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Methods of Restraint in Boar Castration

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around the external angle and a 3 by 5 in. piece of bone was cut off. Another piece of bone that was loose in the wound could not be removed because it involved too much muscular attachment. The incisions were packed with sulfaniamide and partly sutured. The patient was placed in a stall to recover from the anesthesia.

On Oct. 6, euthanasia was performed. Postmortem revealed a complete fracture of the shaft of the ilium. The line of fracture started at the sciatic notch on the gluteal surface and extended caudally approximately 8 cm. to the pelvic surface of the ilium. Large calluses were present, but extensive necrosis of osseous and surrounding soft tissue was found. The edges of the fracture were found to be separated about 2 cm.

Fracture of the external angle of the ilium has often been successfully treated in the clinic, however in this case the fracture was very extensive involving the shaft of the ilium.

E. M. Freeman '52

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Methods of Restraint in Boar Castration.

Recently the ambulatory clinic was called to the Veterinary Research Farm to castrate seven boars. Since the boars ranged in weight from 400 to 700 lbs., it was a good opportunity to demonstrate various methods of restraint. Four different methods were used.

Chloroform was used on the first boar.

A rope was looped over the snout and the boar snubbed to a post. Two thicknesses of burlap were fixed over the nose and tied in place. Then chloroform was slowly poured into the burlap over the nostril. It took approximately two minutes for the boar to go down and about 2 oz. of chloroform were used. He was rolled over on his left side. The snubbing rope was released from the post and re-tied above the hock of the right hind leg. The castration was performed and the patient was on his feet as soon as the ropes were released.

The second method used was pentobarbital sodium (nembutal) injected into the ear vein. A rope was placed around the snout and the 450 lb. boar was snubbed to a post. Soft tissue forceps were set across the base of the ear to distend the vein. After the 20 gauge needle was inserted into the vein the forceps were removed from the base of the ear and reset over the needle, thus holding it in place. The pentobarbital sodium was injected to effect. In this case, it took 8 cc. to put the boar down. The restraint from this point was the same as that used with the chloroform method. The boar remained recumbent for about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, at which time he was easily urged to his feet.

Anesthesia was not used on the next boar. He was snubbed to a post with his head close to the ground and a rope was tied from the left front leg to the right hind leg with considerable tension. Then a two by four, seven ft. long was inserted from the right side between the chest and the rope, and the free end pulled up and to the left until the two by four engaged the rope and pressed tightly against the chest wall. A man stood on the left side of the boar and with a quick pull on the lever put him down. The animal was restrained during castration by standing on the two by four.

In the fourth method only a rope was used. The rope was looped over the snout and brought around to the right. The free end was wrapped clockwise above the hock of the right hind leg, and in such a manner as to hold it well above the hock. With a quick pull and the rope carried up over the back, the boar was put down on his left side. The rope was then wrapped around the snout and back around the right hock. An assistant further restrained the boar by gripping the strands of rope about midway between the snout and hock, and placing his knees on the boar's shoulders. The castration was performed and the boar was on his feet when the ropes were released.

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