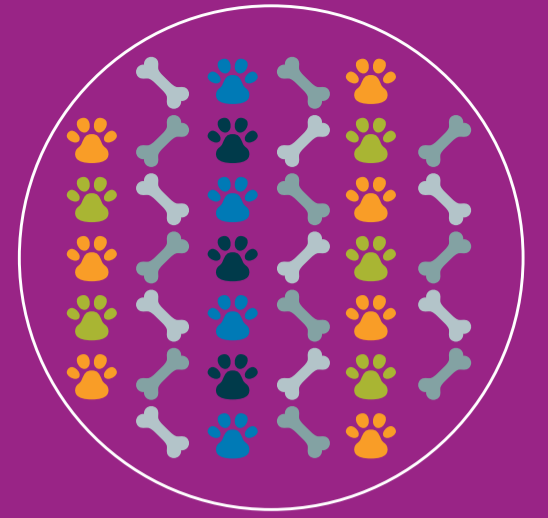


5

facts about cruciate ligament disease in dogs



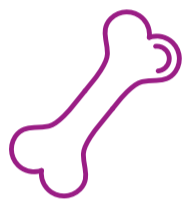
1



Dogs are susceptible to cruciate ligament injuries

In most cases, cranial cruciate ligament disease is progressive and leads to:

- gradual degeneration of the cranial cruciate ligament
- stifle joint inflammation
- partial and eventual complete ligament rupture
- frequently, secondary osteoarthritis.



2



Identifying risk factors is important in managing cruciate ligament disease

Risk factors for cranial cruciate ligament disease include:

- female dogs and neutered over sexually intact dogs
- obesity
- medial patella luxation, genu varum and conformational variations
- dogs aged over four years, especially in high-risk breeds
- breed variation in biomechanical properties of the cranial cruciate ligament
- immune-mediated conditions of the stifle.



3

Extracapsular techniques can be effective in cruciate ligament repair

Lateral fabellar stabilisation:

- uses a non-absorbable synthetic suture for temporary stabilisation
- allows organised scar tissue to form for long-term stability
- is a technically easy procedure with short surgical time.

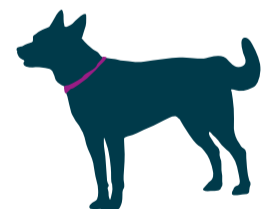


4

Corrective osteotomies change biomechanics but provide long-term stability

Recent studies indicate:

- corrective osteotomy techniques are superior to extracapsular stabilisation techniques
- tibial plateau levelling osteotomy provides better long-term radiographic and functional outcomes than tibial tuberosity advancement.



5



Physios play an important role in postoperative outcomes

Effective physiotherapy following cranial cruciate ligament stabilisation includes:

- passive range of motion
- massage and stretching
- walking and swimming
- underwater treadmill
- progressive functional exercises



Sponsored by:

FlexEze
Flexible Active Pain Relief

Proudly brought to you by:



Physiotherapy
Research
Foundation