Castration complication can often be associated with the method of castration used and the competency of the person performing the castration.

TABLE SHOWING POSSIBLE COMPLICATION ACCORDING TO CASTRATION METHOD

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CASTRATION METHOD | COMPLICATION/S |
| Closed castration  Using the burdizzo  Using the Elastrator  Open castration | * Failure to crush spermatic cord🡪no testicular atrophy🡪animal can still breed * Crushed median raphe🡪lack of blood supply to the scrotal sac🡪 Gangrenous scrotal sac * Incomplete falling off of the scrotum; may require further assistance to be removed at day 4 * Swelling associated with excessive surgical trauma, inadequate wound drainage, inadequate lymphatic drainage or poor post-operative care (Infection🡪abscess formation) * Haemorrhage associated with severing of the testicular artery * Scirrhous cord formation (a chronic fibrous enlargement of the cut end of the spermatic cord in a castrated animal) caused by foreign body, poor technique or inadequate exercise and drainage * Hydrocoele * Herniation * Clostridium tetani infection🡪tetanus (especially in small ruminants) |