ORCHIECTOMY IN A WILD BOARS

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Surgical castration in animals without anaesthesia has been in practice throughout the world . But now a days many countries have banned on surgical castration without anaesthesia. The wild Boars belongs to the schedule - III animals under IUCN list of wild life conservation act of 1972. The hunting of the wild boars for meat purpose is prohibited under wild life protection act. So the population of wild boars can be controlled only by the methods of sterilization where there is large population explosion of the wild boars. The castration of the wild boars in the present case has been done in captivity in order to keep the number of the wild boars as per central zoo authority guidelines.

SURGICAL PROCEDURE

Two wild boars of 6 and 14 months age, respectively were separated from rest of the group and were fasted for 18-20 hours before the anaeshtesia. Animals were transferred to a squeeze cage of standard size and were injected with xylazine (2 mg/kg bwt) and ketamine (15 mg/kg bwt) intramuscularly. The site of castration was prepared for surgery after shaving and scrubbing with 70 % alcohol. The testicle was held between fore fingure and thumb of the left hand. The thumb was used to push the testicle and 3-4 cm vertical incision was made from the tail side to the hock side, at the base of the scrotum skin and fascia was seperated. The opening was made in such a way so as to leave the drainage space as per standard procedure. The testicle was pressed in such a way to pull it out of the scrotum and then connective tissue around the testicle was removed. The exposed vascular as well as nonvascular portions were transfixed with vicryl 3-0 and cut from their ends and then the testicle was removed. Similar procedure was followed for other testicle also. Absorbable surgical suture (Vicryl 3-0) were applied on the surgical wounds in both the animals.

There are various methods of population control of the wild boars but the open methods of surgery (Becker, 1992) is very simple and cheap and faster method of castration.

Castration of the pigs in the young stage leads to more pain during the time of castration (McGlone et al., 1993) and growth of the animals is also affected (Kielly et al., 1999). Presently more emphasis is on the painless surgery in all animals by using the local as well as general anaesthesia (Leidig et al., 2009). Here we utilized general anaesthesia to go for painless surgery. After recovery from anaesthesia both the boars started taking feed and water normally. In the present case of castration of the wild boars both the animals recovered well from the surgery and surgical wounds healing completed on 5th day of surgery.

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