THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SURGERY FOR HIP PATHOLOGY IN DOGS

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The hip joint is one of the major organ systems of the hind limb, whose participation a leading role in Staten-locomotoract of animal plays. Opening the basic laws of biomechanics of the hip joint is one of the fundamental tasks of clinical morphology, as steadily growing number of diseases of the joints, and post-traumatical cestral origins. There are research of particular concern on the species-specific features of the joints, particularly in dogs, and the lack of common definitions in deciphering the morphological and biomechanical prerequisites for the development of articular pathologies, is a consequence of insufficient knowledge of the issues of structural and functional status of the joint in normal and pathological conditions. There is no doubt that the information on structural and biomechanical characteristics of the hip joint, based on the analysis of the functional anatomy of individual muscle groups, providing biomechanical perfection Staten—locomotoract and the first to get involved in arthropathy hereditary determination and post-traumatic origin, are fundamental in the development of new methods of surgical correction at pathologies of joints.

Surgical intervention was performed in 22 dogs of different breeds, ages, sex. Postoperatively, we paid attention to the character and setting extremity range of motion in the operated joints and distal portions of the patient limb, integrity and para-articular tissue trophism, as well as the presence of vascular and neurological disorders from the operated limb, infectious complications after surgery performed, cosmetic defects caused by treatment-operated functionality of the joint and limbs in general. Also we evaluated leveling symptoms: lameness, difficulty in landing a dog violation linear motion, the degree of pronation hip, foot roll. The most effective method was surgery at the femoral neck fracture sand traumatic dislocation of the femoral head and necrosis of the femoral head: the passage of 28 days, the animals completely restored the function of the limb. Holding said at dysplasia surgery depended on herdegree, and comorbidity. Thus at the end of the observation period the efficiency was 71%. The obtained results allow us to recommend resection of the femoral head in dogs with joint disease, which is accompanied by a violation of the ratio of head-glenoid cavity. This technique produces positive results in most cases (as opposed to conservative methods of treatment)

Dog, head hip, surgery, resection