

# VASECTOMY IN DROMEDARY CAMELS

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## ABSTRACT

Vasectomy was done in 3 male dromedary camels aged 7, 10 and 15 years, respectively. Animals were sedated with xylazine @ 0.2 mg/kg bwt intravenously and epidural anaesthesia was achieved by administering 30 ml of 2% lignocaine hydrochloride. A 3 cm long incision was given at cranial aspect on the neck of each scrotum. A cord like vas deferens was palpated, identified and isolated. This was followed by 2 ligatures placed 3 cms apart using chromic catgut no 2 and a 2 cm piece of vas deferens was severed between ligatures. Tunica vaginalis incision was not sutured. Skin was sutured using simple interrupted pattern with silk sutures. No postoperative complication was found in operated cases of present report. The semen of these animals was examined postoperatively and no sperms were found.

**Key words:** Camel, dromedary, vasectomy

Vasectomy is used for the preparation of teasers for the induction of ovulation in female camelids (Tibary and Anouassi, 1997). However, because of its aesthetic advantages some breeders may opt for this technique, rather than castration, to sterilise males that are undesirable for reproduction (Baird *et al*, 1996; Bravo and Sumar, 1991). Present report is based on vasectomy operation in dromedary camels to make them teaser bulls.

## Materials and Methods

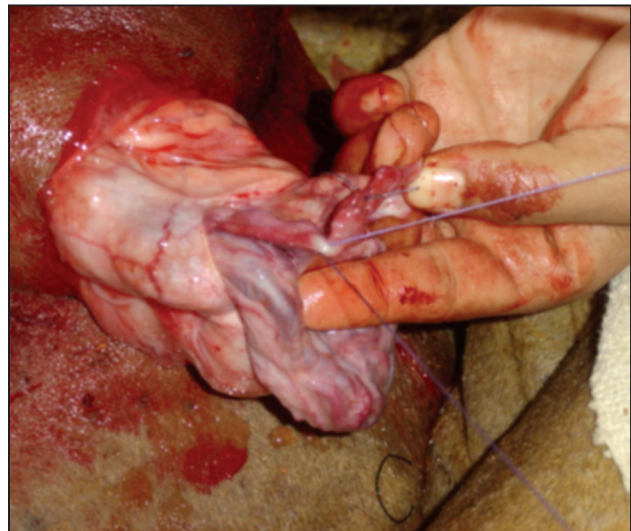
Vasectomy was done in 3 male dromedary camels aged 7, 10 and 15 years, respectively belonging to National Research Centre on Camels, Bikaner.

Animals were sedated with xylazine @ 0.2 mg/kg bwt, intravenously and epidural anaesthesia was achieved by administering 30 ml of 2% lignocaine hydrochloride at sacrococcygeal space.

Animals were secured in lateral recumbency. The site at scrotum and perineum was prepared for aseptic surgery. A 3 cm long incision was given at cranial aspect on the neck of each scrotum (Fig 1). After separating the dartos and fascia the tunica vaginalis was incised. A cord like vas deferens was palpated, identified and isolated. This was followed by 2 ligatures placed 3 cms apart using chromic catgut no. 2 (Fig 2) and a 2 cm piece of vas deferens was severed between ligatures. Tunica vaginalis incision



**Fig 1.** A 3 cm long incision was given at cranial aspect on each scrotum.



**Fig 2.** Two ligatures placed on vas deferens 3 cms apart using chromic catgut no. 2

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was not sutured. Skin was sutured using simple interrupted pattern with silk sutures.

Postoperatively, animals were administered streptopenicillin 5 gm i.m. for 5 days, meloxicam 100 mg, i.m. for 3 days. Sutures were removed on 10<sup>th</sup> postoperative day. No postoperative complication was found in operated cases of present report. The semen of these animals was examined postoperatively and no sperms were found.

### Discussion

In animals of present report the incision on scrotum was given on the cranial aspect. Spermatic cord was isolated and exteriorised after incising the tunic. Ligatures were placed 3 cm apart on vas deferens and the segment between the sutures was excised. Tibary and Anouassi (1997) also used similar method but ligatures were placed 2 cms apart on vas deferens and they sutured the incised tunica vaginalis whereas in present cases it was not done. Suturing of tunic was also advocated by Baird *et al* (1996) and Bravo and Sumar (1991). Camels are seldom vasectomised in India, as camel breeders keep small

herds, therefore, teasers are not required. Vasectomy in camels gives a different experience as compared to bovines because spermatic cord is not only long and thick in camels but identification of vas deferens is easier in bulls as compared to camels (Gahlot, 2008).

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