

CASE REPORT

Management of Idiopathic Scrotal Hydrocele in a Pomeranian Dog

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A hydrocele is a collection of fluid within the tunica or processus vaginalis, and mostly it is congenital in young and secondary in adults (Hsu *et al.*, 2004). A hydrocele is commonly associated with ascites, intestinal edema, and trauma (Dalal *et al.*, 2017). There is no literature available for the medicinal management of idiopathic scrotal hydrocele in dogs. This paper presents a case of idiopathic scrotal hydrocele and its successful medical management in a Pomeranian dog.

CASE HISTORY AND CLINICAL EXAMINATIONS

A 14-year-old Pomeranian male dog weighing 18 kg was presented in an emergency at the Veterinary Clinical Complex of the College in Anand with history of acute swelling in the scrotum. The dog was active, and all the physiological parameters were within the normal range. Clinical palpation revealed the accumulation of fluid in scrotal pouch surrounding both testicles without orchitis. The hemato-biochemical analysis revealed all values within normal range and no alterations in liver and kidney function. Based on the clinical, physical, and haemato-biochemical analysis, the case was diagnosed as idiopathic scrotal hydrocele (Figure 1), and treatment was done.



Fig. 1: Scrotal Hydrocele

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TREATMENT AND DISCUSSION

On the first day, the dog was treated with Inj. Frusemide @ 2 mg/kg and Inj. Ceftriaxone and Tazobactam @ 15 mg/kg intravenously. On next day mild swelling was reduced, and the dog was treated with the same medicines followed by Tab. Amoxicillin and Potassium Clavulanate @ 12.5 mg/kg, Tab. Frusemide @ 2 mg/kg and liver supportive 5 ml twice a day for five days. On next presentation after 5 days, the dog showed almost reduced oedematous collection in scrotal pouch, and the owner was advised to continue liver tonic and diuretic for five days more. There was no further reoccurrence on follow up and no complication noted during oral medication. The dog recovered completely within 15 days of treatment.

Yu *et al.* (2011) reported scrotal hydrocele in a four year old male Saint Bernard dog with umbilicated nodular masses in the liver, hemorrhagic ascites, heart dirofilariasis and accumulated transudate in the scrotum on necropsy secondary to underlying diseases. In the present case, no abnormality was found during clinical examinations and in haemato-biochemical screening. Amritha *et al.* (2015) treated hydrocele surgically with scrotal ablation in two German shepherd male dogs. In the present case the dog affected with idiopathic scrotal hydrocele was managed successfully within 15 days of treatment.

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