TRAUMATISMS CAUSED BY WILD BOAR IN THE CANINE SPECIES

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INTRODUCTION

The wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) is the hunting species who has the most significant role in Spain. In this type of hunting it is essential the participation of dogs, who suffer serious traumatisms when fighting the wild boar because of their tusks or bites. They suffer penetrating lesions, considered contaminated, described as "the tip of the iceberg" since the initial appearance of the wounds is not indicative of the much greater damage to deeper tissues. There is no standardized protocol available for the treatment of this type of lesions owing to the diversity of traumatisms.

OBJECTIVES

The aim of this study is to perform a bibliographic review in order to describe and characterize a series of cases of traumatisms caused by wild boar in the canine species in the region of Osona (Catalonia), to establish which traumatisms are the most common and to define the essential steps to achieve success in surgery.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

218 dogs were evaluated between September 2018 to March 2019 from a veterinary clinic of Vic.

The traumatisms were classified in:

- Superficial wounds
- Muscle wounds
- Thoracic wall penetrating wounds
- Abdominal wall penetrating wounds
- Neurological lesions
- Traumatological lesions

RESULTS

- **Sex:**
  - ♂ → 75,69%
  - ♀ → 24,31%
- **Number of lesions:**
  - 1 → 64,06%
  - >1 → 35,94%
- **Type of lesions:**

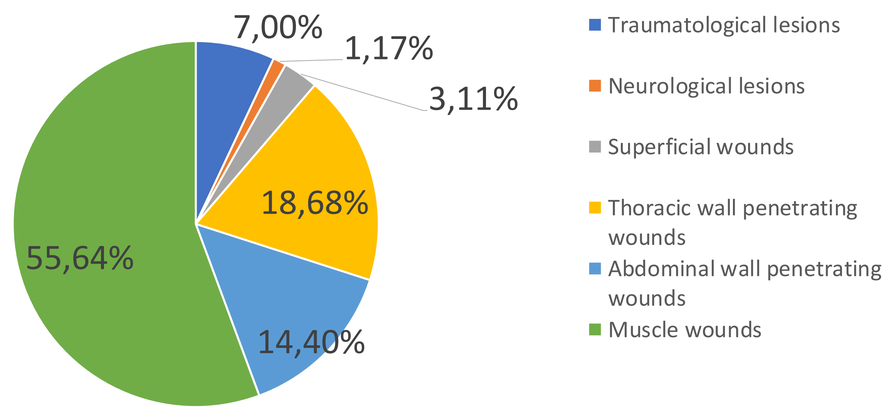

Figure 1. Representation of the types of traumatisms.

- **Mortality:** 9/218 (4,13%)

Treatment:

- Initial evaluation of the patient: "ABC" → Airway, Breathing, Circulation
- Analgesia, oxygenation and administration of intravenous fluids
- Hair removal
- Cleaning and disinfection of the wound
- Broad spectrum antibiotics
- Wound management
- Debridement
- Closing decision → Primary closure, Delayed primary closure, Secondary closure, Second-purpose closure
- Drainages
- Follow-up and monitoring

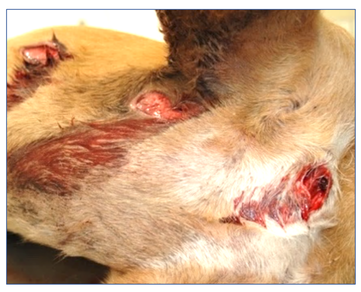

Figure 2. Superficial wounds.

Figure 3. Muscle wound.

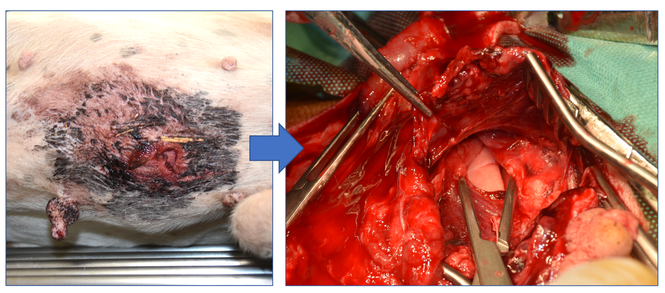

Figure 4. Thoracic wall penetrating wound.

Figure 5. Abdominal wall penetrating wounds.

Figure 6. Traumatological lesion.

CONCLUSIONS

- ✓ ♂ > ♀ → Males are more affected than females.
- ✓ It is more frequent that patients present a single wound.
- ✓ Muscle wounds are the most commonly presented, followed by thoracic and abdominal wall penetrating wounds.
- ✓ The wounds are penetrating and contaminated, therefore, rigorous cleaning and surgical exploration are fundamental aspects.
- ✓ The mortality is low, as the hunting dogs are very resistant animals.