

Orthopaedic Clinic



Angular Limb Deformities

Limb deformities can occur secondary to physical trauma and also due to anomalous bone growth. Limb realignment and 'growth' by distraction osteogenesis using circular fixators and linear fixators dramatically restores limb function and appearance to affected pets.

Arthroscopy

Arthroscopic investigation and treatment of joint disease offer improved visualisation of lesions and the opportunity for a low morbidity intervention with a rapid recovery. Arthroscopy presents a new standard of care for the management of joint problems in dogs and cats.



Cranial Cruciate Disease Management

Rapid return to function after cranial cruciate ligament surgery is currently most readily achieved following a tibial osteotomy technique. Tibial plateau levelling and tibial tuberosity advancement both achieve early return to limb use in large and giant dogs. Extracapsular suture placement combined with minimally invasive meniscal surgery also gives expedient recoveries.

Hip Dysplasia Management

PennHip screening enables identification of hip laxity, the first detectable sign of hip dysplasia in young dogs. This enables prompt decision-making and surgical intervention, where indicated, to reduce hip pain in affected dogs. Corrective pelvic osteotomies are performed for puppies, whilst in young adult dogs with hip dysplasia and recalcitrant pain, total hip replacement using osteo-integrating implants is the preferred treatment.



Joint Replacement

Painful end-stage hip osteoarthritis that is refractory to medical management is most effectively managed by joint replacement.

Hip: Cemented hip replacements give excellent outcomes in mature dogs whilst osteo-integration cementless arthroplasty promises better long term outcomes for younger patients.

Stifle and Elbow: We perform the TATE elbow replacement and the Biomedtrix total knee replacement.