



New York Veterinary Specialty Center
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Triple Pelvic Osteotomy:

Summary:

When successful, very good results especially in young dogs with remodeling potential. First choice in young dogs with moderate dysplasia.

Pros:

- Closest thing to a cure for the disease
- When successful, more results in excellent and good range
- Good long term follow ups

Cons:

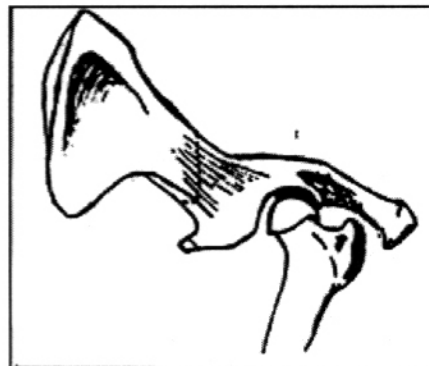
- Relatively more expensive
- Special equipment necessary
- Restricted patient selection:
 - Before arthritic changes occur
 - Usually less than 1 year old
 - Not as successful for severely dysplastic patient
- More possible complications than femoral head and neck excision
- May still develop arthritis

Recommendations:

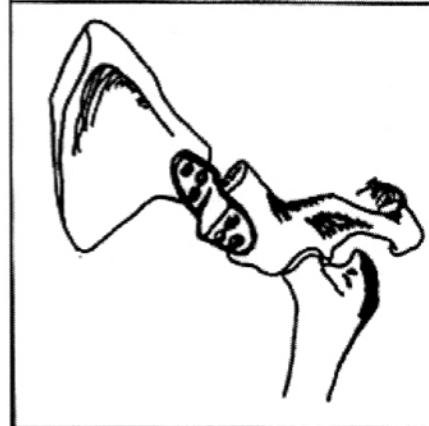
- Young dogs (5 months to 1 year)
- Before arthritic changes occur
- The younger, the more remodeling potential present
- The more femoral head coverage and dorsal acetabular rim present, the better
- If bilateral, surgeries performed 3 to 6 weeks apart
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Note:

A rotational osteotomy is occasionally performed on the proximal femur, either alone or in conjunction with a TPO for the correction of excessive femoral anteversion.



Dysplastic Hip.



The femoral head is now covered by the acetabulum.