



CANINE SPAY SIMULATOR

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➤ CARE, HANDLING, AND MAINTENANCE

Components:

- Upper thermoformed shell with suture pad attachment pins
- Lower thermoformed shell with suction cups
- Spleen
- Kidneys
- Large & small intestine with mesentery, cecum
- Bladder
- Replaceable uterus with ovaries, broad, suspensory ligaments
- Multi-layer suture pad to represent the abdominal wall

The canine spay simulator comes fully assembled including three (3) replaceable multi-layer pads that represents the abdominal wall and three (3) replaceable uteri.

➤ CLEANING

All components—both hard and soft— should be cleaned periodically using a mild detergent and warm water. Never use harsh chemicals or cleaners. All internal soft components can be damaged by rough handling. After cleaning, dry properly all the cleaned parts before storing.

➤ GENERAL MAINTENANCE

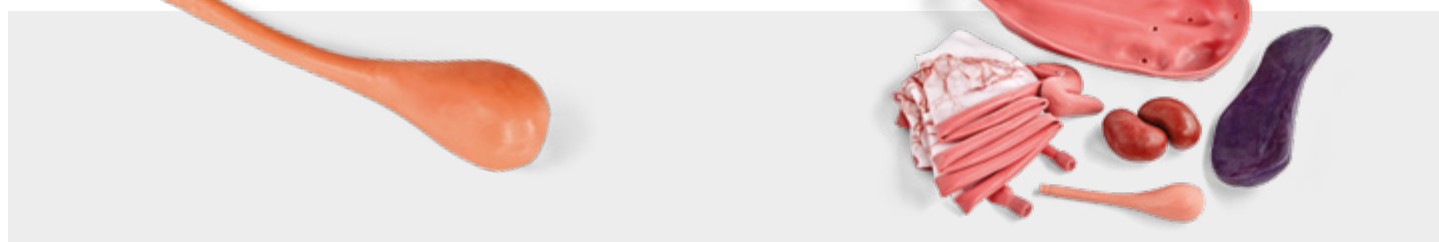
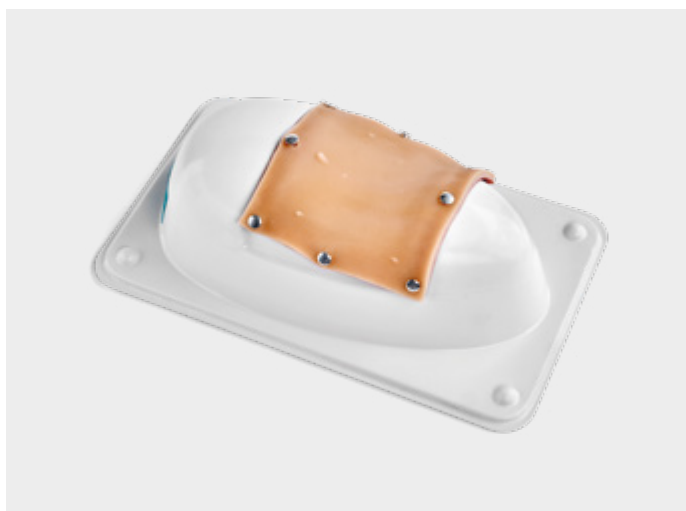
Regularly inspect the unit for any signs of damage. Should any soft components show signs of damage, they can be effectively repaired using aquarium-grade silicone, preferably clear. Alternatively, if repair isn't feasible, replacements are readily available from VSI. Hardware elements such as pins and screws are constructed from durable nylon, ensuring longevity with proper handling. In the event of any damaged components, replacements can be ordered separately. The Canine Spay Simulator is delivered fully assembled for convenience. It is recommended to carefully observe the orientation and positioning of all components initially to familiarize oneself with the setup, facilitating the correct replacement of consumable or damaged parts when necessary.

➤ UTERUS REMOVAL

To begin, detach the upper shell containing the suture pad from the lower shell. This can be done with minimal effort, as the shells are secured together with velcro dots. Next, delicately extract the large intestine from its mounting post at the rectal end. Then, carefully maneuver the entire mesentery assembly, including the large and small intestine, cecum, and mesentery, out of the lower shell. This action exposes the mounting points for the uterus.

The bladder has a barbed end that fits into a corresponding hole in the lower shell. The bladder does not need to be removed, only moved either left or right out of the lower shell to gain access to the uterus. Carefully remove the vaginal end of the uterus from its pin (that is attached via elastic cord to the lower shell).

Remove the remaining portions of the broad ligament from the three mounting screws located in the base of the lower shell, two caudally located and one cranial. Carefully lift each kidney vertically from the mounting posts, and remove the remaining ends of the suspensory ligament mounts (flat kidney-shaped ends with holes) from the pins.



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➤ UTERUS REPLACEMENT

This is most easily achieved by observing the uterus attachment before its removal.

Lay out the new uterus and locate the right uterine horn, which is slightly longer cranially than the left uterine horn. Position the right suspensory ligament mount over the right kidney post, and repeat the process on the left side, ensuring both suspensory ligaments are oriented laterally. Replace both kidneys onto their respective posts to secure the suspensory ligaments in place. Located on each end of the dorsomedial edge of the broad ligament are mounting holes, which are placed over the mounting screws (one cranially and two caudally) located in the lower shell. The two cranial mounting holes fit over a single mounting screw, with the suspensory ligament ventral to the broad ligament. Insert the elastic-mounted pin into the vaginal end of the uterus. This elastic cord helps provide the extension needed to better externalize the uterus during the procedure.



Reinstall the rectal end of the large intestine over its mounting pin, making sure it is located dorsally to the uterus and medially to the broad ligaments.

Gently replace the mesentery assembly (large, small intestine, cecum, and mesentery) into position, folding in an accordion-like manner. Place the bladder into position. Gently move the spleen dorsomedial as the upper shell is lowered over the bottom shell.

➤ CANINE MULTI-LAYER SUTURE TRAINING PADS

The Suture Training Pads consist of four (4) layers, intended to represent the dermis, subcutaneous layer, linea, and transverse fascia. These suture pads are the same as our regular multilayer suture pads, with the addition of nipples and an umbilicus.

- Inconsistencies in thickness are derived from the hand crafting process and provide a variation in the training/suturing surface.
- Keep the pads in bag when not in use.
- The pads contain silicone oils, which may leach out over time and can stain porous surfaces. Once removed from the bag, the pads should be washed with soap and water to remove the oily residue, if needed. Silicone oil residue can be cleaned off surfaces with a phosphate-based detergent and water mixture.
- Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and porous surfaces.

➤ REMOVING AND REPLACING THE MULTI-LAYER SUTURE PAD

Gently pull the used suture pad off the eight (8) mounting pins located around the perimeter of the abdominal opening in the upper shell. Gently work the new suture pad over the pins in the upper shell.



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➤ REPLACEMENT PARTS

Canine Base Plastic Shell	1025631
Canine Bladder	1025628
Canine GI Tract	1025629
Canine Kidney (Set of 2)	1025630
Canine Multi Layer Suture Pad	1025668
Canine Spleen	1025632
Canine Uterus	1025633

➤ CONTACT INFORMATION



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