Oral presentations

Prevalence of subchondral cyst-like lesions in the temporomandibular joints of dogs

Peter Southerden, Andrew Perry

Eastcott Referrals, Swindon, United Kingdom

OBJECTIVES

This is a study to assess the prevalence of cyst-like lesions (CLL) in the mandibular condyles of dogs, any association between the presence of CLL with age, sex and breed and to gain an indication whether CLL could be related to osteochondrosis of the mandibular condyle.

METHODS

This is a retrospective study. Skull computed tomography images of 395 patients that had presented to a referral

centre between 2015 and 2017 were evaluated by two examiners. CLL were defined as radiolucent areas, contained within condylar, compact subchondral bone, rounded in shape and greater than 1mm in diameter. CLL were recorded as present or absent for each patient.

RESULTS

Overall there were 176 female (45%) and 219 (55%) male dogs. The overall average age was 7.4 years old.

Sixteen dogs (4.1%) had CLL. Eleven (69%) were male and five (31%) female. This comprised four of ten Golden Retrievers (40% – age range 6–15 y), three of three Dogue de Bordeaux (100% – age range 2–7 y), three of nineteen Boxers (16% – age range 5–11 y) and one each of Cocker Spaniel, English Bull Terrier, Finish Laphund, German Shepherd Dog, Rottweiler and Staffordshire Bull Terrier. The average age was 7.8 years old (range 2–15).

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

The high prevalence and early diagnosis of CLL in Dogue de Bordeaux indicates this may be both a significant and an osteochondrosis related condition in this breed. The later occurrence in Golden Retrievers and Boxers suggests different pathogenesis in these breeds and further study including histopathology is indicated in both cases.

Incidence of temporomandibular joint ankylosis as a consequence of temporomandibular joint injury in cats

Peter Southerden

Eastcott Referrals, Swindon, United Kingdom

OBJECTIVES

This is a study to assess the incidence of ankylosis of the temporomandibular joint (TMJ) following treatment for TMJ injury in the cat.

METHODS

This is a retrospective study. The CT images and post operative records of 31 cats presented to a referral centre between 2012 and 2017 with TMJ injuries following

traumatic skull trauma were reviewed by three examiners. Incidents of dislocation of the TMJ, fractures of the mandibular condyle, condylar neck and mandibular fossa were recorded. Post treatment records of all of these cats were reviewed and complications directly related to the TMJ were noted.

RESULTS

Fractures of the mandibular fossa were seen in ten cats and two of these were bilateral; fractures of the condylar neck were seen in twelve cats and one of these was bilateral; fractures of the mandibular condyle was seen in seventeen cats and two of these were bilateral and dislocation of the mandibular condyle was seen in five cats. Of the thirty one cats examined seventeen had one significant TMJ injury, ten had two injuries, three had three injuries and one had four injuries. TMJ ankylosis was a complication in one cat which had dislocation of the left TMJ and fractures of the left mandibular fossa and condyle five weeks post treatment. Surgical correction was required.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

Ankylosis is an unusual but significant consequence of traumatic TMJ injury. Owners should be aware of the possibility and symptoms of TMJ ankylosis in cats with traumatic TMJ injury.