



Postoperative Oxidative and Hematological Responses to Reiki Therapy in Bitches Undergoing Ovariohysterectomy

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Objective: Oxidative stress, characterized by an imbalance between oxidants and antioxidants, leads to molecular damage associated with the development of various diseases. Ovariohysterectomy (OVH) can trigger oxidative stress, making it relevant to investigate strategies for its mitigation.

This study aimed to evaluate the effects of Reiki therapy on oxidative stress and hematological parameters in the postoperative period of bitches undergoing OVH.

Methods: Twenty healthy bitches were selected, acclimated, and subjected to general anesthesia and OVH. Following extubation, they were randomly assigned to two groups: Control (CG; n=10), which received no additional treatment, and Reiki Therapy (RTG; n=10), which received 16 minutes of Reiki performed by a level 3A Reiki master. Blood samples were collected before pre-anesthetic medication (M0), at 2, 12, and 24 hours postoperatively (M2, M12, M24), and on postoperative days 7 and 15 (D7, D15).

Results: TBARS levels were lower in the RTG at D7, indicating reduced lipid peroxidation. Additionally, hematological changes were observed in the RTG, including lower hematocrit, red blood cell count, and hemoglobin levels at M12 and D7, higher mean corpuscular volume at D7, and increased platelet count at M24. The neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio was lower in the RTG at D7, suggesting modulation of the inflammatory response.

Conclusions: These findings indicate that Reiki may help reduce oxidative stress and positively influence hematological parameters in bitches, supporting its potential as a complementary therapy.