**Post-operative Preventive Strategies**

Hygiene and prophylactic use of vaccines can help reduce complications from castration. Important considerations include:

* Use disinfectants such as iodine to clean the scrotum prior to castration
* Prophylactic antimicrobials can help reduce infection at surgical site
* Tetanus toxoid and vaccination can reduce the incidence of tetanus infection due to open wounds from castration
* Provide a clean, dry environment for calves after castration to avoid infections
* Monitor calves closely for two weeks after castration
* Look for swelling, signs of infection, tetanus and abnormal gait
* Treat wounds as needed – Penstrep injectable and antibiotic spray (prophylaxis)
* Time castration properly to avoid fly season. Open wounds from castration during fly season can lead to myiasis and infection.