An elliptical incision is made around the udder to maintain normal skin for wound closure.

Subcutaneous tissues are dissected

The dissection can be started on the lateral aspect of the udder before moving cranially and caudally with use of blunt and sharp dissection

The cranial aspect is first dissected from the abdominal wall

Vasculature is isolated as the dissection is carried caudally and hemorrhage can be controlled with electrosurgical unit or ligatures

The external pudendal artery and veins, smaller mammary branch of the ventral perineal artery, and caudal superficial epigastric vein are double ligated along with branches of the external pudendal vessels adjacent to suspensory ligament.

Dissection is gradually done to free the entire mammy gland from the body wall

Once removed, wound is closed with tension relieving sutures and interrupted sutures to allow tissue apposition. Subcutaneous sutures are placed to minimize dead space.

A Penrose drain can be placed adjacent to incision to allow drainage of fluid

A continuous ford interlocking pattern is done to close the skin

Link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6Kazm17uqoo&has_verified=1&ab_channel=JitkamolThanasak>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2qMPoG_gtgM&has_verified=1&ab_channel=AhmedAbdul-Qawi>

Resources:

Turner and McIlwraith’s Techniques in Large Animal Surgery 4th Edition

FARM ANIMAL SURGERY