

Persistent penile frenulum in a boar and its management

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ABSTRACT

A crossbred boar of 11 months old was having a congenital defect of persistent penile frenulum, a band of tissue, and thereby could not copulate. Two separate frenulums were present. The ability of mating was restored by a simple operation of cutting the frenulum.

Key words : Boar, persistent penile frenulum, congenital anomaly

Persistent penile frenulum, a congenital anomaly, is a band of connective tissue that extends from the tip of the penis to the prepuce resulting into the deviation of the tip of the penis during mating. Rupture of the frenulum occurs normally at puberty (Roberts, 1971). Persistence of frenulum, could be due to hereditary factor, causes difficulty or inability to copulate and a loss of libido. The incidence of persistent penile frenulum is being encountered as around 1% in pig (Shyu *et al.*, 1985) though no report is available as far as this breed is concerned.

A crossbred boar (Yorkshire x local = 87.5 : 12.5) aged about 11 months of this centre had the problem of persistent penile frenulum. The animal had very good body conformation with excellent libido. The abnormality was noticed when an estrus female brought to this boar for natural service but could not mate. The sharp ventro-lateral deviation of tip of the penis was noticed at the time of mating.

For proper diagnosis of the case, the pig was restrained properly in lateral recumbency. The penis was exposed through prepuce opening from the prepuce by simple manual traction. Two numbers of persistent frenulum were present. These frenulum were extended from tip of the penis to the prepuce with causes sharp ventro-lateral

deviation of penis. This was diagnosed as a case of *impotentia coeundi* due to persistent penile frenulum.

For the treatment, prepuce hair was shaved properly and cleaned with antiseptic solution. Then, the penis was withdrawn from the prepuce by manipulation and cleaned properly. Each frenulum was ligated separately twice with the help of catgut suture and cut with sterile scalpel blade. No anesthesia was used for this operation. Antibiotics were given both locally and systematically for 5 days and penis was manipulated smoothly twice daily to prevent adhesion for one month. After two months of operation, boar was allowed to mate and the ability to mate was restored by this simple operation as 71% success rate was also reported by Wohlforth (1990) by this method.

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