Czech Academy of Agricultural Sciences



Open Access Agricultural Journals

VETERINÁRNÍ MEDICÍNA VETMED

home page about us contact

us

Table of Contents

VETMED 2015

VETMED

2014

VETMED

2013

VETMED

2012

VETMED

2011

VETMED

2010

VETMED

2009

VETMED 2008
VETMED
2007
VETMED 2006
VETMED
2005 VETMED
2004
VETMED
2003 VETMED
2002
VETMED 2001
VETMED
Home
Editorial
Board
For Authors
Authors
Declaration
Instruction

to Authors

Guide for

Authors

- Fees
- Submission

Subscription

Veterinarni Medicina

Treatment of canine hip dysplasia using triple pelvic osteotomy

K. Altunatmaz, R. Yucel, Y. Devecioglu, M. Saroglu, S. Ozsoy

Veterinarni Medicina, 48 (2003): 41-46

[fulltext]

In this study, triple pelvic osteotomy (TPO) was carried out in a total of 22 dysplastic dogs, of which 9 were treated bilaterally and 13 unilaterally, and the position of the acetabulum was changed in a total of 31 hip joints using a special plate. It was established that, of the treated hip joints, 16 had severe, 12 medium and 3 mild dysplasia, the Norberg angle was between 70–92° and that the covering rate of the acetabulum over the femoral head changed between 5–42°. In the radiographs taken immediately after the operation, the covering rate of the acetabulum over the femoral head was determined to be very good in 25 hip joints (75% and over) and some of the screws holding the plate in place were seen to loosen in radiographs. However, this did not have any effect on the angle given to the acetabulum. In radiographs obtained 6–48 months later, degenerative joint disease was not encountered in 29 cases, with the exception of 2 cases. It was concluded that hip dysplasia, which is a hereditary disease, can be treated reasonably successfully in young dogs with TPO carried out before degenerative changes begin to occur in the joint.

Keywords:

hip dysplasia; triple pelvic osteotomy; dog [fulltext]

© 2015 Czech Academy of Agricultural Sciences

XHTML1.1 VALID

