



## Incidence of hernia affections & its treatment in the animals referred to Al-Muthanna Veterinary Hospital

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### ARTICLE INFO

**Received:** 07.12.2019

**Revised:** 10.01.2020

**Accepted:** 15.01.2020

**Publish online:** 27.02.2020

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### Abstract

***This study was conducted*** on twenty-three clinical cases to determine the prevalence of external hernias in ruminants at AL-Muthanna Veterinary Hospital (13 sheep, 5 goats, and 5 cattle) between October 2018 and April 2019. Average age, sheep, and goats 1 month to 2 years and cattle 2 - 4 months. These animals had abdominal

(sheep = 2, goat = 3), umbilical (sheep = 8, goat = 2, cattle = 5), inguinal (sheep = 2) and scrotal (sheep = 1) hernias. The histories of the cases indicated that the hernias were noticed at 10 days to up to several months before presentation to the hospital. The sheep were 4 males and 9 females, goats were 1 male, and 4 females and cattle were 3 males and 2 females. The animals were placed on a dorsal position for umbilical and ventral midline hernias or lateral position for inguinal, scrotal (with an upward elevation of the uppermost hind limb of the affected side), ventrolateral and para-costal hernias. Sedation may be required in anxious cows. Xylazine Hydrochloride 0.03 to 0.1 mg/kg IM, is the most widely used sedative in ruminant practice. Techniques for local anesthesia using Lidocaine Hydrochloride 2% solution with linear subcutaneous infiltration at the site of the incision or circular infiltration around the base of the swelling.

In conclusion, this study described the clinical and surgical findings, which include the size of the hernial rings, the reducibility of the contents, the condition of the peritoneum, suture patterns, and materials used. The present study confirmed that the umbilical hernia usually occurred in ruminants due to the failure to close the umbilical cord, infection, and trauma. Also, a high incidence of hernias was recorded in females.

**To Cite this article:** Ali Abbas Ajeel ; Mukhtar Kadhim Hilal. (2019). Incidence of hernia affections & its treatment in the animals referred to Al-Muthanna Veterinary Hospital. (2019). MRVSA. 8 (3): 20-31.

**Doi:** <http://dx.doi.org/10.22428/mrvsa-2019-0083-03>.

**Keywords:** Hernia, Incidence sheep, AlMuthanna, Veterinary Hospital