



SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF URETHRAL UROLITHIASIS IN A MALE DOG BY URETHROSTOMY: A CASE REPORT

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Abstract A 6-year-old male Bichon Frise dog was presented with dysuria, stranguria, and pollakiuria associated with recurrent urinary obstruction. Ultrasonography and radiography confirmed the presence of intravesical and urethral uroliths lodged at the level of the baculum (os penis). Due to recurrent obstruction, a scrotal urethrostomy was performed, resulting in restoration of normal urination without recurrence during follow-up.

• Introduction

Urolithiasis is a common cause of urethral obstruction in male dogs. Ultrasonography and radiography are essential for diagnosis and localization of uroliths, while scrotal urethrostomy represents an effective surgical option in recurrent obstructive cases.

• Material and method

A 6-year-old male Bichon Frise dog was presented with recurrent dysuria, pollakiuria, and stranguria. Clinical examination, hematological analyses, abdominal ultrasonography, and radiography were performed to confirm urethral obstruction caused by urolithiasis.

• Results and discussions

Diagnostic imaging confirmed the presence of urethral uroliths causing urethral obstruction at the level of the baculum (os penis). Considering the recurrent nature of the obstruction, surgical management by scrotal urethrostomy was performed.



• Conclusions

Scrotal urethrostomy represented an effective surgical approach for the management of recurrent urethral obstruction, resulting in restoration of normal urinary function.

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