- The most common treatment employed was NSAIDs (87.8%)
- The records of none of the EJD cases indicated submission to BVA/KC Scheme elbow scoring

STATEMENT

The study highlights Labrador Retrievers as commonly affected. EJD was also found to predominantly be a bilateral disease. The high usage of analgesics re-affirms the welfare implications.

Old tricks, new dogs and cats: use of intramedullary pins and cerclage wires in 87 comminuted fractures in a first-opinion charity hospital

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OBJECTIVES

To describe the frequency of return to pain-free limb function and complication rate in canine and feline comminuted humeral, femoral and tibial fractures internally fixated with an IM pin and cerclage wires at a large first-opinion charity hospital.

METHODS

Retrospective analysis of clinical and radiographic histories of 23 dogs and 64 cats that had comminuted fractures repaired with an IM pin and cerclage wire(s) in the last two years.

RESULTS

In dogs, there were 10 femoral, 6 humeral and 7 tibial fractures, with most (>90%) being moderately or severely comminuted and occurring in ages <4 years. In cats, there were 28 femoral, 24 humeral and 15 tibial fractures, with most (>80%) being moderately or severely comminuted and occurring in ages <2 years. All animals apart from one cat (98%) returned to pain-free limb function within 20 weeks, with most (92%) achieving it by 14 weeks. Four dogs (17%) and six cats (9%) had mild complications of pin migration and two cats (3%) had post-operative infections. No complications led to fracture repair failure following suitable remedial action of pin trimming, removal, or antibiotics.

STATEMENT

Use of IM pins and cerclage wires in internal fixation of comminuted long-bone fractures in dogs and cats is a straightforward, inexpensive and widely adaptable technique which in this first-opinion patient study showed a high degree of successful pain-free limb functional outcome. Complications were relatively common but easily rectified; IM pins and cerclage wires should continue to assume an important position in the orthopaedic surgeon's armoury.

Exposure to osteoarthritic Synovial Fluid does not impact the viability of cultured adipose-derived Mesenchymal Stem Cells in dogs

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OBJECTIVES

Cultured adipose derived Mesenchymal Stem Cells (adMSCs) are administered to osteoarthritic dogs via intra-articular injections, thereby introducing the cells to a potentially toxic environment. This study investigates the effects of Osteoarthritic Synovial Fluid (OA-SF) on the viability of adMSCs *in vitro*.

METHODS

OA-SF (10 dogs) was filtered to remove cells/debris, then stored at -20°C. Canine adMSCs were plated onto 6-well plates in culture medium for 24 hours before the medium was changed to OA-SF, canine serum OR fresh culture medium. Total number and viability of cells from each of the three media were calculated following a further 24-hour incubation.

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