

# BOVINE CASTRATION

## Techniques

TECHNIQUE	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES	EQUIPMENT NEEDED
<b>Open Method</b> <b>Includes:</b> <b>Open Open Method</b> (Vaginal tunic incised) <b>Open Closed Method</b> (Vaginal tunic sutured)	Castration irreversible  No chance for sperm production  Reduced aggression since there is no testosterone production  Can be used in any age animal	High risk of blood loss and post-operative complications  High chance of maggot infestation  Requires more skill  High chance of infection of wound	Emasculator, Newberry knife, Henderson's castrating tool
<b>Closed Method</b>	Bloodless  Very rare occurrence of infection and maggot infestation  More painless than open methods  Quick procedure  Scrotum falls off on its own	Failure to completely crush the vascular supply results in animal still being able to breed  High chance of injury to vet and animal  Cord can slip while crushing	Burdizzo, Elastrator, Callicrate Bander
<b>Chemical Castration</b>		Immunocastration is more tedious since injections have to be repeated at 6 month intervals	Injection of toxic chemicals, such as lactic acid, directly into the testes
<b>Immunocastration</b>	Temporary effect → reversible  Painless  Reduced aggression  No risk of blood loss and infection	Not permanent therefore not as effective as cutting or banding  Vaccinations at regular intervals necessary  Increased chance of adverse effects by drugs used	Hormones to suppress the production of testosterone