and implant loosening. The minor complication rate for staged repair was 43% (6/14 stifles) due to three cases of patellar tendonitis, two of MPL recurrence and one of pin breakage. The major complication rate was 0%. No catastrophic complications were experienced. All stifles in the single session group and 12 stifles in the staged group had full function at final post-operative examination. The two remaining stifles had acceptable function.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

Based on our study, single session bilateral MPL repair is feasible in dogs weighing 15 kilograms or more but led to an increased rate of major complications when compared with animals undergoing staged bilateral repair. These complications did not affect perioperative outcome with all animals in the single session group returning to full function at 6–12 weeks post-operatively.

Bilateral locking-compression plate fixation for stabilization of canine Y-T humeral fractures

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OBJECTIVES

To report the surgical management, complications and outcomes for dogs with humeral Y-T fractures stabilized with medial and lateral Locking Compression Plates (LCP).

METHODS

Medical records of 28 dogs presented with 29 consecutive Y-T fractures approached bilaterally, reduced and stabilized using a transcondylar and two or three LCP locking plates were reviewed. All dogs had at least six

weeks clinical follow-up and, for some, long-term owner's-based outcome with LOAD questionnaire was obtained.

RESULTS

Twenty-eight dogs (twenty-nine fractures) met the inclusion criteria. Most commonly affected breeds were French Bulldog (n = 7) and English Cocker Spaniel (n = 4). Age at presentation ranged from 4 months to 9.5 years (mean 43.53 months), seven dogs (25%) were considered skeletally immature. In twelve dogs, the fracture was consequence of a high-energy trauma and in sixteen dogs of gentle activity. Twenty-seven (96.4%) dogs were considered to have resolution of lameness at 6 weeks follow-up. Complications were registered in two cases; one major complication required surgical revision and one dog (3.5%) showed a catastrophic complication leading to amputation. Mid and Long-term follow-up was available for twenty-one cases (75%), mean of 798 days (range from 180 to 1582 days). Fourteen (71%) owners classified their dogs' mobility as very good and five owners (23%) found it good.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

Based on our study, management of Y-T humeral fractures with bilateral LCP plates and transcondylar screw leads to low complication rate and good to excellent clinical outcome.

Current perceptions of minimally invasive osteosynthesis techniques in small animal orthopaedic practice

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OBJECTIVES

To report the current perceptions of minimally invasive osteosynthesis techniques in a population of veterinary orthopaedic surgeons.

METHODS

Two electronic questionnaires were created using the Bristol Online Survey tool. The first contained questions addressing multiple aspects of minimally invasive osteosynthesis (MIO) and the second specifically focussed on minimally invasive plate osteosynthesis (MIPO). This was circulated amongst members of the European College of Veterinary Surgeons (ECVS) and the Veterinary Orthopaedic Society (VOS). Responses were collected between February and May 2018.

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