Introduction

Abdominal evisceration is defined as the herniation of the contents of the peritoneal cavity through the body wall with the exposure of the abdominal viscera (Cigdem et al., 2006). Regardless of the inciting cause, exposure and contamination of the abdominal viscera, it warrants immediate surgical intervention (Smeak, 2003). The principles of pre-operative treatment include haemodynamic stabilization, antimicrobial treatment, extension of abdominal rent to prevent vascular compromise of eviscerated organs and application of surgical dressing until surgical intervention (Gower et al., 2009). Most of the reported cases of evisceration occur post-operative, however in some instances they result from traumatic accidents or dog bites, such as in this case.

History and Diagnosis

A cat was brought with abdominal evisceration as a sequel of dog bite. On physical examination, the intestinal loops were found to be viable which was determined by its normal temperature, peristaltic movement, color and texture (Fig. 1). Anti-rabies post bite vaccine was administered.

Treatment

To stabilize the cat, Inj. dextrose normal saline was administered i.v. @ 30 ml/kg followed by Inj. Moxel-D® @ 25 mg/kg i.m., Inj. Isoflupredone @ 0.1 ml/kg i.m., Inj. Melonex® @ 0.5 mg/kg i.m. The cat was anesthesized with Inj. diazepam @ 0.25 – 0.5 mg/kg i.v. and Inj. ketamine @ 15mg/kg i.v.. The eviscerated mass was decontaminated with...
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normal saline solution and Inj. Moxel-D- 250 mg diluted with sterile water. The abdominal rent was extended to prevent vascular compromise of the intestinal loops and to permit smooth replacement (Fig.2)

The eviscerated mass was replaced into the peritoneal cavity after which it was lavaged with normal saline and Inj. Moxel-D-250 mg diluted with sterile water (Fig.3). The peritoneum and the muscular layers were apposed by simple continuous sutures and further strengthened with simple interrupted sutures using chromic catgut No-0. subcutaneous sutures were applied followed by skin sutures with trusilk in interrupted fashion. Although the patient was a stray cat and left free after the operation, it went through an uneventful recovery.

Summary
Abdominal evisceration is not a common finding in cases of dog bites, even in cats. If treated immediately with certain points kept in mind such as shock, keeping the eviscerated organs moist, the animal has chances of survival post-operative.

References