



Yelm Veterinary Hospital
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Orchiectomy (Neuter) Surgery

(This procedure is the surgical removal of the male reproductive organs, including one or both testicles, through a scrotal incision.)

Components of Surgery:

Surgical Procedure

- It is important that your pet's surgery receive the time and care it requires
- We have a limited number of surgical procedures per day to ensure that our veterinarians have the time they need to perform your pet's surgery.

Pre-Anesthetic Blood Test

- PCV: Packed Cell Volume, this is a light blood count to be sure your pet is not anemic and has adequate clotting ability prior to undergoing anesthesia.
- Pre-Op: Ensure your pet's organs are functioning properly so that there are no complications with anesthesia.
- Greatly reduces risk of complications and death
- Provides a baseline reference in case of any further health issues.

Pre-Medication

- Drug injection prior to anesthesia to sedate your pet and provide some pre-emptive pain relief to ensure that they are calm and comfortable.
- Reduces amount of anesthesia needed to keep your pet asleep during surgery, lowering anesthetic risks.

Intravenous Catherization

- Placing catheter before surgery allows instant access to your pet's circulatory system (blood) while they are anesthetized.
- Saves crucial time if medications need to be administered during anesthetic emergency.

Intravenous Fluids (I.V. Fluids)

- Ensures your pet's blood pressure is maintained, the pet remains hydrated and organs function as required.
- Pet recovers faster so can get them home sooner.

Anesthetic Monitoring

- Use of technologically advanced equipment allows for immediate detection of any abnormalities by monitoring vital parameters such as heart rate, respiration, blood pressure, and temperature during the procedure.
- Helps keep your pet safe during the procedure and while under anesthesia.

Inhalant Anesthetic

- Allows for more controlled plan of anesthesia and is safer and more comfortable for your pet.
- Very safe drug keeps your pet "deep" enough under anesthesia so that they do not feel any surgical pain, but not so deep as to be dangerous.

Suture Material

- Technologically advanced materials strong enough to support the healing tissue while not causing an immune system reaction.
- Helps to ensure proper healing as opposed to tissue glue which can cause the incision to open and can lead to serious complication

Analgesia (Pain Medication)

- Much like humans who are given pain medication post-surgery, the pain medication for your pet helps keep them comfortable after their procedure and ensures they are not suffering from any pain.