

Informed Consent

Elective Castration (Neuter)

You have elected for your pet to undergo a castration. This is the removal of the testicles. This procedure is very routine and prognosis is excellent. However, there are risks (less than 5-10 % of cases) to make you aware of.

Castration

Scrotal swelling- the scrotum commonly swells after surgery. If swelling is severe, additional therapies may be recommended.

Damage to the urethra- this is rare but possible because the incision occurs directly above the urethra.

Hemorrhage (bleeding)- this can occur during surgery or in the post op period. Hemorrhage can be severe but is not usually life threatening.

Infection- this is a risk with any surgery and is usually treatable with oral antibiotics

Wound dehiscence (opening)- if the incision opens, additional therapies may be needed

Urinary incontinence- this is rare and reported after castration. Additional therapies may be needed.

Behavior changes- this is common and somewhat desirable in many dogs. There may be a reduction in territorial behavior including marking, there may be less aggression, there may be reduced tendency to roam/run away, etc.

Eunuchoid syndrome- this is the lack of development of secondary sex characteristics like a large head, broad shoulders, and changes in fat distribution, etc.