

УДК 619:618.14 – 002.3 – 089.87:636.8

HAMIYEH MAHAMMAD (Lebanon), **KIRDAN O. V.** (Ukraine) students
Scientific supervisor **Zhurba V.A.**, PhD in Vet. Sciences, Associate Professor
EE "Vitebsk State Academy of Veterinary Medicine" Vitebsk, Republic of Belarus

SURGICAL APPROACH FOR EXCISION OF PYOMETRA IN CATS

Pyometra in cats is an accumulation of pus in the uterine cavity, this pathology is more often found in non-sterilized cats. The development of pyometra is associated with the effect of a corpus luteum hormone -progesterone on the uterus, a corpus luteum hormone formed in the ovary after ovulation. Especially in recent years, it has become common to use hormonal drugs to prevent animal estrus, this also contributes to the development of pyometra in cats. For a certain time, the disease may remain undetected and clinically not manifested in the animal. Subsequently, clinical signs of the disease begin to develop - there is an increased fluid intake and frequent urination, variable manifestation of appetite or complete refusal to eat, fever, lethargy and apathy. If the cervix is open, then you can see vaginal discharge, sometimes copious. Often, the animal intensively licks itself and therefore the discharge is not visible. When making a diagnosis, in addition to anamnesis and clinical symptoms, it is advisable to carry out an ultrasound diagnosis. Blood tests are often required to assess the general condition of the body. For treatment, you can use 2 methods - conservative and surgical. However, in difficult cases, the conservative method does not give positive results. If there is a lot of exudate in the uterus, even during the operation, it may rupture and contaminate the abdominal cavity with inflammatory fluid, which can lead to inflammation of the peritoneum, sepsis, and death.

The purpose of our research was to found the optimal technique for the surgical removal of pyometria in cats.

In the clinic of the Department of General, Special and Operative Surgery of EE "Vitebsk Order" Bage of Honor "State Academy of Veterinary Medicine" studies have been conducted on the effectiveness of uterus excision in cats after confirmation of pyometra. The operations were carried out as the sick animals become available in the clinic of the department of surgery, and in total 7 cats had surgery. Before the surgery all animals were kept on a 12-hour fasting diet, anamnesis was taken, a complete clinical examination was carried out, the animal's body weight, physiological parameters (temperature, heart rate, respiration rate, auscultation of the heart and lungs), and the results of ultrasound diagnostics were measured. The operation was performed under general anesthesia. In all animals a peripheral venous catheter was placed be-

fore the operation and a system with saline solution was connected. The animals were immobilized in the dorsal-sacral position, with a surgical diaper, and the preparation of the operating field was brought in according to the accepted methods. The incision was made in the umbilical region, taking into account the anatomical topographic data. During the operation, the uterine horns were clamped with hemostatic forceps from the side of the ligaments, intestinal clamp was applied on the body of the uterus, because the hemostatic tweezers crushed the body of the uterus.

During each operation, ligatures were applied to the ovaries and uterus, the uterus was excised with all its contents, in order to prevent rupture of the uterus and thereby prevent the development of peritonitis. The control of the animal's condition during the operation was carried out using a patient's monitoring. In the post-surgery period, all animals were prescribed antibiotics, supporting medicines and vitamins.

Research results. We noticed that in 6 out of 7 cats, that received hormonal drugs to prevent estrus the pyometra was developed. The general condition of all animals, before the surgery was normal, the body temperature in 3 cats was increased, the pulse rate and respiration rate before the operation were also slightly increased, and purulent discharge was observed from the external genital organs.

The rest of the animals before the operation had satisfactory condition, there was no discharge from the genital organs, body temperature, respiration and pulse remained within the limits of physiological fluctuations representative for this type of animals. In the post-surgery period all the animals had no appetite during the day, for three cats who refused to drink and eat for two days, an additional intravenous infusion of Ringer's solution was prescribed, because they were dehydrated. The musculocutaneous suture was dry in all animals, but for two cats we had to reapply the suture and for them additional antibiotics were prescribed. Full recovery of the animals occurred on average 10 - 12 days after the operation.

Conclusion. When the first clinical signs appear in a cat, it is better to call the veterinarian for assistance as soon as possible. It is also recommended not to use medications to prevent estrus. This measure will help prevent a number of other pathologies.

REFERENCES Operative surgery with topographic anatomy of animals: a textbook for students of higher education institutions in the specialties "Veterinary medicine", "Veterinary sanitation and examination" / E. I. Veremey, B. S. Semenov, A. A. Stekolnikov, V. A. Zhurba, V. M. Rukol, V. N. Masyukova, V. A. Komarovsky, O. P. Ivashkevich; ed. E. I. Veremey, B. S. Semenov. - Minsk: ITC of the Ministry of Finance, 2013. — 576 p.