



Field Castration

Owner: _____

Horse: _____

Informed Consent

The field castration of your animal will be performed under the direction of our Veterinary Staff who is committed to providing your animal quality veterinary care. Despite the provision of such care, some animals may develop additional disease conditions or complications. In some cases, these conditions will require additional treatment, raising the cost of this procedure above the routine expenditure. Occasionally, complications may be so severe that they result in the patient death or extreme morbidity, sufficient to require humane euthanasia. While every reasonable effort to recognize and prevent these situations will be made, you should be aware that complications can and do occur.

This procedure requires general anesthesia. Although the risk of death or injury during the anesthetic induction, positioning, and recovery is present, it is considered to be minimal. Risks are the greatest in large, old, or medically compromised animals. Both anesthesia and severe illness constitute substantial stresses for the affected animals. Horses that are seriously ill or anesthetized can develop diarrhea, laminitis, musculoskeletal problems, pleuropneumonia, severe infections, severe bleeding, or evisceration from the surgical incisions. These conditions may be expensive to treat and often cannot be resolved satisfactorily, thereby necessitating euthanasia.

By your signature, you acknowledge and accept that certain expenses and risks do exist surrounding the field castration of your horse. Further, you agree to the payment estimate (Mileage, \$70 castration fee, tetanus (\$10+/-), sedation (\$50 +/-) & Antibiotics (\$50+/-)).

Client or Agent

Signature _____ date _____

Veterinarian

Signature _____ date _____

Aftercare Instructions

- These surgical incisions are left open to drain and heal. It is important that they heal from the inside out.
- Keep the horse in a clean, dry environment. Do not bed on sawdust (straw is the preferred bedding material)
- Exercise the horse for 15 minutes twice a day. I prefer you to keep the horse turned out.
- Cold hose the incisions for 10 minutes after exercise.
- Once the incision site has been cleaned, forcibly open the incisions (handler should restrain the horse while a second person standing near the horse's shoulder reaches back to open the incisions by hand – USE CAUTION!! (Only do this if you feel safe & believe it is necessary.)

• Prescribed antibiotics:

- () None
- () Uniprim: Give _____ Scoops on feed on time per day until medication is gone.
- () _____ SMZ/TMP tablets twice a day for 5 days (most horses will eat these pills dissolved and mixed with their grain; if your horse refuses, syringe dissolved pills into the horse).

• Prescribed anti-inflammatory:

- () None
- () _____ gm of Bute _____ twice a day
- Slow dripping of blood from the incision site is normal. A steady stream is not normal and would warrant a rapid re-evaluation.
- Some swelling of the prepuce and the surgical site is normal. Excessive swelling is not normal and would warrant a rapid re-evaluation.
- There should be no tissue hanging from the surgical site. If any tissue becomes herniated through the wound to the outside, call immediately.
- The horse should appear "normal" after surgery. Call if he becomes sick, lame, depressed, febrile, or off feed.
- The horse may exhibit stallion-like behavior for a variable period of time after complete castration.
- The horse may remain fertile for 45 days after complete castration.