Distal Tibial Physeal Fracture in a Dog

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Signalment: An intact male, 8-month-old, Jindo, weighing 20 kg with a history of traffic accident was referred. In physical examinations, non-weightbearing lameness, crepitation, and severe pain of right distal tibial region were observed. In radiographs and CT findings, distal tibial physeal fracture of Salter-Harris type II and Type V was diagnosed.

Results: Due to lack of space around distal fracture fragment, although arthrodesis is usually recommended, the fracture was able to be corrected through the removal of fragments and cross pining. After surgery, the dog was applied R–J bandage on the right hindlimb and put on strict cage confinement for 6 weeks. The fractured tibia was recovered successfully. The function of joint was recovered to the fullest extent and the long–term prognosis is expected to be good.

Clinical relevance: Although a dog has the distal tibial physeal fracture which is recommended to apply arthrodesis, the cross pinning fixation could be recommended to maintain the function of joints in growing dog.

Key words: physeal fracture, Salter-Harris type II and V, cross pining fixation.

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