QUESTION 12 (orthopaedic)

A 6-year-old female entire working Canadian shepherd is presented with a 3-month history of progressive lameness (Video 1).

1. What is the most likely clinical diagnosis in this patient?
   Infraspinatus contracture

2. You decide to perform surgery. Following skin incision, what is the key step for accessing the surgical target?

   Separating the pars acromialis and the pars scapularis (pars spinalis) of the deltoideus muscle.

3. Following access of the surgical target, list the sequential steps in surgery to achieve the primary goal of surgery?

   a. Transection of the infraspinatus tendon
   b. Check the range of motion of the shoulder joint
   c. Release of possible surrounding fibrous adhesions

4. What is the expected prognosis for return to previous function after this surgical treatment?

   Very good clinical function

--- End of question ---

QUESTION 4 (neurosurgery)

A 6-month-old female entire Pomeranian (1.6 kg) is presented with an inability to stand. Clinical symptoms started with ataxia in the hindlimbs progressing to the forelimbs. Proprioception is absent in all four limbs. Cranial nerve examination is unremarkable. Spinal reflexes of all four limbs are increased. Surgery is performed and postoperative radiographs are obtained (Image 1 and 2).

1. What implant was used?

   Kishigami apparatus (AA tension band)

2. Give the most likely bony anatomical cause for the abnormality treated in this case?

   Aplasia or hypoplasia of the dens axis

3. What is the MAIN limitation of this technique?

   No long-term stabilization of the AA joint (Bony fusion or arthrodesis)

4. What are the TWO most likely modes of failure of this implant?

   1 Tearing of cerclage fixation through the spinal process of the Axis
   2 Breakage of the cerclage wire by metal fatigue

--- End of question ---