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Case Study

Surgical Management of Prolapse Phallus in Duck: A Case Report

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Abstract:

6-month-old male duck was presented with the dog bite wound and prolapsed phallus. The prolapsed phallus was due to trauma/wound. Wound checked for hemorrhage and no evidence of bleeding was found. Wound part dressed and topical antibiotic were applied. The prolapse phallus was replaced into the cloaca and sutured cloaca with ring or purse string suture by injecting local anesthesia. During postoperative days, no clinical abnormalities were observed and duck started to eat and mate normally.

Keywords: Duck, Phallus, Prolapse

Introduction:

A prolapsed phallus can sometimes occur in drakes (male duck) where they are unable to retract their male genital (phallus) back inside of their body. It requires immediate attention to avoid complications such as secondary bacterial contamination and irreversible damage. A prolapsed phallus is usually trauma-induced, but can sometimes also be a clinical sign related to venereal disease. When the phallus is outside of the body, it runs the risk of becoming enlarged and swollen, dry and ulcerating, and necrotic during advanced stages. Partial and complete phallic prolapse is possible in birds with a large phallus and is usually secondary to local infection, trauma, and extreme weather changes (Krautwald *et al.* 2008).

Case History and Clinical Observations:

A 6-month-old male duck was presented in Pet Care Clinic, Bhandara (M.S.) with the complaint with dog bite wound and prolapse mass under the abdomen. According to the information obtained from the patient's owner, the mass was repositioned, but recurring was occurred and cause has been fully reported by the patient owner. Not any effect on appetite. On clinical examination, wound found ventral part of abdomen near to cloaca and prolapsed phallus was approximately 4-5 cm long and the tissue integrity of the phallus not impaired.

Surgical Management:

After physical examination, dog bite wound washed with soap water, dressed with Tr. Iodine and topical antibiotic ointments. Duck was placed in the dorso-ventral position the prolapse phallus was cleaned with 0.5% chlorhexidine were applied to the basic part of the phallus and the remained tissue was replaced into the cloaca. For repositioning the prolapse phallus, local infiltration of 2 % lignocaine hydrochloride over the cloacal part and sutured cloacal part

with ring or purse string suture with chromic catgut no. 2 - 0. Administration of Inj. Amoxicillin 10 mg/kg, Inj Meloxicam 0.2 mg/kg and Inj Avil 0.5 mg/kg body weight intramuscular upto five postoperative days. At the end of the first postoperative day, no clinical abnormalities were observed, and duck started to eat normally. Topical antibiotic ointments and systemic antibiotics may be beneficial. Although it was informed that no complications were informed by the owner on the 15th day following the surgery.



Figure 1. Prolapsed phallus



Figure 2. Ring sutured

Discussion:

In presented case, no decrease in sexual desire was informed. Once the phallus prolapsed, the organ can dry out and become necrotic if not repositioned (Krautwald *et al.* 2008, Guzman 2016). The prolapsed part of the phallus is cleaned with antiseptic solutions, and repositioning by achieved, the purse string suture was placed over the cloaca (Ritchie 1994). In our case recurred the prolapsed phallus was observed after the purse string suture.

Conclusion:

Surgical and postoperative interventions are important to prevent prolapse.

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