

Pelvic Fracture in 48 Dogs (1. 2002 ~ 12. 2006)

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The purpose of this report was to describe the signalment, clinical features and outcomes of pelvic fracture in dogs. The medical records were retrospectively reviewed for 48 dogs with pelvic fracture at Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital in Konkuk University from January 2002 to December 2006. In 48 dogs (24 males and 24 females), mean age was 34 months, mostly between 13 and 60 months (62%). Mean weight was 6.39 kg, mostly between 3 and 10 kg (55%). Fifteen breeds were included, and the most common breed was Maltese (23%), followed by mongrel (15%). The cause of pelvic fracture was mainly traffic accident (81%). In 135 fractures of 48 dogs, there were 23% pubic fracture, 23% iliac fracture, 20% ischial fracture, 19% sacroiliac luxation and subluxation, 8% acetabular fracture, and 7% coxofemoral luxation and subluxation. 28 of 48 dogs (58%) had concurrent diseases that were other orthopedic problems (96%) and soft tissue injury (50%). 29 of 48 dogs (60%) were managed surgically. Among the rest 19 dogs, 10 dogs were treated non-surgically, 4 dogs euthanized, 4 dogs not recorded, and 1 dog was naturally dead before surgery. 25 dogs (86%) were recovered after surgery, and the mean time to weight-bearing and to normal gait were 6.47 and 29 days, respectively. The complications were implant migration (28%), exudates and incision dehiscence (21%), temporary lameness (7%), delayed union (7%), secondary fracture (3%), and urinary and fecal incontinence (3%).

This report suggested that pelvic fracture often occurred in young adult small breed dogs because the dogs of that age tended to be active. It was also considered to provide veterinarians with general information about population data, clinical outcomes, and prognosis in canine pelvic fracture.

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