METHODS

Medical records of cats undergoing dorsal pantarsal arthrodesis using a feline pre-contoured dorsal PTA plate (Feline Dorsal Pantarsal Arthrodesis Plate; Veterinary Instrumentation) performed in a single referral veterinary hospital between January 2010 and April 2018 were analysed. Clinical and radiographic assessment were performed perioperatively (0–3 months) and the FMP questionnaire was used to evaluate owners' perceptions of outcome with a minimum of 6 months follow-up.

RESULTS

32 cats met the inclusion criteria. 11 patients had complications (34%): 2 mild (6%), 7 major (2 medical; 7 surgical)

(22%) and 2 catastrophic (6%). Among all the complications, skin wounds and infection (n = 5), swelling (n = 1), implant loosening or breaking (n = 3), lameness (n = 3) and plantar necrosis (n = 1) were seen. Radiographic recheck at 4–12 weeks after surgery showed good progression of arthrodesis. Good clinical progression was seen at the last recheck for 91% of cats. Twenty owners answered the FMP questionnaire a mean of 35 months (min 7–max 82) with good to excellent outcomes.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

Based on our results, pantarsal arthrodesis using dorsal specifically designed pre-countoured plate without external coaptation is a suitable method to treat tarsal and distal tibial/fibular lesions in cats.

Outcomes of 17 talar ridge replacements using a medial malleolar osteotomy approach for the treatment of osteochondritis dissecans in 10 dogs

Sarah Austin, Noel Fitzpatrick

Fitzpatrick Referrals, Easing, United Kingdom

OBJECTIVES

To report short to long term outcomes in dogs with medial talar ridge osteochondritis dissecans (OCD) treated with a talar ridge replacement (TRR) via a medial malleolar osteotomy approach.

METHODS

Data of dogs treated with a custom made TTR fitted via a medial malleolar osteotomy approach were retrospectively

sourced from medical records at a single referral hospital. A graded outcome was assigned from clinical exam at last known recheck. Follow up intervals vary from long term (742 days post operative) to more recent cases (41 days). The outcomes are classified as one (excellent) no lameness, two (good) mild lameness after exercise, three (fair) mild to moderate lameness but consistent weight bearing, four (catastrophic) requiring arthrodesis, amputation or euthanasia.

RESULTS

Of the ten dogs, seven had bilateral OCD lesions with staged or concurrent bilateral TRR performed and four had unilateral. Overall outcomes were excellent in seven TRR's and good in ten. Long term data (12–24 months) showed four TRR's with excellent and one with good outcomes. Median term data (6–12months) showed four with good outcomes and short term (less than 6 months) showed three TRR's with excellent and five with good outcomes.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

Talar ridge replacement via a medial malleolar osteotomy presents a surgical option with good to excellent outcomes for the management of OCD of the medial talar ridge. Encouragingly these outcomes are sustained into long term follow up.