Abstract

Young cattle are commonly affected by umbilical hernias. Were evaluated the occurrence and surgical treatment for umbilical hernias in young cattle using 78 calves separated in six groups. Overlaying suture was used for laparorraphy in groups GI and GIV; modified overlaying in groups GII and GV; and simple separated suture with relaxing stitches in groups GIII and GVI. The material used for suture was cotton in groups GI, GII and GIII and nylon in GIV, GV and GVI. Non parametric data of animal recovery and independence or association between suture pattern were evaluated by X2 and Fisher Exact tests, using the software Statistical Analysis System with significance of 5% (p < 0.05). Other results were evaluated by descriptive statistics. The results showed high occurrence of bovine umbilical hernias and herniorraphy with cotton stitches had more postoperative complications, however most animals recovered after surgery. The thread and suture type, postoperative management, individual response and the size of hernia ring influence the recovery of the animal and reduction of postoperative complications.

Keywords

calf, surgery, hernia, therapeutic, navel.