



## Desexing Your Pet Rat

Desexing, also known as Sterilisation is the term commonly used for when pets have a surgery to remove part of their reproductive tract, making them unable to breed. Whilst most cats and dogs are sterilized, the procedure is often overlooked in small pet mammals, such as rabbits, guinea pigs, ferrets and rats. This handout discusses the advantages of desexing rats, and why surgical desexing may not be the best option for every rat.



### What are the different types of desexing?

The most common form of sterilisation is when an animal undergoes surgery to remove part of their reproductive tract. However, in rats there is a medical approach to sterilisation. This is temporary but can last 6-12 months depending on the individual rat's response. In rats these medical alternatives have some benefits over surgical desexing and are recommended for many rats, particularly females.

### Does it matter if I have a male or female rat?

The medical approach uses a drug called Deslorelin in the form of a small implant about the size of a grain of rice. The implant in Australia is known as 'Suprelorin'. The effects of this drug have been mainly studied in female rats, which means we have more information about how they respond to this drug. In female rats, the medical approach has been shown to last 10-12 months. At this stage the medication has only been studied in male rats for 6 months. This means it is unknown whether the drug lasts longer than this in male rats.

### What do surgical and medical desexing involve?

Both surgical and medical desexing involve a general anaesthetic in rats. In medical desexing, the Suprelorin implant is placed between your rat's shoulders, which slowly releases a hormone over 6-12 months. The anaesthetic for this is quite short, generally lasting for less than five minutes.

Surgical sterilisation, like most surgeries, also involves general anaesthesia to avoid undue pain and stress to the patient. The anaesthetic time is much longer than medical sterilisation, generally lasting around 20-40 minutes.

### What if I choose not to desex my rat?

Whichever form of sterilisation you choose, it is still recommended to get your rat desexed for several reasons:

- Both male and female rats are prone to developing mammary tumours. It has been shown that sterilization significantly reduces the risk of these tumours occurring in later life.
- Rats can reproduce at an early age. Both medical and surgical forms of desexing prevent breeding in rats, which allows males and females to be kept together.

### What is the difference in cost between medical and surgical sterilisation?

The cost of each is similar. The main advantage of surgical sterilisation is that it is a one-off cost whereas the Suprelorin implant needs to be repeated every 6-12 months.





Rat Desexing Summary:

	<b>Surgical sterilisation</b>	<b>Medical sterilization (Suprelorin)</b>
<b>Is an anaesthetic required?</b>	Yes	Yes
<b>Does it need to be repeated?</b>	No	Yes, every 6-12 months
<b>Does it work for both sexes?</b>	Yes	Yes, however, males need more frequent implants
<b>How often does it need to be repeated in <u>male</u> rats?</b>	Once	Every 6 months
<b>How often does it need to be repeated in <u>female</u> rats?</b>	Once	Every 10-12 months
<b>Does it prevent pregnancy?</b>	Yes	Yes
<b>Does it prevent other reproductive diseases such as mammary tumours?</b>	Yes	Not yet confirmed

Where can I get more information on rat desexing?

The Unusual Pet Vets are available to provide information by email, phone call or by booking a consult. Our website [www.unusualpetvets.com.au](http://www.unusualpetvets.com.au) also has many helpful articles about rat health, as well as further contact information for each of our clinics.