Oral presentations

Efficacy of a single intra-articular administration of autologous platelet therapy in police working dogs with hip osteoarthritis

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OBJECTIVES

To describe the use and effectiveness of autologous platelet therapy in dogs with hip osteoarthritis (OA).

METHODS

In a prospective study, fifteen dogs with bilateral hip OA were treated with 3ml of platelet concentrate, prepared with the V-PET set, per hip joint. Response to treatment, measured by the Canine Brief Pain Inventory (CBPI, divided in pain interference score – PIS and Pain Severity Score – PSS), Liverpool Osteoarthritis in Dogs (LOAD), Canine Orthopedic Index (COI, divided in four dimensions: function, gait, stiffness and quality of life – QOL) and the Hudson Visual Analogue Scale (HVAS), was evaluated at T0 (before treatment), T1 (after 15 days), T2, T3, T4, T5, T6 and T7 (after 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 months respectively). Results were analyzed with a Paired Samples T-Test.

RESULTS

Significant differences were observed at T1 ($p < 0.01$ for HVAS, PSS, COI, Gait and QOL; $p = 0.01$ for PIS; $p = 0.02$ for Function; $p < 0.05$ for Stiffness), T2 ($p < 0.01$ for PSS, PIS and Gait; $p = 0.01$ for COI; $p = 0.02$ for HVAS, Function and QOL; $p = 0.04$ for Stiffness), T3 ($p < 0.01$ for HVAS, PSS, PIS, Function and Gait; $p = 0.01$ for COI; $p = 0.02$ for QOL), T4 ($p < 0.01$ for PSS; $p = 0.03$ for PIS and Gait), T5 ($p < 0.01$ for COI, Function and Gait; $p = 0.03$ for PSS, PIS and Stiffness), T6 ($p < 0.01$ for PSS, Function and Gait; $p = 0.04$ for PIS; $p < 0.05$ for COI) and T7 ($p < 0.01$ for PSS, Function and Gait; $p = 0.01$ for COI; $p < 0.05$ for PIS).

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

A single administration of autologous platelet therapy produced significant improvements for several months.

Radiographic measurement of mechanical tibial joint angles in Dachshunds: what is normal?

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OBJECTIVES

To establish mean mechanical tibial joint angles in normal Dachshunds. To facilitate surgical planning when managing angular limb deformities in a breed predisposed to Pes Varus.

METHODS

Caudocranial and mediolateral radiographs of normal tibiae from dachshunds were retrospectively evaluated. The mechanical medial proximal (mMPTA), mechanical medial distal (mMDTA), mechanical caudal proximal (mCaPTA) and mechanical cranial distal (mCrDTA) tibial angles were measured on three occasions, by two separate observers using previously established methodology. Data were analysed to assess normality with Shapiro-Wilk test, reliability via Interclass correlation coefficient (ICC) and the mean and standard deviation were calculated.

RESULTS

Thirty-three craniocaudal and thirty mediolateral radiographs met the inclusion criterion. Data were normally distributed, intra-observer and inter-observer reliability was good (>0.8) for all measures. The mean and standard deviation for mMPTA, mMDTA, mCaPTA and mCrDTA were $93.201^\circ \pm 4.287^\circ$, $97.63^\circ \pm 4.022^\circ$, $74.768^\circ \pm 3.866^\circ$, $85.183^\circ \pm 5.677^\circ$ respectively.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

Previous studies have established normal tibia joint reference angles (JRAs) in small, medium and large breeds.

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