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| University of Baghdad | | | | |
| Veterinary medicine | | | | College Name |
| Surgery and obstetrics | | | | Department |
| Rahi Nahi Shamkhi | | | | Full Name as written in Passport |
| alasadi dr. rahi @ yahoo.com | | | | e-mail |
| **Professor** | **Assistant Professor** | **Lecturer** | **Assistant Lecturer** | Career |
| PhD | | Master | |  |
| A Comparative study of three surgical techniques for reconstruction of experimentally induced large ventral hernia in goats | | | | Thesis Title |
| 2005 | | | | Year |
| The present study was assigned to find an ideal technique(s) for reconstruction of experimentally induced large ventral hernia with modest complications in goats.  An artificial ventral hernia (12x10) cm. have been done in the right flank of (27) bucks and left for one month. After that bucks were randomly allotted to three treatment groups. In the first group, animals submitted to polypropylene mesh repair. While in second group, defects were repaired with tension-free sewing technique and in the third group, external rectus abdominis sheath were implanted to rebuild the hernias.  During clinical follow-up for (12) months, post-operative complications had been developed in three bucks. In mesh repair, one animal had wound infection. No health problems were encountered to the sewing group, while morbidity was limited to a seroma in two animals when rectus sheath implantation was used.  Histopathological examination of hernia lesions were performed on all bucks at one, two &three months post-surgical repair. Nine animals used for each technique (of three each period).  The lesion reflected a uniform of connective tissue differed in thickness among the technique and within time, but sewing technique high significant p>0.001 growth rate as it ended to be the narrowest of all spaces between nylon threads and obliterated them in the third month, while other two technique can not able to do the same period.  All animals survived till the end of the study with a document no recurrence case. These result indicated the success of the three techniques. But sewing technique remains the gold standard technique for herniorrhaphy.  To prove the efficacy of the previously mention technique in the field, they were applied to treat ventral hernia in (19) goats of both sexes and six were pregnant. Result were good despite of secondary complications that have been happened in four animals, represented by recurrence, hematoma, fever and ileus. The last three problems respond to treatment, while recurrence case does not, although reherniorraphy have been done.  The interesting result obtained from this clinical trial manifested by the pregnant goats which delivered normally post-repair. These findings encourage the veterinarian anywhere to repair hernia in animals, including pregnant one without hesitation. | | | | Abstract |