Charles Spaniels, 1 Griffon Bruxellois). 13 measurements (1 circle, 1 ellipse, 7 lines, 4 angles) were taken on mid-sagittal T2 weighted MRI and CT images of the skull and cervical spinal cord.

RESULTS
ICC Model (2,1) absolute agreement showed very good agreement for 9 measurements (ICC range 0.790–0.987); 3 measurements had some agreement (ICC range 0.585–0.687) and 1 angle had poor agreement (0.288). Measurements that used bony landmarks had better agreement.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)
Morphometric analysis to predict risk of CM-P and SM can be applied to CT but refinement will be necessary. This may eventually be useful as a pre-breeding screening test especially if anatomical analysis software is developed. CT is not sensitive for SM and for the foreseeable future any hypothetical CT pre-breeding test for skeletally mature dogs would be combined with MRI from 5 years of age to determine the final CM-P/SM status. All data would be used in an estimated breeding value programme.

The Erector Spinae Plane block for intraoperative analgesia in dogs undergoing hemilaminectomy: a retrospective study

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OBJECTIVES
To evaluate retrospectively the erector spinae plane block as part of a multimodal analgesia protocol for dogs undergoing hemilaminectomy, with regards to intraoperative rescue analgesia requirements and clinical safety.

METHODS
In this retrospective, observational study, anaesthetic records of dogs receiving an ultrasound guided ESP block with ropivacaine for hemilaminectomy for intervertebral disc extrusion between December 2017 and July 2018 were reviewed. Parameters recorded for the study included: signalment, surgical area, number of discs, premedication, induction agent, volatile agent, heart rate, respiratory rate, blood pressure, percentage of inhalation anaesthetic used and temperature. Any analgesia given intraoperatively was documented and assessed as to whether this was given for rescue analgesia purposes (rescue was given when there was an increase in heart rate and/or blood pressure and/or respiratory rate). Factors affecting the use of rescue analgesia were analysed using binary logistic regression.

RESULTS
Forty-eight dogs were included in the study. All dogs received 0.2 mg/kg of methadone and nine of them had NSAIDs as premedication. From the 48 dogs, 18 required rescue analgesia. From those 18, 10 required an addition of 0.1 mg/kg methadone, with the other 8 requiring higher levels of rescue analgesia. On the logistic regression, signalment, sedative used, surgical area and number of discs had no effect on the requirements for rescue analgesia. No complications were reported with the use of the ESP block.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)
Ultrasound guided ESP can be a simple and safe technique for provision of intraoperative analgesia for patients undergoing hemilaminectomy.