

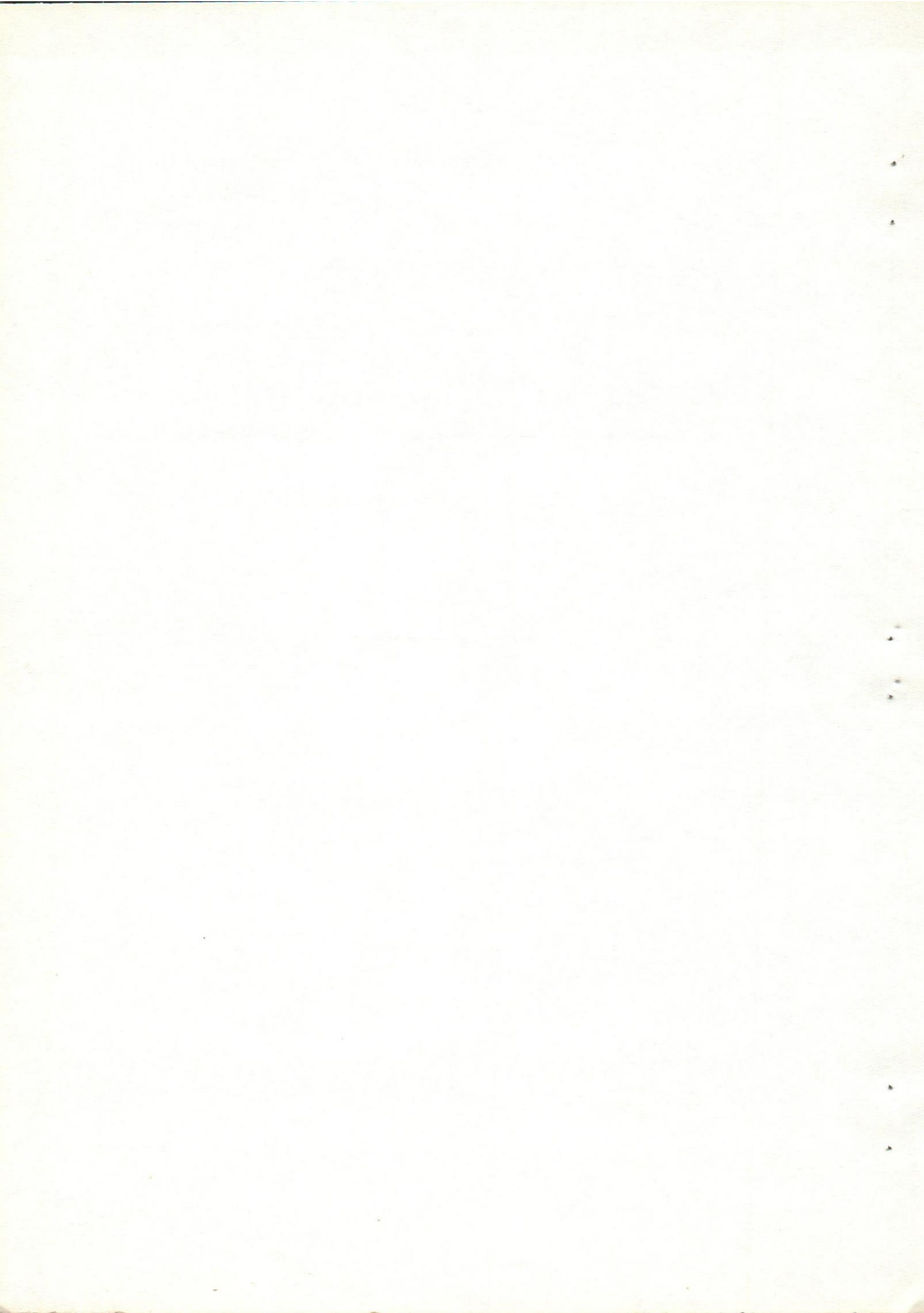
قسم: الجراحة - كلية الطب البيطري - الزقازيق .

رئيس القسم: المرزب على المرزب

تقرير علمي عن حالة انحباس خصية في خروف

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تسجيل لحالة تعلق خصية في منطقة البطن كانت أعراضها تورم حاد مع ظهور أعراض جنسية
غير عادية مصاحبة لفتق بطني . وقد أجريت له عملية ازالة للخصية وتصحيح للفتق بدون مضاعفات
ويندر وجود مثل هذه الحالات في الأغنام .



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A CASE REPORT ON CRYPTORCHIDISM IN SHEEP (With 2 Figures)

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A seven months old ram was presented to the clinic with a history of a large swelling appeared since a week in front of the scrotum. The animal was preferring the sitting position, and signs of sexual exciting were also observed before appearance of the swelling.

Clinical examination revealed a non painful swelling of a large orange size, a handbreadth anterior to the scrotum at the right side, with soft reducible contents and a ring of four fingers breadth. The case was diagnosed as a reducible ventral hernia.

Premedication was done by using of 2 ml neurazine intramuscular injection followed by local infiltration anaesthesia using procaine hydrochloride 2% solution. The animal was prepared for aseptic operation adopted after OEHME and PRIER (1974). Following the dissection of the abdominal wall, the peritonium was found ruptured and the hernial contents were intestinal loops with its mesenteric attachment and one testicle (Fig. 1). The latter was found to have an elongated spermatic cord attachment. The cryptorchid testicle was withdrawn outwards and removed as usual after crushing and ligation of its spermatic cord. Reduction of the hernial contents and closure of the abdominal wound were then carried out. Closed method of castration was adopted for the other testicle which was normally found in the scrotum (Fig. 2). Primary healing of the wound occurred and removal of skin sutures was done after 10 days.

After the surgical operation, it can be said that the accurate diagnosis of this case was unilateral cryptorchidism accompanied with a ventral abdominal hernia.

DISCUSSION

Although, the failure of one or both testicles to descend from its fetal position in the sublumber region into the scrotal sac is quite uncommon in cattle and sheep (SMITH *et al.*, 1974), and fairly common in horses and pigs (O'CONNOR, 1958), it may be assumed that the present case appeared as a result of traumatic tearing of the abdominal muscles followed by descending of the intestine. Naturally, the cryptorchid testicle had found its way to descent forming the hernial contents. As it is known that cryptorchidism is a developmental disorder related more or less to hormonal imbalance in males, however, the anatomic cause is often manifested by the presence of a shortened spermatic vessels, cremaster muscle and vas deferens, yet the fundamental cause is commonly suspected to be hereditary (SMITH *et al.*, 1974).

LITERATURE

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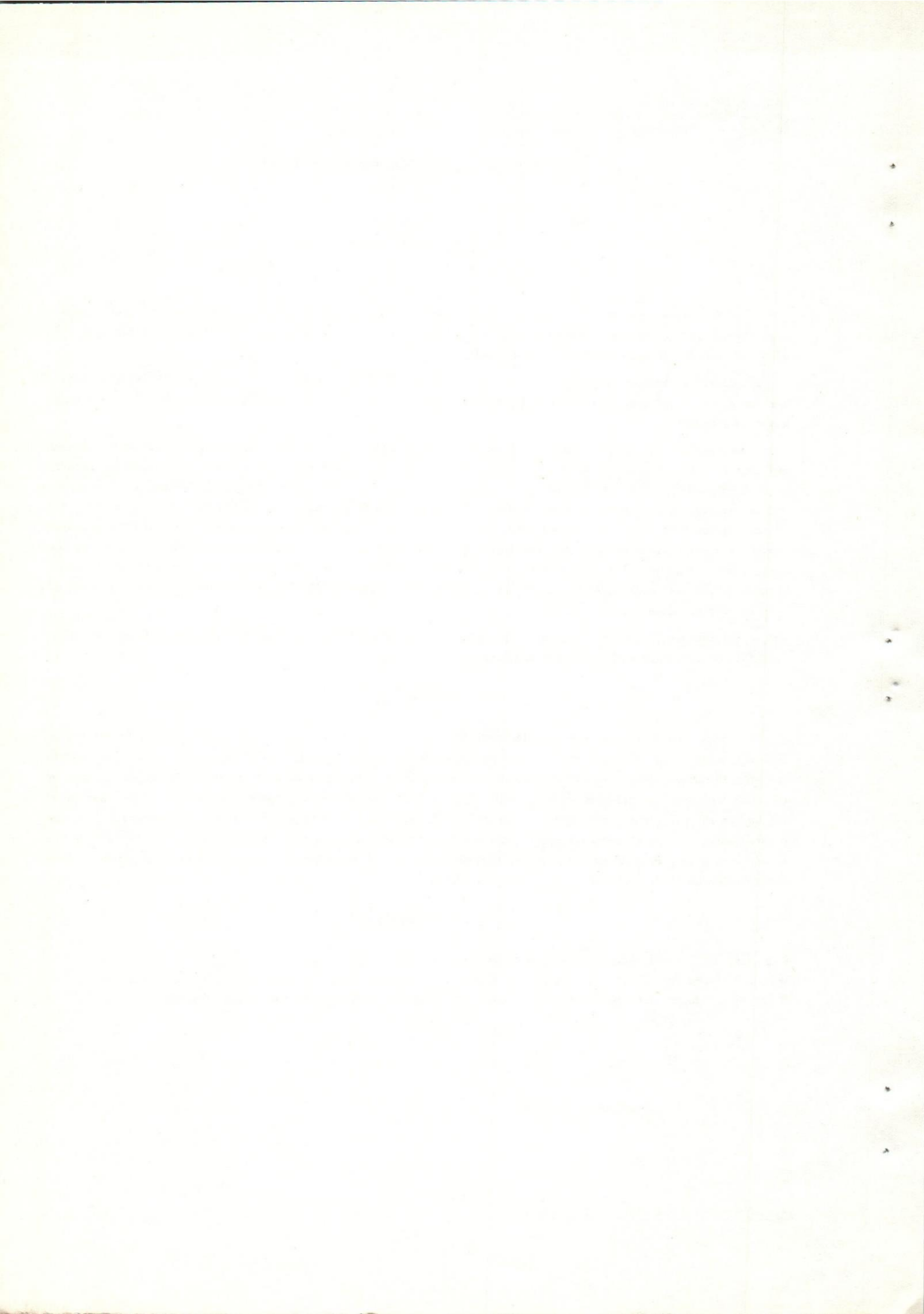




Fig. (1): Hernia in sheep after incision. Contents are intestinal loops and one cryptorchid testicle with its spermatic cord.

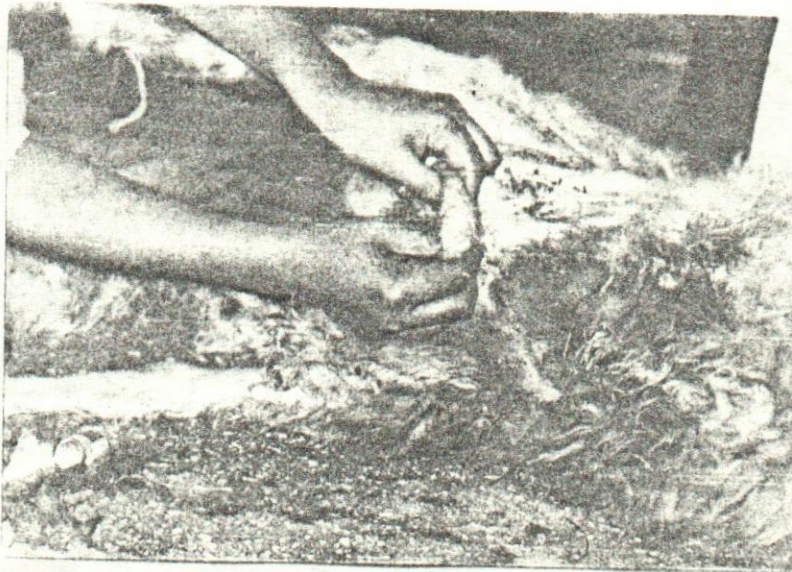


Fig. (2): Scrotum of sheep containing one testicle.

