogs due to psychological identification problems.

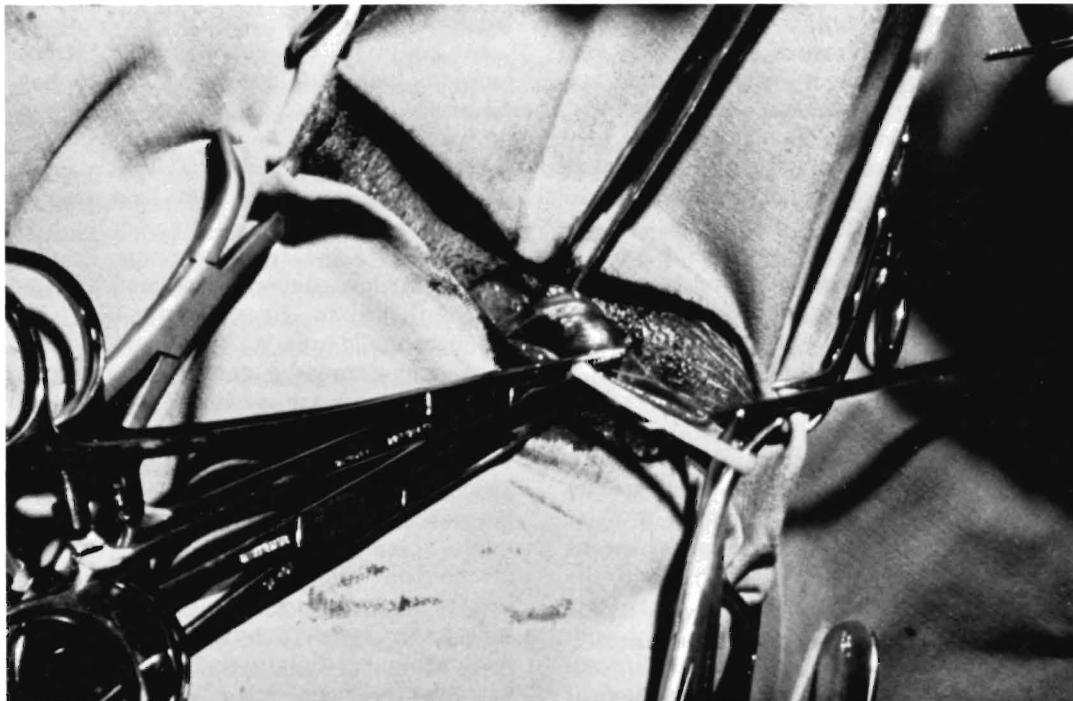
A nine month old German Shorthair was admitted to Stange Memorial Clinic, Iowa State University August 30, 1976 to un-

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dergo the vasectomy procedure. After inducing general anesthesia the area of the prepuce was surgically prepared. A 2 cm incision was made on the ventral midline of the prepuce just cranial to the scrotum. This incision was midway between and parallel to both spermatic cords permitting blunt dissection of these structures. The spermatic cords and their respective blood supply were drawn into the incision site one at a time. The ductus deferens, a white cordlike structure 3 mm in diameter, was identified. The tunica vaginalis parietalis was incised and the ductus deferens with its separate fold of tunica vaginalis was exposed. Two crushing forceps were placed on the ductus, 1 cm apart. The portion in between the forceps was excised and the severed ends were ligated with 2-0 chromic gut. The incision in the tunica vaginalis was carefully

sutured with 4-0 chromic gut and the cord was returned to its original position. The procedure was repeated on the opposite cord and the skin incision was closed with

simple interrupted vetafil sutures. A minimal amount of post operative swelling in the scrotal area was noted one day following surgery.



The vas has been isolated prior to ligation and transection.

Effect of Heat on Canines and Felines

by
Steve Lewis, D.V.M.*
R. C. Foster D.V.M.

Exposure of dogs and cats to high environmental temperatures may have serious and often fatal consequences. This article will briefly discuss the harmful effects of heat, known as heat stress (heat strokes, hyperpyrexia, sun stroke), which is

characterized by acute onset, high body temperature, and collapse.

PHYSIOLOGY OF HEAT LOSS

The first response of a dog or cat to temperature rise is vasodilation of the skin by inhibition of the sympathetic

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