Oral presentations

screw loosening was the most frequent (nine cases) and was the only complication seen in dogs with fissure fracture (three cases). Presence of medial epicondylar fissure fracture and development of screw loosening were significantly associated (Fisher's test ($p = 0.0468$), Odds Ratio 6.3 ($p = 0.0296$)).

Computed Tomographic (CT) Measurement of Femoral Trochlear Groove Depth in Brachycephalic Dogs

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OBJECTIVES

To determine whether there is a difference in the trochlear groove depth of brachycephalic and non-brachycephalic dogs, and to compare between different brachycephalic breeds with varying risk for medial patellar luxation.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

Medial epicondylar fissure fracture is a previously unreported complication following placement of transcondylar screws. Their occurrence was significantly associated with subsequent screw loosening.

METHODS

Retrospective blinded study using a previously validated ratio (T/P) of maximal trochlear groove depth (T) and maximal patella craniocaudal thickness (P) measured on CT, to assess trochlear groove depth in Pugs, French Bulldogs and English Bulldogs without clinical patellar luxation. Combined brachycephalic T/P was compared to published data on mongrel non-brachycephalic dogs. The effect of breed on T/P was assessed using one-way linear regression models.

RESULTS

The mean T/P is affected by breed ($p < 0.001$). There is a significant difference between the T/P of Pugs (0.45) and French Bulldogs (0.38) ($p < 0.001$) and between Pugs and English Bulldogs (0.4) ($p < 0.001$). Mean T/P is significantly reduced in the brachycephalic dog breeds ($p < 0.001$).

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

The trochlea groove varies by breed, and was more shallow in the brachycephalic dogs at increased risk of patellar luxation. A shallow groove may be a breed driven characteristic predisposing to patellar luxation. Trochlear recession to achieve a patellar coverage of 50% (T/P 0.5) has been previously recommended for patellar luxation correction but may be excessive considering breed normal depth.

Apprentices becoming masters: learning curves and subsequent long-term outcomes for two surgeons performing lateral fabellar suture for cranial cruciate ligament rupture

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OBJECTIVES

- Define the number of supervised operations required for two surgeons to become independently competent in lateral fabellar suture (LFS) placement for cranial cruciate ligament rupture (CCLR)
- Detail long-term outcomes for both surgeons following achievement of independent competence, and compare to their surgeon-teacher's outcomes.

METHODS

Retrospective study detailing cases of CCLR treated surgically by LFS by two surgeons (S1, 1 year graduated; S2, 8 years graduated) under the supervision of a

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