

to drill a pilot hole from the medial entry point to the lateral exit point. A post-operative CT scan was performed to determine successful placement of the screw within the humeral condyle and to assess:

- Distance of achieved entry and exit points from the planned entry and exit points
- Angular deviation from planned screw axis

RESULTS

All screws were completely within the humeral condyle. Mean distance between the planned entry point and the

achieved entry point was 0.58 mm cranially and 1.26 mm distally. Mean distance between the planned exit point and the achieved exit point was -0.02 mm cranially and 0.51 mm distally. Mean maximum screw angular deviation was 5.7°.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

Use of CT planning and a C-guide allowed the accurate placement of transcondylar screws from medial to lateral via a medial surgical approach.

Outcome's and complication's associated with standard elbow arthrodesis

Brian Crowley, Noel Fitzpatrick

Fitzpatrick Referrals, Godalming, United Kingdom

OBJECTIVES

To report the surgical management of end stage developmental disease (DJD) by arthrodesis following failure of previous surgical intervention.

METHODS

Retrospective case series from historical clinical records. Data collected included signalment, primary surgical technique, mode of failure, revision surgical technique, preoperative and postoperative radiographic findings,

complications, owner assessment and veterinary assessment.

RESULTS

23 elbows from 21 dogs were included, bodyweight range 1.9 kg–48.9 kg. All surgeries performed in the same centre by 5 different surgeons. All elbows were considered end stage due to failure of joint replacement, congenital/traumatic malformations and progression of aggressive osteoarthritis (OA). All elbows underwent arthrodesis as a salvage procedure. 13 complications occurred in 10 elbows (43.5%) including surgical site infection (SSI), seroma, screw breakage, plate removal and amputation. Outcome data was available for all 22 elbows. An excellent outcome was seen in 3 (13.6%) elbows, good in 10 (45.5%) elbows, acceptable in 7 (31.8%) elbows and unacceptable in 2 (9.1%) elbows.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

Persistent lameness and pain associated with treating advanced elbow DJD by joint resurfacing/replacement surgery in an attempt to salvage limb function is an ongoing putative challenge. Surgical revision by elbow arthrodesis, while technically challenging may show potential in regaining or improving limb function and may contribute to overall improvement in reported quality of life.

Measuring the impact of regenerative medicine (RM) on chronic degenerative conditions in dogs, using a validated owner-reported outcome measure

(VetMetrica) which provides scores in 4 domains of health-related quality of life (HRQL)

Andrew Armitage¹, Jacky Reid^{2,3}

¹ Greenside Veterinary Practice, St Boswells, United Kingdom

² NewMetrica Ltd, Glasgow, United Kingdom

³ University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom

Oral presentations

OBJECTIVES

RM is a relatively new treatment modality with the potential to control pain and inflammation, improve mobility and reverse degeneration in osteoarthritis (OA) and associated soft tissue pathologies (STP). Treatment with stem cell therapy (SCT) and platelet rich plasma (PRP) in dogs with OA and associated STP was investigated with a view to demonstrating an improvement in HRQL.

METHODS

Owners of dogs with chronic OA and STP, non – responsive to conservative management, were recruited and requested to complete HRQL assessments online before treatment (baseline) and at set intervals after treatment with RM. Group mean and 95% confidence intervals at all time points and significance between baseline and 6–8 weeks and 14–16 weeks using paired T-test was calculated.

RESULTS

Owners of 28 dogs completed a baseline assessment and of these owners 23 and 12 completed assessments after treatment at 6–8 weeks and 14–16 weeks respectively. Significant improvement at 6–8 weeks and 14–16 weeks relative to baseline in HRQL domains energetic/enthusiastic ($p = 0.02$ and $p = 0.03$), happy/content ($p = 0.008$ and $p = 0.01$) and active/comfortable ($p = <0.001$ and $p = 0.002$) was demonstrated. There was no significant improvement in calm/relaxed at either timepoint ($p = 0.3, 0.61$ respectively)

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

This study demonstrated a significant improvement in 3 of 4 HRQL domains in dogs with OA and associated STP, treated with SCT and PRP. RM should be considered as an effective minimally invasive treatment option where conservative management has failed.