Oral presentations

group and week 4 in the FCX+PCSO group compared with pre-treatment values. No differences were seen between the groups. Pearson Correlation Coefficients demonstrated negative correlation between PVF and CBPI ($R = -0.335$, $p = 0.001$).

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

These data suggest that marine-based PCSO-524 alone, and the combination of firocoxib and PCSO-524 are equally beneficial in treating dogs with osteoarthritis, but patients, may have a lower risk of side effects with PCSO-524.

Vertical mandibular range of motion and mandibular length ratio as a non-invasive tool for assessment of temporomandibular joint function in dolicho and brachycephalic dogs under anaesthesia: 9 breeds, 111 dogs

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OBJECTIVES

To establish a reliable reference in assessment of the temporomandibular joint (TMJ) function using a user-friendly instrument in order to improve the diagnostics of TMJ disorders and monitor response to surgical and non-surgical management of TMJ disease in dog. Furthermore, to observe the influence of skull conformation

(dolicho- and brachycephalic) and body weight on vertical mandibular range of motion and mandibular length.

METHODS

Prospective study focused on measuring vertical mandibular range of motion (vmROM) and mandibular length using a caliper in 111 anesthetized dogs, undergoing various surgical procedures unrelated to TMJ, representing nine phenotypically different breeds, both dolicho- and brachycephalic: Labrador Retrievers, Border collies, Dachshunds, English Springer Spaniels, German Shepherd Dogs, Staffordshire Bull Terriers, French Bulldogs, Pugs and Rottweilers. The ratio between vmROM and mandibular length (mandibL) was calculated for each patient.

RESULTS

Differences in measured parameters were found among certain breeds, ex. in Rottweilers—mean vmROM 132.75 mm, mandibL 139.5 mm, whereas in Pugs - 68.09 mm and 76.9 mm respectively. Despite those differences, the vmROM/mandibL ratio was similar: 0.93 in dolicho- and 0.94 in brachycephalic breeds with minimal variations (± 0.06). A significant correlation was found between body weight and both vmROM and mandibL, with correlation of 0.696 and 0.791 (p -value < 0.01) respectively.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

The ratio vmROM/mandibL is a potential reliable and simple tool to assess TMJ disease. It can help guiding the need for advanced imaging and may improve TMJ disorders detectability. Using the ratio may facilitate TMJ post-surgical outcome assessment and rehabilitation progress with a simple instrument.

Accuracy of medial to lateral transcondylar screw placement using a C-guide for the treatment of humeral intracondylar fissure

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OBJECTIVES

To retrospectively compare the position of transcondylar screws on post-operative Computed Tomography (CT) scans with the ideal position planned using a previously defined technique.

METHODS

A retrospective study of 24 elbows of 18 dogs treated for humeral intracondylar fissures, using a 4.5 mm screw inserted from medial to lateral. Humeral condyle diameter was measured from the CT. Planned entry and exit points of the transcondylar screw were 0.3 x humeral condyle diameter cranial and 0.2 x humeral condyle diameter distal to the medial epicondyle and 0.3 x humeral condyle diameter cranial and 0.3 x humeral condyle diameter distal to the lateral epicondyle. Following a medial approach, a C-shaped drill guide was used