SURGICAL REPORT OF A NEPHRECTOMY IN A CANINE PATIENT

Grazielly Diniz Duarte\(^1\)*; Gil Dutra Furtado\(^1,2\)*; Martin Lindsey Christoffersen\(^2\)

Abstract

Surgical intervention in animal patients affected by different pathologies is indicated so that they will have a better quality of life. Surgical procedures are now possible due to several advances in intervention technologies that are developed and updated for veterinary surgeons. In many cases, promptness in surgical intervention actions is the line of survival that tutors have available to save the lives of their PETs. Nephrectomy, which is the surgical removal of a kidney, may often be indicated as the only way to save the life of an animal patient. Therefore, knowledge about this surgery is very important. In this report, this surgery and those effects resulting from this intervention were addressed. We conclude by establishing the importance that veterinary medical professionals have in maintaining animal welfare and the importance of always being updated and centered on improving their surgical skills. Our results demonstrated that the applied nephrectomy surgery was performed according to expectations.

Keywords: Kidney removal. Surgery. Veterinarian.

\(^1\)UNINASSAU/PB – Maurício de Nassau University Center, João Pessoa, Paraíba, Brazil

\(^2\)COOPAGRO – Cooperative of Technical Services of Agribusiness [Cooperativa de Serviços Técnicos do Agronegócio], Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil

\(^3\)UFPB – Federal University of Paraíba, CCEN – Center of Exact and Nature Sciences, DSE – Department of Systematics and Ecology, João Pessoa, Paraíba, Brazil

*Corresponding author: grazielly.jp@hotmail.com
1 Introduction

Presents the introduction section of the surgical report, discussing the increase in domestic animals in society and the role of veterinarians in ensuring the well-being and quality of life for animals. It also highlights the importance of specialized veterinary care and the increasing use of minimally invasive procedures. 

2 Material and Methods

Methodology

The methodology section of the report, detailing the procedures supervised by qualified veterinarians and the ethical approval from the ASSVET Ethical Committee. It also describes the study area, specifically the Veterinary Center Casa dos Criadores in João Pessoa, Brazil.

Study Area

This study was conducted at ASSVET, a clinic that offers various services including clinical attendance, emergencies, and surgeries. The report further elaborates on the surgical procedures performed, including laparoscopic, open, radical nephrectomy, and partial nephroectomy.
3 Results

Tutorial of nephrectomy surgery

In this surgery the right kidney was totally removed. The animal patient was forwarded to the surgical center after presenting alterations in trial (CAMPIONE; MANTOVANI, 1998; PICCOLI et al., 2017).

Ventilation was provided for the patient. The variables monitored were: electrocardiogram, arterial pressure by oscillometry, oxygen saturation, and capnography. The latter was verified every 5 min by a multiparametric monitor.

The surgical incision extended along the median line of the abdomen, from the xiphoid process to the pubic region. Concomitantly to the removal of cavity liquid, several organs were inspected, searching for possible causes of bleeding.

During renal inspection, the presence of coagula and lacerations of the capsule, cortex and medulla of the right kidney were observed. The renal hilum was not affected. Considering the significant commitment of the renal parenchyma, it was decided to remove the organ, with the nephrectomy technique described by Rosin (2004). Under this procedure, after the mobilization of the organ to be removed, the renal hilum was dissected in order to expose the ureter, renal artery, and renal vein (Illustrations in Appendix 1).

Next the ureter was dissected to as close as possible to the urinary vesicle. A section of the ureter was then made between bandages. After the removal of the organ, the intestines and the greater omentum were returned to anatomical position. The abdominal cavity was stitched in the usual way.

3 Conclusions

Among the usual practices of a veterinarian, surgical interventions become increasingly important for the treatment of animal patients in a critical stage of health. It becomes necessary for veterinary professionals to become well trained in surgery practices in order to keep up with the best standards of their profession.

The reported nephrectomy surgery was a success. It shows that interventions made by qualified professionals contribute significantly to the well-being and quality of life of the animal patients under their care. In this way, the pedagogical practices were quite meaningful for the veterinary students, demonstrating their enthusiasm in assimilating and learning the content taught during the classes.

CREDIT AUTHORSHIP CONTRIBUTION STATEMENT

GDD, through actions and research, participated in the operation practice and the writing of this article. GDF, with practice in surgeries and pedagogical training, participated in the methodology and writing of the article, and in the revision of the utilized data. MLC revised the final text and translated the text into English.

DECLARATION OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest with the participants or collaborators of this article, either directly or indirectly.

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Appendix 1. Nephrectomy intervention and nephrectomized kidney. Source: The authors.