Ruminant ( large and small) Open Castration

* A surgical scrub is performed on the area to remove any bacteria, debris and organic matter from the testis and the surrounding areas using chlorehexidine or betadine
* A sharp knife is used to remove the lower third of the scrotum and each testicle is removed from its supporting membranes. Removing little of the scrotum will allow poor drainage to occur.
* The emasculator has a cutting and crushing surface. It is placed on the spermatic cord and the vascular supply closed so that the testes are removed without excessive bleeding.
* If the knife is used, the cords should not be cut "cleanly"; the instrument is held at an angle and scraped over a distance (30mm) until cord breaks.

Equine Open Castration

* A surgical scrub is performed on the area to remove any bacteria, debris and organic matter from the testis and the surrounding areas using chlorehexidine or betadine
* Two verticle incisions are made on either side of the testis and it is made the length of the testis. The incision is made through the tunica dartos and scrotal fascia leaving the common tunic intact; the thumb and forefingers then exert pressure to extrude the testis.
* The testis is grasped with one hand and the subcutaneous tissue is removed from the common vaginal tunic proximally; next the common tunic is incised over the cranial pole of the testis; one finger is hooked within the tunic to maintain tension and the incision is continued.
* The testis is then released from the common tunic, and the spermatic cord separated from the ductus deferens, common tunic and external cremaster muscle; The spermatic vessels are emasculated after leaving as much as the vaginal tunic as possible.

Swine Open Castration

* A surgical scrub is performed on the area to remove any bacteria, debris and organic matter from the testis and the surrounding areas using chlorehexidine or betadine
* For piglets less than 3 weeks of age an inguinal or scrotal incision is made and it is important to remove all of the tunics prevention of scirrhous cord or abscess formation

Advantages of open Castration:

* Permanent method
* No chance for sperm production
* Reduction in aggressive behavior because there isnot any testosterone
* Can be done in both young and adult animals

Disadvantages of Open Castration:

* Blood loss and other post op complications
* Greater chance of infection
* Higher risk of myasis
* Not reversible and requires more skill