

# LAPAROSCOPIC (KEYHOLE) SPAYS

## DOGS

### LAPAROSCOPIC SURGERY IN ANIMALS

Laparoscopy is a minimally invasive technique for viewing the internal structures of the abdomen. A laparoscope (camera) inserted through a small incision magnifies internal structures of the abdomen on a TV monitor for a more thorough examination. Additional small incisions are made to allow the use of surgical instruments.

The first keyhole laparoscopic human surgery was performed in 1985 to remove a gall bladder and since that time its use has become commonplace in human surgery. You may have had this sort of surgery yourself or know someone who has. In recent years key-hole surgery has become available for vets to use on animals so that they too can benefit from its advantages.

### LAPAROSCOPIC SPAYS

In recent years, laparoscopy has been adopted as a less traumatic and less painful alternative to traditional spays.

Laparoscopic spaying of bitches has a number of advantages over “traditional” spays. The entire surgery is performed through just two 1/2cm incisions rather than a much larger abdominal opening and laparoscopy allows for better visualisation of abdominal organs.

Complications such as internal bleeding, wound swelling, infection and breakdown are less likely. The procedure is far less painful for your dog so they will be much more comfortable after the operation. Recovery time is reduced and they are back to their old selves and able to exercise more quickly than with traditional surgery.

Unless the uterus is abnormal only the ovaries are removed at the surgery. The surgery can be combined with other minimally invasive laparoscopic techniques such as “gastropexy” for preventing gastric torsion in large, deep-chested and giant breed of dogs.

If you are thinking of having your bitch spayed please discuss the benefits of keyhole surgery with us.

### ADVANTAGES OF LAPAROSCOPIC SPAYS OVER TRADITIONAL SURGERY

- A recent study concluded laparoscopic spays caused less surgical stress and far less post-operative pain than a traditional open surgical spay.
- The entire surgery is performed through a few tiny incisions rather than a larger abdominal opening. Smaller incisions are less painful and reduce recovery time.
- Laparoscopy allows for better visualization of abdominal organs.
- Controlled incisions and internal cutting and sealing of blood vessels eliminate pain and bruising caused by the tearing of tissue associated with traditional spays.
- In larger breed dogs gastropexy (fixing of the stomach to the abdominal wall) can be performed at the time of spaying. This almost entirely eliminates the risk of large and giant breed of dog developing a life-threatening gastric torsion.



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## PRICES (incl. VAT)

	<b>Traditional Spay</b>	<b>Laparoscopic Spay + £100</b>	<b>Laparoscopic Spay and Gastropexy + £290</b>
<b>Dogs under 12kg</b>	<b>209.49</b>	<b>309.39</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>Dogs 12-24kg</b>	<b>228.49</b>	<b>328.29</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>Dogs 24-40kg</b>	<b>248.66</b>	<b>348.66</b>	<b>538.66</b>
<b>Dogs 40kg+</b>	<b>306.57</b>	<b>406.57</b>	<b>596.57</b>