

PERINEAL HERNIA

Perineal hernia appears as a soft swelling between the root of the tail and the tuber ischia.

This type is seldom met with in large animals. It is of common occurrence in dogs especially the male one.

Causes:

- ✓ In male dog it is formed as a result of prolapse of the peritoneum between the rectum and urinary bladder.
- ✓ In female dog it is formed as a result of protrusion/rupture of the recto-vaginal pouch found between the rectum and vagina/between the vagina and bladder. Sudden tension/strain on the parietal peritoneum as a result of constipation, diarrhea, vomiting, convulsion from pregnancy may leads to the condition.
- ✓ Other authors stated that perineal hernia results from rupture of the muscle coccygicus medius which is very weakly developed in male than female. Also, they believed that the fatty tissue presents between the M. coccygicus medius and the M. coccygicus lateralis has the ability to protrude posteriorly forming the hernia. Hernial sac may contain omentum, intestine, uterus, urinary bladder.

Treatment:

When the hernia contains only omentum and seems neither to increase in size nor give rise to objective symptoms, it might be better to postpone any operative interference until the circumstances point to such being imperative. If the bladder has been herniated the fact will be indicated by pain and dysuria. When the bladder is not included, the sac may be opened and opened any bowel/other content pushed forward. Omentum may be ligated and excised. When the bladder is herniated, it is better to open the abdomen and withdraw the urinary bladder it to the abdominal cavity and then suture the sac.

http://www.developmentvet.aun.edu.eg/animal%20surgery/s_11.htm