



## **Giliola Spattini, Med Vet, PhD, Dipl ECVD**

### **Does the hip joint pain always equal hip dysplasia?**

In companion animals, it is sometimes uneasy to determine a precise site of pain. Oftentimes, pain that is elicited by the hip joint instability is attributed to hip dysplasia, yet this is not always the case. The “dysplastic-looking” patients may have occult aggressive osteolytic lesions resulting from congenital or acquired diseases.

### **How to diagnose the hindlimb muscular diseases in large dogs with US?**

Dogs are more and more often involved in agility competitions, emergency and rescue shows, and sporting activities. The requirements are increasingly demanding and the „players” are challenged with tougher competition. As in humans, the animals are exposed to injuries associated with sport. Ultrasonography is becoming the gold standard in diagnosing muscle ruptures or strains, iliolumbar muscle diseases or pathological processes of muscle attachment points. Ultrasonography techniques and most common diseases of the hindlimb will be discussed.

### **Stifle joint injury: which diagnostic approach should we choose?**

It is relatively straightforward to localise claudication in stifle joint injury whereas understanding which structures have been traumatised is much more difficult. While in humans MRI is the gold standard in diagnosing the cranial crucial ligament injuries, it is otherwise in dogs. Why? Which modalities should we use?

### **Ultrasonography of Achilles tendon in sporting dogs.**

Injuries to the Achilles tendon in hound dogs are quite common. The diagnostic is easy, but planning the effective treatment is complicated. Which therapeutic approach to choose? Does the injury affect only the tendon or also the muscle? These questions are addressed by ultrasonography!



## **Prof. Bruno Peirone, Med Vet, PhD**

### **Early diagnostics of hip dysplasia and treatment options.**

Hip dysplasia may rapidly develop in young dogs and early clinical and radiological diagnostic is thus important to determine the condition of a patient and select a surgical treatment option, if needed, that will be the best and most suitable to ensure the treatment success.

### **Double pelvic osteotomy vs. Triple pelvic osteotomy as the treatment for hip dysplasia in young dogs.**

Pelvic osteotomy is a disease-modifying procedure that increases the hip congruence in young dysplastic dogs. It is necessary to provide current treatment course to achieve the best clinical results. In addition, as for any other orthopaedic procedure, it is essential to employ a suitable surgical technique to prevent potential complications that may substantially impact the quality of a patient's life.

### **Clinical and radiological diagnostics of cranial cruciate ligament rupture.**

Cranial cruciate ligament rupture is the most common cause of claudication in dogs. However, this condition is divided into different categories: acute or chronic disease, partial or complete rupture. The comprehensive orthopaedic examination and radiological evaluation allow the clinician to determine varied forms of the disease and to select a current treatment option.

### **Tibia plateau levelling osteotomy (TPLO) as a treatment option in cranial cruciate ligament rupture in dogs.**

Presented by Barclay Slocum in 1982, TPLO technique is today a good treatment standard for cranial cruciate ligament rupture cases. His procedure requires a precise preoperative planning based on radiographs and rigorously adhering to the surgical procedure itself to achieve a favourable outcome for the patient and to prevent potential complications.