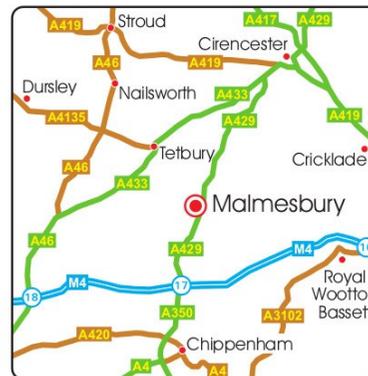


What is Laparoscopy?

Laparoscopy is a minimally invasive technique for viewing the internal structures of the abdomen. A laparoscope (camera) inserted through a small (keyhole) incision in the abdomen magnifies the internal structures of the abdomen on a TV monitor. Additional small incisions are made to facilitate the use of surgical instruments.

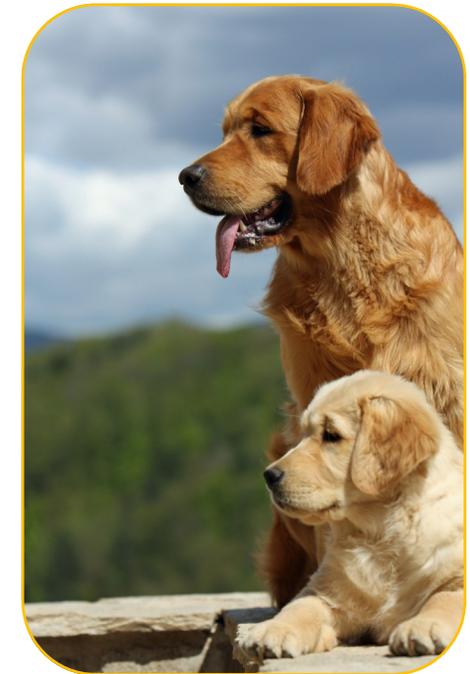
In recent years laparoscopy has been adopted as a less traumatic and less painful alternative to traditional surgery in human medicine.



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Laparoscopic Bitch Speys



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TRADITIONAL SPEYS

In a traditional spay a 5 to 10cm incision is made in the abdomen through which the ovarian ligament is stretched away from the abdominal wall. This stretching may cause bruising and may be a cause of some post-operative pain. Traditional spays require significant tension on the ovaries and uterus which may cause trauma and bleeding. In this procedure the ovaries and the uterus (womb) are removed.



ADVANTAGES OF LAPAROSCOPIC SPEYS OVER TRADITIONAL SPEYS

A recent study concluded laparoscopic spays caused less surgical stress and up to 65% less post-op pain. This is due to the smaller incisions and a reduction in the abdominal retraction and manipulation required.

The entire procedure is performed through a few keyhole incisions rather than a larger abdominal opening. Smaller incisions are less painful and reduce recovery time.

Decreased risk of wound infection

The bitch's activity restriction is less critical during the post-surgical period (although restriction to lead exercise is recommended for 10 days)

Laparoscopy allows better visualisation of abdominal organs.

Controlled incisions eliminate the pain and bruising caused by the tearing of tissue.

LAPAROSCOPIC SPEYS

We are now able to offer all clients the option of having their bitch neutered laparoscopically. The procedure is performed with magnified views of organs allowing for greater precision. In this procedure only the ovaries, not the uterus, are removed using a laparoscope inserted through two or three tiny 0.5-1cm incisions into the abdomen.

The ovarian ligament is carefully cut and cauterised, rather than stretched away. Laparoscopic spays offer patients up to 65% less pain and less trauma than traditional spays.

