

Adaptos®vet as bone graft extender in pancarpal arthrodesis

A nine-year-old, 26 kg, mixed breed male dog was fallen from a cliff. In the examination a broad carpal ligament rupture was found, which resulted in carpal arthrodesis. The wrist was operated in general anaesthesia and neural anaesthesia. In the operation the articular surfaces of the carpal bones were reamed and a mix of autologous bone, harvested from the proximal humerus, and 0.5 cc of Adaptos®vet 0.5-1.0 mm granules were packed to the joint cavities.

A pancarpal arthrodesis plate was fixed with 2.7 mm and 3.5 mm cortical screws on the anterior surface reaching from the radius to the metacarpal bones. A splint was used for a period of two weeks, in which it was changed twice. After these two weeks, an orthosis was used for a period of two weeks. The splint caused abrasion, which led to wound infection that was healed by focused wound care. The bone healing advanced as planned and expected.

Pre-op



Post-op





Post-op 1 month





Post-op 2 months





"Handling, modification and packing properties similar to natural bone graft makes Adaptos®vet unique in terms of usability among bone graft substitute materials."

Mikael Morelius

Chief Veterinary Surgeon at Morelius Animal Clinic in Sipoo, Finland



Adaptos®vet as bone graft extender in pantarsal arthrodesis

A 5 kg 1.3-year-old coton de tulear had been hit by a car. The patient was observed to have a comminute hock fracture (os talus). The patient was anesthetized as well as epidural before the arthrodesis procedure. The cartilage surfaces of the tarsal bones were reamed and a pantarsal arthrodesis plate was fixed with 1.5 mm and 2.0 mm cortical screws on the anterior surface reaching from the tibia to the metatarsal bones. A bone graft was harvested from the scapula, which was mixed with 0.5 cc of Adaptos®vet 0.5-1.0 mm granules.

The mixed graft was packed to the fracture site and to the reamed joint cavities to speedup the bone healing process. A splint was also used as an external support for the first six weeks of healing. The splint was changed weekly based. Despite the weekly monitoring of the splint performance, it caused complications (abrasion and necrosis of the skin), which led to wound care procedures. The plate and the screws were decided to be removed after five months as the bone healing had reached sufficient level and there was suspicion of a biofilm formation due to the infected wounds caused by the abrasion of the splint. In the removal operation there was negative finding of bacteria. In the x-rays taken 5.5 months post op, the bone density was good, and no signs of infection were found.

Pre-op



Post-op



Post-op 1 month



Post-op 2 months



Post-op 5,5 months





Adaptos®vet

The first truly adaptable bone graft substitute for veterinary use with superior handling qualities and performance.

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