

ELBOW DYSPLASIA
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The term “elbow dysplasia” has been coined to describe three developmental conditions, osteochondrosis/ osteochondritis dissecans (OC/OCD) of the humeral condyle, ununited anconeal process (UAP), and fragmented coronoid process (FCP), that commonly affect the elbow of many large and giant breeds of dogs. All three conditions share many clinical similarities. Lesions are often bilateral and multiple disease processes can occur concurrently in the same dogs as well as in the same joint. Most commonly osteochondrosis/ osteochondritis dissecans and fragmented coronoid process are recognized concurrently.

The history, signalment, and clinical signs are similar with all three conditions. Clinical abnormalities result from acute joint inflammation and progressive degenerative joint disease of the elbow. Affected animals may exhibit lameness as early as four months of age. The lameness is intermittent and may be exacerbated by exercise or when the dog first ambulates following prolonged rest. Affected dogs may stand or sit with the carpus and paw held in an externally rotational position and with the elbow abducted. The dog may circumduct the antebrachium during the swing phase of the stride. Full flexion and particularly extension of the elbow may elicit a pain response. In dogs with ununited anconeal process it has been stated that a pain response also can be elicited by applying direct pressure to the anconeal process through the anconeus muscle as the dog's elbow is held in flexion. Crepitus, joint capsule thickening, and decreased range of motion are present in advanced cases. Although synovial effusion is considered a classic sign of ununited anconeal process, synovial effusion can also be present with osteochondrosis of the humeral condyle and fragmented coronoid process.

These conditions can be differentiated by high quality craniocaudal and lateral radiographic views of the elbow joint.

Additional oblique and flexed lateral views of the elbow may also be warranted. In all three conditions the prognosis for return to working or athletic performance, irrespective of whether or not surgical intervention has been done, is guarded. This guarded prognosis is based on the progression of degenerative joint disease with all three of these conditions irrespective of whether or not surgery is performed. In addition, an exploratory arthrotomy is not a benign procedure, especially if the collateral ligaments are incised, or an osteotomy of the medial epicondyle is performed. Although the apparent recovery following surgery is rapid, some morbidity is expected. Also, elbow function is dependent on a normal anatomic relationship of the radioulnar, humeroulnar and radiohumeral articulations and abnormal elbow function is believed to be an integral component in the pathogenesis of these diseases.

The heritability of fragmented coronoid process and osteochondrosis of the humeral condyle are well established and a heritable basis is also suspected in ununited anconeal process. Thus, consideration should be given to neutering affected dogs thus eliminating them from breeding programs.

Ununited Anconeal Process

Ununited anconeal process occurs primarily in large and giant-breed dogs, most notably German shepherds. The condition is also recognized in chondrodystrophic breeds such as Basset hounds and Bulldogs, as a result of retarded ulnar growth resulting in elbow incongruency. Male dogs are affected approximately twice as frequently as female dogs. The condition is bilateral in 11-30% of affected dogs.

Diagnosis of ununited anconeal process is confirmed by a flexed lateral radiograph of the elbow. In breeds that are predisposed to ununited anconeal process, the anconeal process develops as a distinct center of ossification separate from the ulna. In German

shepherd dogs, the anconeal process begins to mineralize at approximately 12 weeks of age and fuses with the ulna at 16 to 24 weeks of age. A definitive diagnosis of ununited anconeal process thus should not be made before 24 weeks of age. Congruency of the elbow must be assessed as many chondrodystrophic and non-chondrodystrophic dogs with ununited anconeal process have proximal humeroradial subluxation. Secondary degenerative changes of the elbow may be present. Dogs with ununited anconeal process typically develop an intermittent, subtle to severe lameness of gradual onset between five and nine months of age. It should be noted, however, that ununited anconeal process can be a serendipitous radiographic finding in mature and middle-aged dogs with no prior history of forelimb lameness or can be a cause of acute forelimb lameness in mature or middle-aged dogs which may not have had any previous history of lameness. Excision of the ununited anconeal process is still the most widely accepted treatment for this condition. If the anconeal process is to be excised, it is removed via a caudolateral approach to the elbow. The anconeal process is generally not freely moveable because of numerous fibrous adhesions. These adhesions must be broken down with a periosteal elevator to remove the anconeal process. Following surgery the limb is placed in a soft padded bandage for several days to limit swelling. Exercise is restricted for 21 days; however, passive flexion and extension of the elbow should be performed during this time.

Although the prognosis for working and athletic dogs with ununited anconeal process is guarded, many dogs obtain surprising good limb function following process excision. A recent retrospective study evaluated the long-term (mean follow-up 65 months following surgery) clinical results in six dogs which had ununited anconeal processes (one bilateral) excised between five and 12 months of age. Although degenerative joint disease progressed and range of motion was decreased in all affected elbows, limb use was considered good to excellent in six of the seven operated limbs. Others have reported similar results, and we have had dogs with ununited anconeal process return to hunting, obedience and field trial work after process excision. Some lameness after vigorous exercise, however, should be expected.

Stabilization of the ununited anconeal process utilizing lag screw fixation have been suggested, but this procedure has met with technical difficulties and complications and long-term results establishing the efficacy of lag screw fixation are lacking. One report described radiographic union of six of 10 ununited anconeal processes stabilized by lag screw fixation. Detail information describing limb function in these dogs, unfortunately, was not available.

Recent reports describe union of the ununited anconeal process with the olecranon following proximal diaphyseal ulnar osteotomy in young dogs with proximal humeroradial subluxation. The proximal diaphyseal ulnar osteotomy is performed to improve elbow joint congruency, and relieve pressure on the anconeal process. The anconeal process fuses to the ulna in a slightly abnormal position. The long-term functional results associated with proximal diaphyseal ulnar osteotomy appear to be superior in comparison to process excision. The value of performing osteotomies to improve joint congruency at the time of anconeal process excision in dogs with proximal humeroradial subluxation has not been established. Empirically it would seem advantageous to restore normal joint congruency, particular in dogs with marked subluxation; however, it is not known whether improving joint congruency results in improved limb function any more than fragment excision alone.

Osteochondrosis of the Humeral Condyle

In our practice we recognize dogs with osteochondrosis/osteochondritis dissecans of the humeral condyle infrequently in comparison to dogs with fragmented coronoid process and ununited anconeal process. Reports from Europe would suggest that osteochondrosis/osteochondritis dissecans of the humeral condyle occurs more frequently. This

may reflect genetic differences in the populations. While osteochondrosis/ osteochondritis dissecans of the humeral condyle occurs in many large and giant breeds of dogs, Golden and Labrador retrievers seem particularly prone to develop this condition.

Osteochondrosis is a developmental orthopedic condition characterized by a disturbance in the normal process of endochondral ossification. Endochondral ossification is the process responsible for long bone growth and involves the orderly formation of bone from cartilage. In the pathogenesis of osteochondrosis the normal process of cartilage resorption and subsequent calcification process is disrupted and affected articular or physeal cartilage becomes grossly thickened. Cartilage, which is avascular, is dependent on diffusion of synovial fluid for its metabolic needs. Chondrocytes in the deeper zones of abnormally thickened cartilage are deprived of nutritional support because of the increased distance synovial fluid must diffuse. The result is abnormal chondrocyte metabolism and dysfunction. Cartilage in these deeper layers may become necrotic and develop cracks and fissures. If a crack or fissure extends to the surface of the cartilage, synovial fluid dissects beneath the cartilage flap and debris and inflammatory mediators are released from the necrotic cartilage resulting in inflammation of the synovial tissues. When a cartilage flap or osteochondral fragment are present the condition is more appropriately described as osteochondritis dissecans.

The presence of an articular cartilage flap is the classic lesion of osteochondritis dissecans. The inflammation associated with osteochondritis dissecans lesions produces observable clinical signs such as pain and lameness. As the cartilage flap or osteochondral fragment continues to separate from the subchondral bone a number of different sequelae can develop. Cartilage flaps may remain attached and calcify causing lameness and osteoarthritis. Cartilage flaps and osteochondral fragments often give rise to a superficial erosive (“kissing”) lesion of the apposing articular surface. Cartilage flaps may detach and be resorbed or develop into an attached or free floating “joint mice”. The remaining articular cartilage defect will eventually fill in with a fibrous repair tissue resembling fibrocartilage.

Osteochondrosis is thought to have a multifactorial etiology. Genetic factors that affect weight gain and growth, behavior, sexual development and conformation undoubtedly are involved in the etiology of osteochondrosis. Osteochondrosis occurs primarily in medium to large and giant breed dogs. Rapidly growing representatives of these breeds seem to be predisposed. The genetic capacity for rapid growth and overfeeding may be influential during the dog's period of rapid growth. This is an important aspect in athletic dogs as often it is the largest, most rapidly growing dog that is desired. In addition the selective breeding of performance animals may be based on performance data, conformation, and other desired qualities without knowledge of the presence of articular disease that may be subclinical in nature or affected littermates.

Biomechanical forces are another important etiologic factor in the development of osteochondrosis. Osteochondrosis lesions develop in areas of articular cartilage that are subject to increased loads. Normal joint stresses and focal trauma likely are inciting perpetuating factors involved in the pathogenesis of this condition. The strenuous activity often imposed on performance dogs at very young ages may partially account for the high incidence of osteochondrosis in many breeds of working and racing dogs.

Overnutrition in the form of excessive amounts of food and/or nutritional supplements has been incriminated as another important etiologic factor. This is evidenced by higher caloric intake in rapidly growing animals resulting in greater incidence of osteochondrosis. [Excessive calcium supplementation](#) has been shown to increase the development of osteochondrosis. Hormonal disturbances have also been incriminated through experimental production of osteochondrotic lesions following the administration of thyrotropin, growth hormone, estrogens and androgens. All of the aforementioned etiologies may enter into the development of

osteocondrosis as breeders, trainers and owners search for the combination of the biggest, fastest, best looking representatives of a breed, not infrequently placing the individual dog or breed at risk.

Osteochondrosis/osteochondritis dissecans lesions of the humeral condyle can be observed on the craniocaudal view radiograph of the elbow as a subchondral bone defect that affects the trochlea (the medial portion) of the humeral condyle. These lesions can be subtle and may not be identified unless the radiographs are of good quality and evaluated carefully. The pronated oblique, craniocaudal view is often of value in identifying lesions that may not be apparent on nonoblique craniocaudal view radiographs. If the lesion is large, an irregular subchondral bone defect or flattening of the articular surface of the medial condyle may be visible on the lateral view radiograph. Secondary, degenerative changes are usually present in dogs seven months of age and older.

As previously stated osteochondrosis/osteochondritis dissecans of the humeral condyle can and often occurs concurrently with fragmented coronoid process. True osteochondrosis/osteochondritis dissecans lesions of the humeral condyle can sometimes be difficult to distinguish radiographically from erosive lesions of the trochlea of the humeral condyle induced by fragmented coronoid process particularly in older dogs.

Treatment involves excision of the cartilage flap and curettage of the subjacent subchondral bed. Some veterinary surgeons are now treating these lesions with arthroscopy. Arthroscopy allows a greater extent of the joint to be evaluated with the advantage of magnification. While the immediate postoperative morbidity is less with arthroscopy than arthrotomy, the long-term functional results are probably similar.