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HYPERTROPHIC OSTEODYSTROPHY IN THE DOG

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Summary: Hpertrophic osteodystrophy was diagnosed in seven male, large breed dog puppies aged between 2.5-6 months (German Shepherd, 2 Anatolian Karabash, 2 Cross-breed and 1 Doberman). 2 of the puppies were taken under therapy. All animals had stiff and stilted gait, painful swellings of distal metaphyseal areas of antebrachium and tibia, pyrexia, weakness and diarrhoea as symptoms in common. Radiological examination of affected areas showed extraperiosteal bone proliferations. With chronicity the new bone formation spanned the entire diaphysis from distal to proximal metaphysis. Treatment was instituted with parenteral administration of analgesics, corticosteroids, vitamin C, and antibiotics. Two of the puppies which had shown clinical improvement during the therapy, died immediately after cessation of drug administration. Four puppy were kept under clinical observation for a long time and completely healed 4-6 months later without any treatment. These puppies just underwent to dietary management. The other case was euthanatized without any treatment as the owner requested. In post mortem examination, histological study of one case revealed a well vascularised loose fibrous tissue growth in the bone marrow and haversian canal, in the gaps of the tissue irregular bone plates had been generated in osteid trabeculae forms and osteoblasts and osteoclasts were also present together with focal haemorrhages in places, osteid fibrous connective tissue demonstrating overlapped to the periosteum.

FACIAL RECONSTRUCTION FOLLOWING RESECTION OF OCULAR AND PERIOCULAR NEOPLASMS IN DOGS AND CATS

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Ocular exenteration or orbitectomy are indicated for ocular neoplasms in dogs and cats. Primary wound closure of this area is difficult when wide surgical excision is performed in attempt to attain tumor-free margins. Similar surgical problems occur in patients with periocular neoplasms since primary wound closure may disrupt lid function. The objective of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of the caudal auricular artery axial pattern flap as a reconstructive surgery technique for orbital and periorbital wound closure. Guidelines for caudal auricular artery axial pattern flap development from experimental cadaver, vascular, and surgical studies indicated the canine flap (6.4 cm x 18.3 cm) had 85.2% flap length survival and the feline flap (3.0 cm x 9.0 cm) had 86.7% flap length survival. Three cats and four dogs received orbital or periorbital reconstruction following ocular exenteration for neoplasms including squamous cell carcinoma, osteosarcoma, fibrosarcoma, and basal cell carcinoma. The mean caudal auricular artery axial pattern flap width and length for the clinical patients (n=7) were 5.8 (+/- 1.0) cm and 13.5 (+/- 3.0) cm, respectively. The flap survival length was 100% for all flaps. The mean time period between surgery and tumor recurrence was 6.5 (+/- 3.8) months in 3 patients. The caudal auricular artery axial pattern flap provides tumor-free tissue for orbital and periorbital reconstruction following surgery for ocular and periocular neoplasms in dogs and cats. The surgical technique does not impede normal pet activity and provides a cosmetic result similar to ocular enucleation.
Özet: Yaşları 2.5-6 ay arasında değişen iri cüsseli ırklara mensup (2 Alman çoban, 2 Kangal, 2 melez ve 1 Doberman) 7 erkek köpek yavrusunda hipertrofik osteodistrofi tanı kondu. Hayvanların hepsinde ortak semptom olarak; tutuk ve zahmetli yürüş, antebrachium ve tibia’nın distalindeki metafizer bölgede ağırlı çıktınlıklar, yüksek ateş, halsizlik ve ishal durumu vardı. Etkilenmiş bölgelerin radyolojik muayenesinde ekstraperiostal kemik üremeleri görüldü. Tedavi; ağrı kesiciler, kortikosteroidler, C vitamini ve antibiotiklerin parenteral verilmesi şeklinde teşkil edildi. Ilaç sağaltımı süresince klinik iyileşme gösteren iki olgu, ilaç uygulamasının kesilmesinden hemen sonra öldüler. Dört olgu uzun süre gözlem altında tutuldu ve 4-6 ay sonra hiç bir sağaltı yapılmadığı halde tamamen iyileşti. Bu hayvanlarda sadece diyet düzenlendi. Diğer olgu ise sağaltıma başlanmadan hasta sahibininistiği üzerine uyutuldu. Olen hastalardan bir tanesinin yapılan histopatolojik muayenesinde, kemik ilgiğine ve havers kanalları içerisinde damardan zengin gelİŞek fibroz bir bağ dokunun geliştiği, bu doku aralarında osteid trabeküllar halinde düzensiz kemik levhaları oluştuğu ve aynı zamanda osteoblast ve osteoklastların bulunduğu, yer yer kanama odakları ve osteolizis şekillendiği ve eriyen kemik dokusunun yerine osteid fibroz bağ dokunun üreyerek periosta doğru taşın bir görünüm sorgilediği ortaya konuldu.