

Use of Glycerolized Bovine Pericardium Versus Polypropylene Mesh for Hernioplasty in Domestic Animals

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ABSTRACT

Eighty animals (21 cow calves, 17 buffalo calves, 19 sheep, 6 goats, 5 bulls, 6 horses, 5 donkeys, and one mule) with umbilical, abdominal, inguinal or scrotal hernias were included in this study. These animals were randomly assigned to one of two groups. In the first group, the hernial defects were repaired by using Glycerolized Bovine Pericardium (GBP, n=35 cases), while the defects in the second group were repaired by using Polypropylene mesh (PPM, n=45 cases). The clinical symptoms as well as the ultrasonographic images of these cases were described and illustrated. Follow up of the clinical cases was carried out for two months. Comparison between the two groups was outlined. All cases treated using GBP showed successful healing without major complications. On the other hand, cases treated using PPM showed delayed healing (7 cases, 15.56%) and recurrence (4 cases, 8.88%). The results of this study demonstrated that Glycerolized Bovine Pericardium could be used for hernioplasty in domestic animals. It is less expensive and has less postoperative complications than Polypropylene mesh.

Keywords: Glycerolized Bovine Pericardium, Hernioplasty, Hernia, Polypropylene mesh.