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THE OUTCOME OF PATELLOPLASTY AND TROCHLEAR BLOCK RECESSION FOR MEDIAL PATELLAR LUXATION IN SMALL BREED DOGS

Abstract

An abnormal patellar shape in patellar luxation may occur during a lost articulation between patella and trochlear groove or osteophyte formation due to abnormal wear of patella and trochlear ridge. Patelloplasty is used to adjust the patellar shape to the trochlear groove to improve the femoro-patellar articulation when the deepened groove following trochleoplasty technique. The aim of this study was to report the outcomes of patelloplasty for medial patellar luxation (MPL) in small breed dogs. Sixteen stifles (12 dogs: 7 Chihuahuas, 4 Pomeranians, and 1 Yorkshire terrier) were corrected for grade 2 and grade 3 MPL in 3 and 16 stifles, respectively. Trochlear block recession (TBR) and patelloplasty were the main procedures used to realign the extensor mechanism and to improve femoro-patellar articulation in all stifles. Tibial tuberosity tranposition was performed in 7 stifles with grade 3 MPL. Patelloplasty was performed on the medial and lateral sides of the patella in 11 and 1 stifles, respectively. Four stifles had patelloplasty on both medial and lateral sides. All dogs were evaluated from 4 to 36 weeks (mean=19 weeks). The result was excellence in 14 stifles with the signs of good weight bearing, patella in the normal position without crepitation when flexed and extended stifle joints. Radiography and computed tomography showed a good femoro-patellar articulation without osteophyte formation on the patellar edge. This study had excellent outcomes of patelloplasty combine with TBR for MPL in small breed dogs.

Keywords: patellar luxation, patelloplasty, trochlear block recession