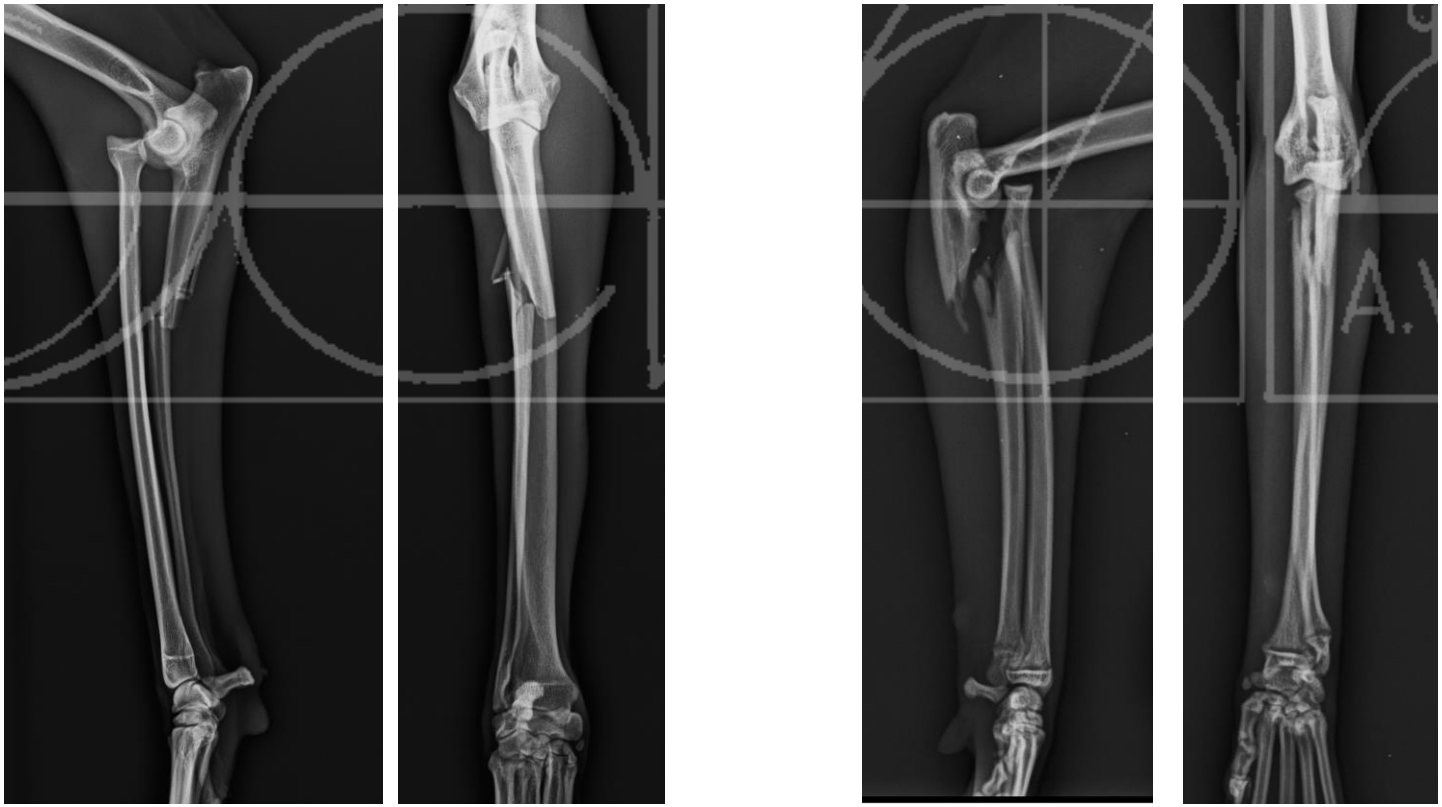
Fractura de Monteggia en gatos.

Javier Rollón

Reunión del Grupo de Traumatología
GRANADA - 19-20 noviembre 2021

Fractura de Monteggia

- Fractura de cubito asociada a luxación de la cabeza del radio.



Fractura de Monteggia

Clasificación Anatómica

Tipo I

Tipo II

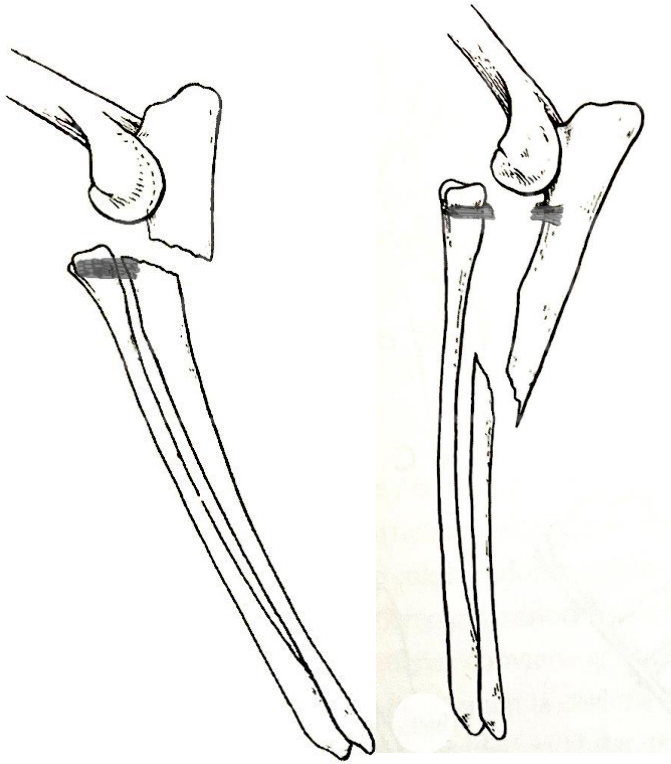
Tipo III

Tipo IV

Fractura de Monteggia

Clasificación Fisiopatológica

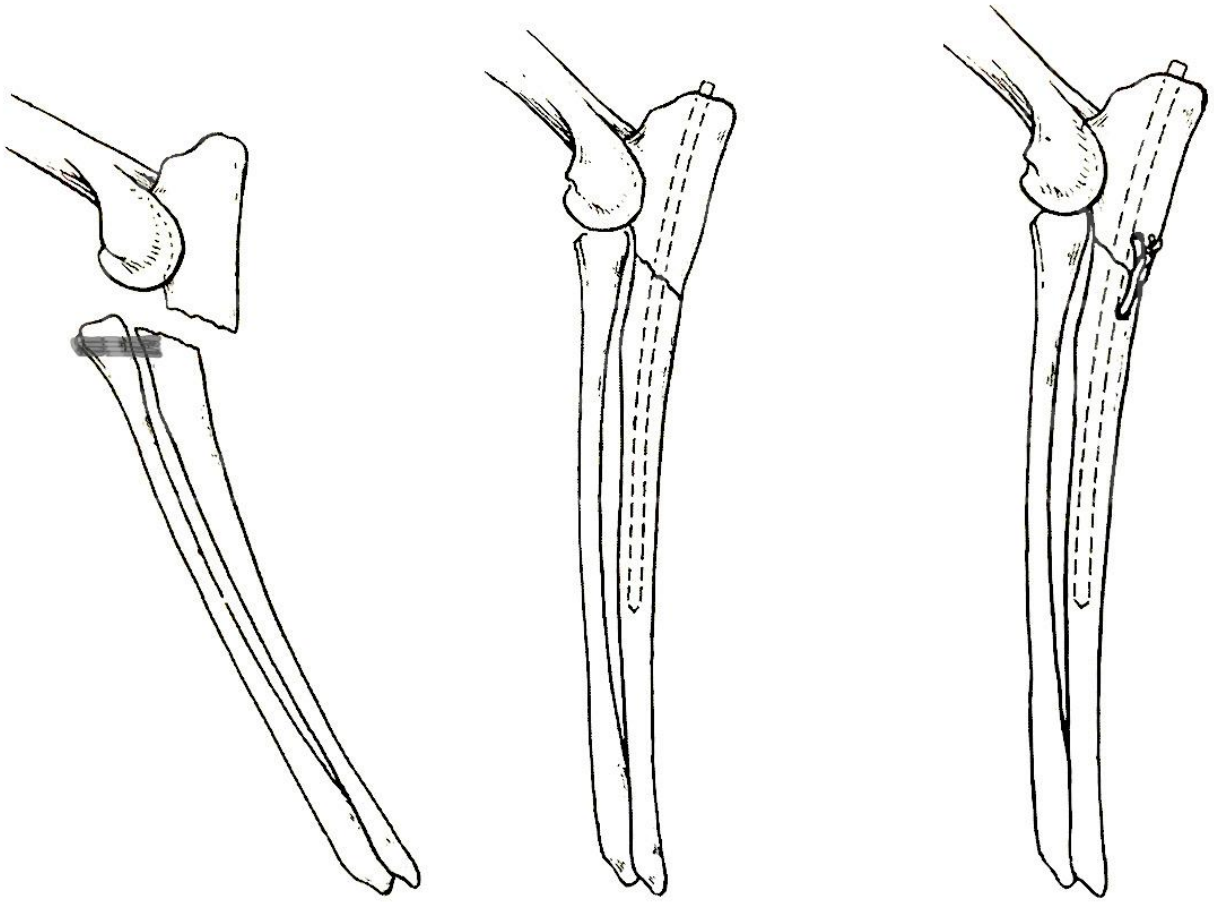
- Articulación radio-cubital intacta, sin rotura del ligamento anular.
- Articulación radio-cubital afectada, con separación de ambos huesos por rotura del ligamento anular y del pilar caudal del ligamento colateral lateral.



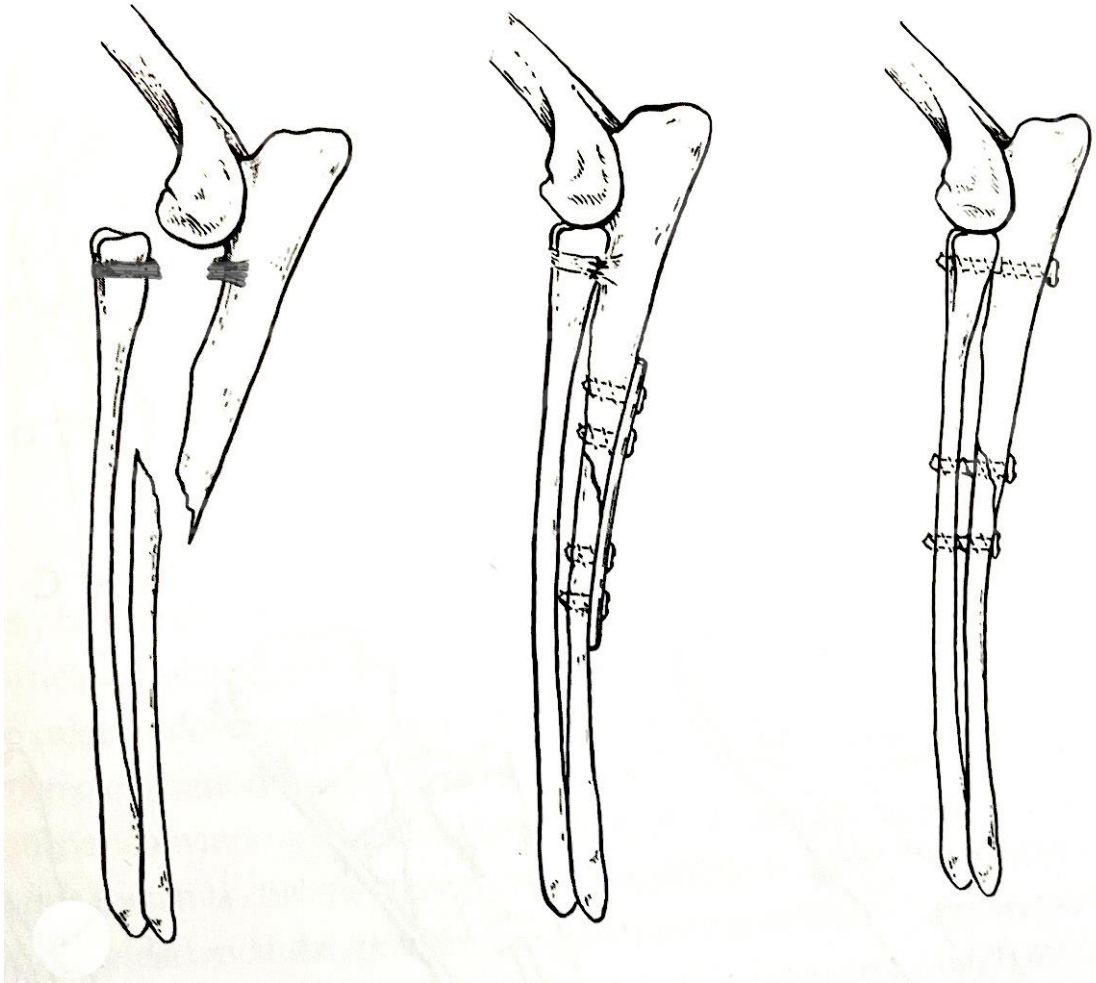
Dificultades:

- Tratamiento de la fractura cubital.
- Estabilización de la luxación de la cabeza del radio
- Tratamiento de la lesión de ligamentos colaterales si se produjesen.

¿cómo tratarlas?



¿cómo tratarlas?



En el perro:

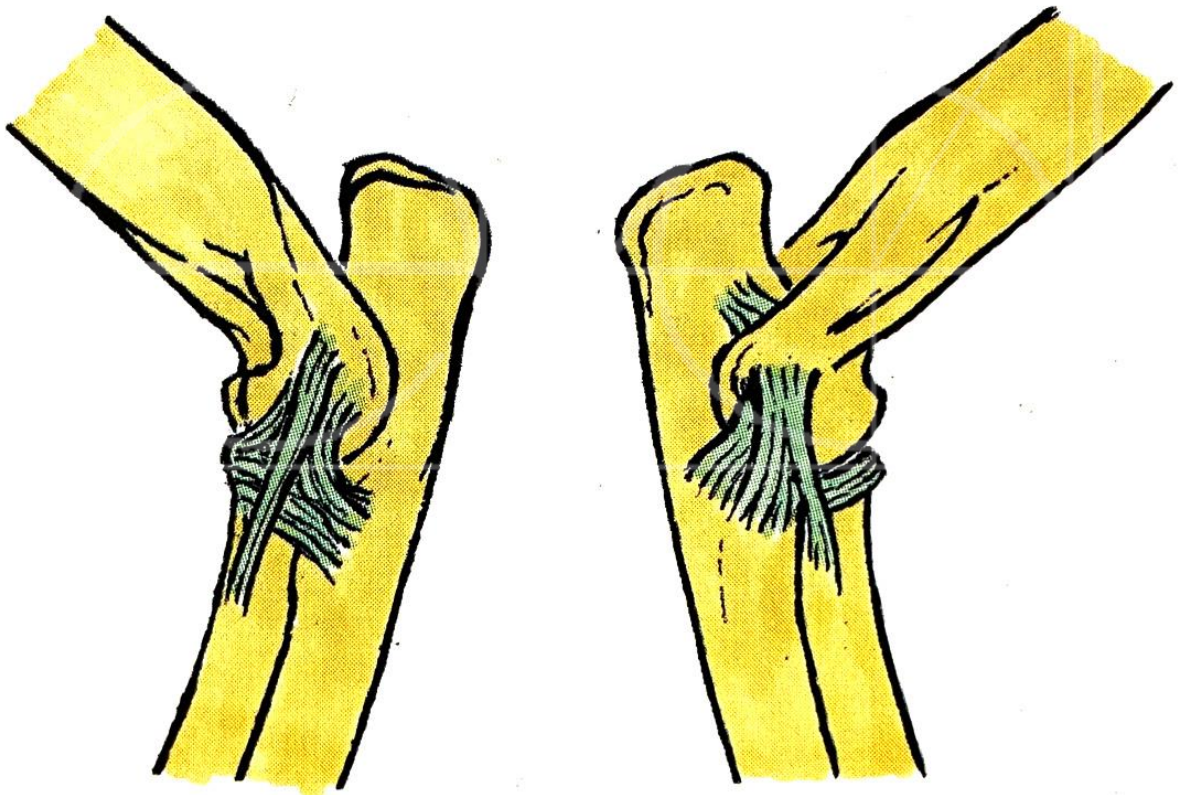
Particularidades en el gato:

- Forma y tamaño de la cabeza y cuello del radio, que va a dificultar la reducción y estabilización.
- Disposición anatómica y movilidad de la cabeza del radio en el gato, que va a dificultar la colocación de implantes.
- Forma y tamaño del tercio medio y distal del cubito, muy estrecho, lo que impide colocar placas en el aspecto caudal.
- Si utilizamos agujas centromedulares en el cubito nos impedirá utilizar tornillos para estabilizar la luxación de la cabeza del radio.

Recuerdo anatómico

Lateral Medial Caudo-craneal Craneo-caudal

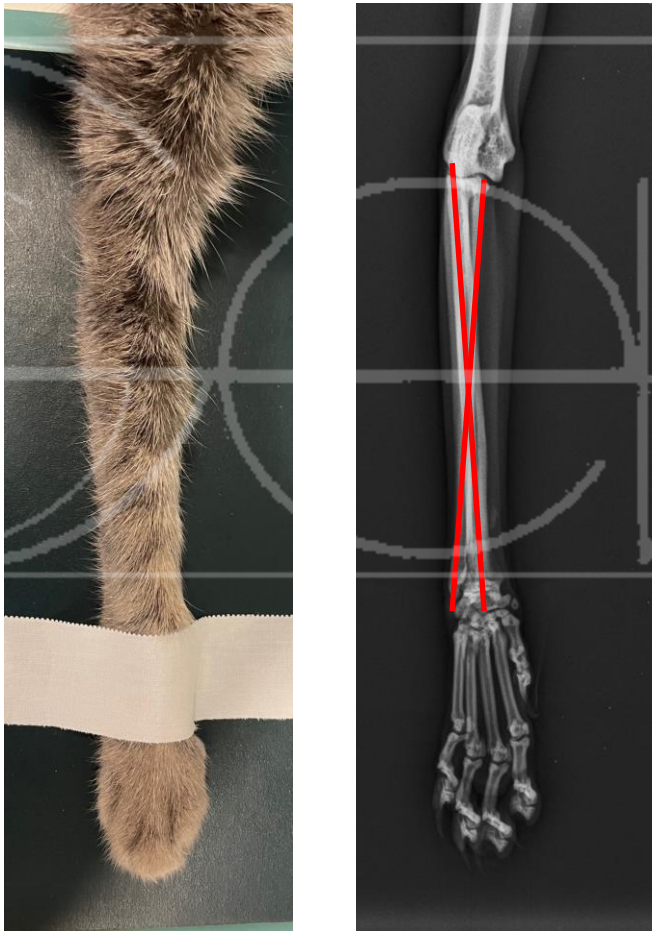
Recuerdo anatómico



Lateral

Medial

Recuerdo anatómico



Pronación

Supinación

ANATOMIA HISTOLOGIA EMBRYOLOGIA
JOURNAL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Anatomy of the Collateral Ligaments of the Feline Elbow Joint: Functional Implications[1]

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[1]Dedicated to Prof. Dr Bernd Vollmerhaus, University of Munich, in memoriam.

With 4 figures and 2 tables

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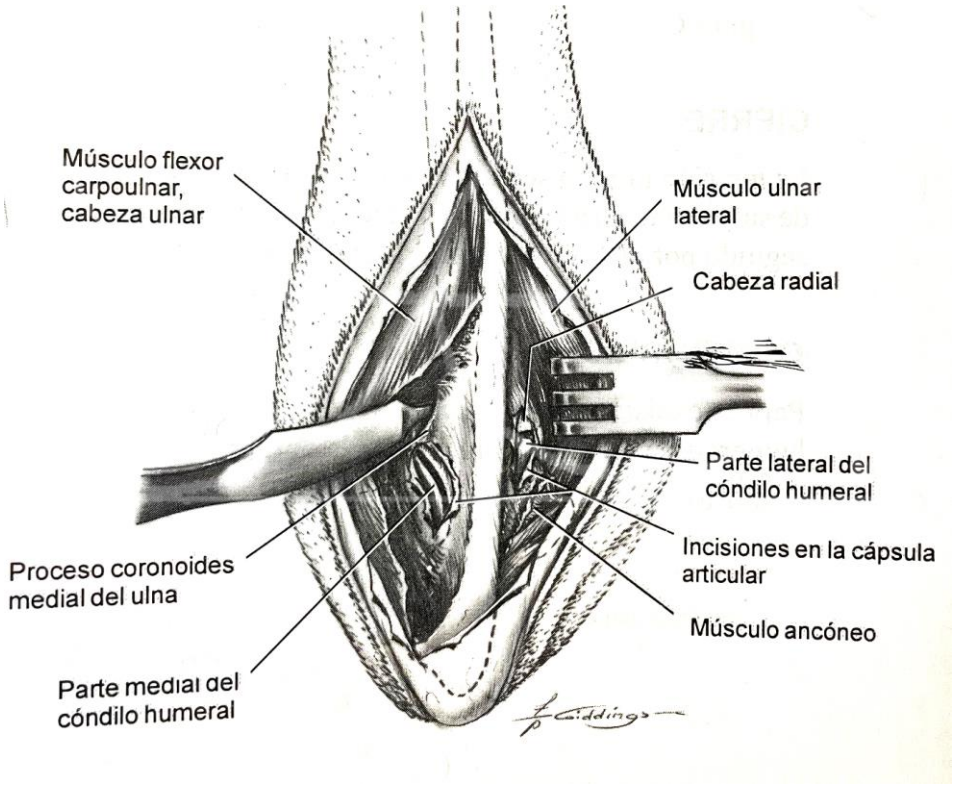
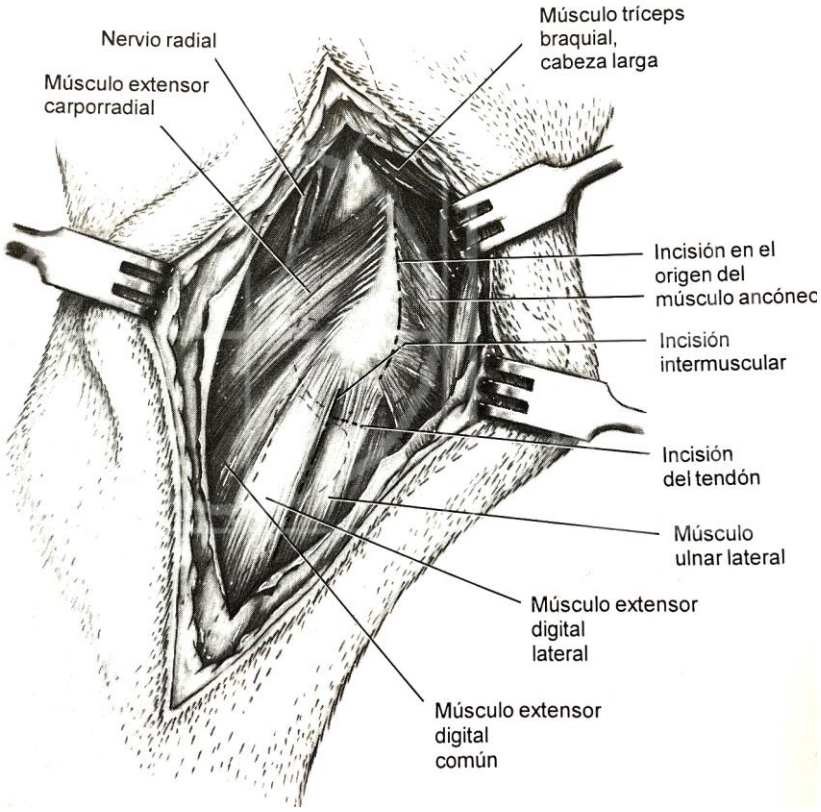
Summary

Cats show a higher capability to supinate their forearms than dogs. This suggests a special arrangement of the collateral ligaments of the feline elbow joint. Therefore, the course of the ligaments was examined in 13 adult cats. The size of the ligaments was measured, and effects of passive joint movements were studied. Ligaments of five additional cats were examined histologically. The lateral collateral ligament (LCL) had a superficial and deep part, both originating from the humerus. The free humeral portion of the LCL was short and contained fibrous cartilage. Fibre bundles of the deep part inserted into the annular ligament, while the remaining deep fibres and the superficial part inserted with a long antebrachial portion on the radius. The medial collateral ligament (MCL) originated from the humeral epicondyle and divided into cranial and caudal parts. The caudal part inserted medioproximally on the ulna, while the cranial part attached primarily with a long thin part to the caudal aspect of the radius. During supination, the MCL loosened thus allowing medial widening of the joint space, up to 2 mm. A specific feature of the feline elbow is the long thin part of the MCL. Its course through a special furrow distal to the medial coronoid causes the tightening of the feline MCL during pronation. Apart from that, the feline collateral ligaments combine the features of both human and canine cubital anatomy. This explains the range of supination in cats, which is intermediate between humans and dogs.

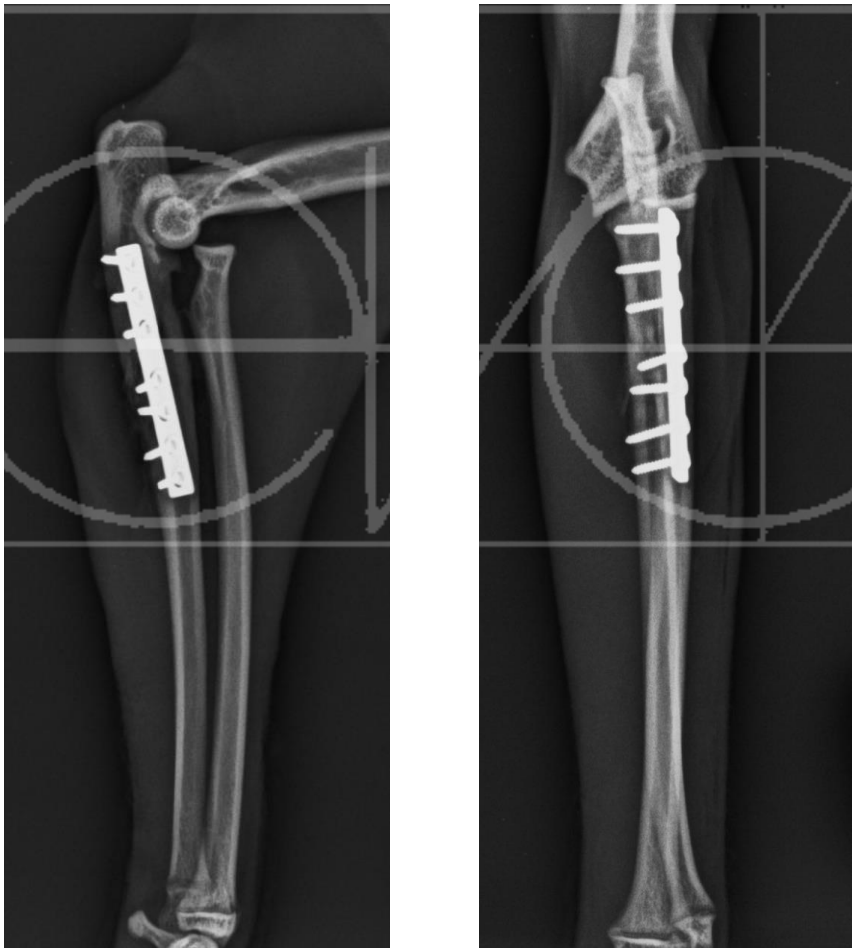
Abordajes:


Músculo flexor carpoulnar, cabeza ulnar
Músculo ulnar lateral
Cabeza radial
Parte lateral del cóndilo humeral
Incisiones en la cápsula articular
Músculo ancóneo
Proceso coronoides medial del ulna
Parte medial del cóndilo humeral


Nervio radial
Músculo extensor carporradial
Músculo tríceps braquial, cabeza larga
Incisión en el origen del músculo ancóneo
Incisión intermuscular
Incisión del tendón
Músculo ulnar lateral
Músculo extensor digital lateral
Músculo extensor digital común

Gato común, 7 meses, 3,3 kgs

Gato común, 7 meses, 3,3 kgs



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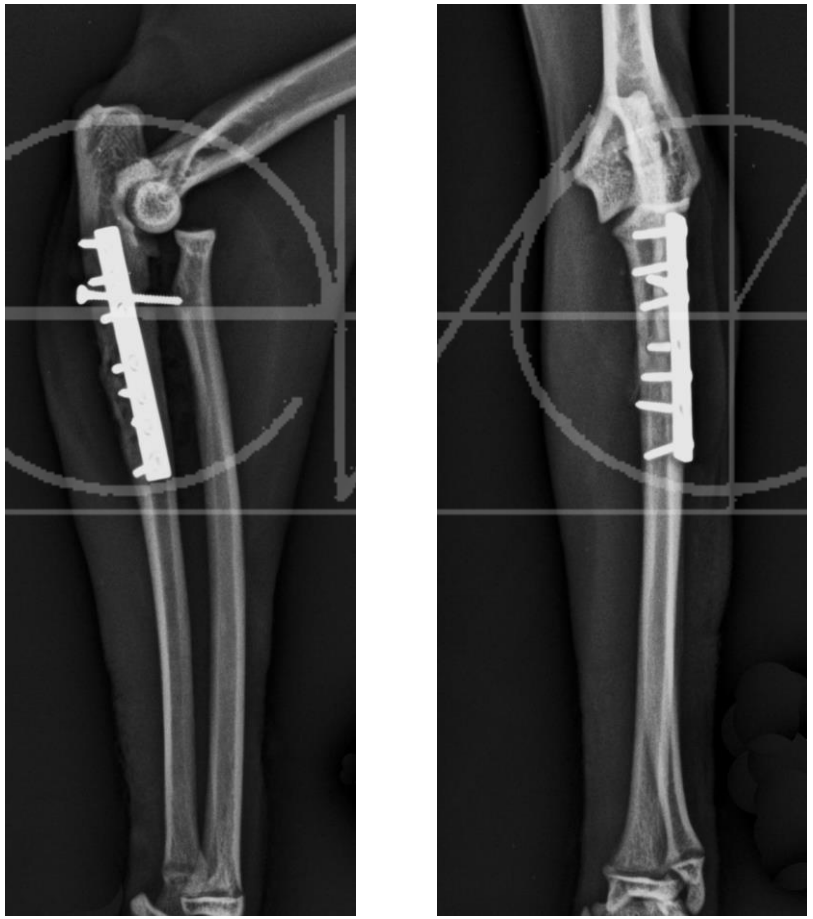

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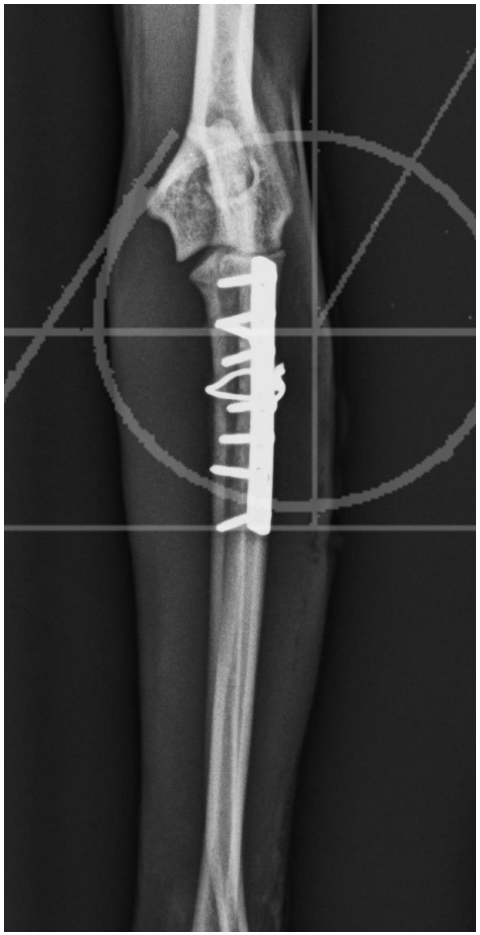
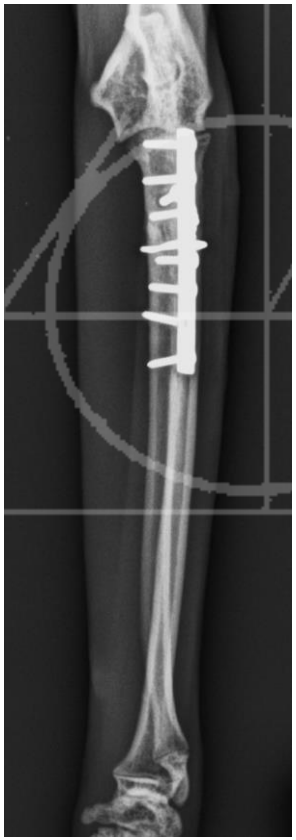


Gato común, 7 meses, 3,3 kgs



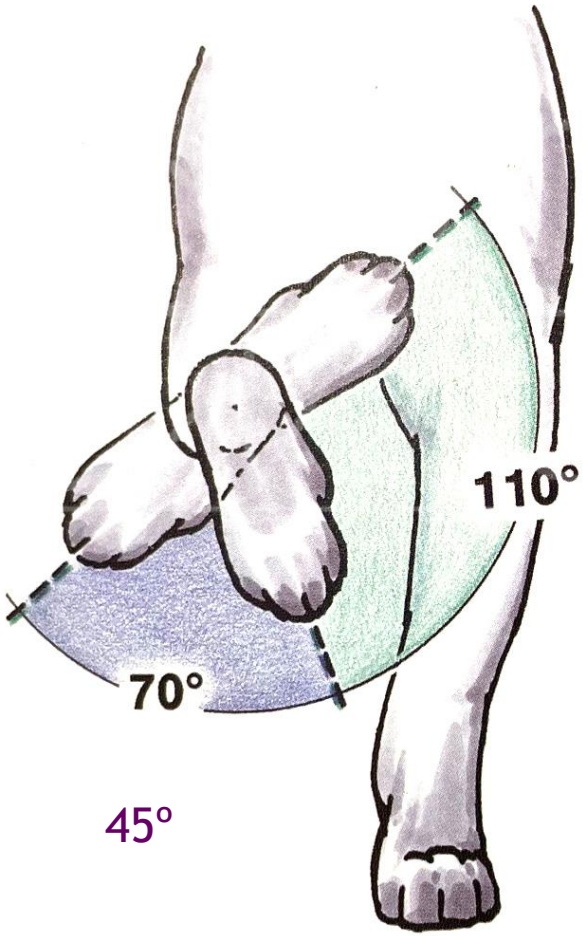
30 días

Gato común, 7 meses, 3,3 kgs

45 días

Gato Siamés, 8 años, 4,8 kgs

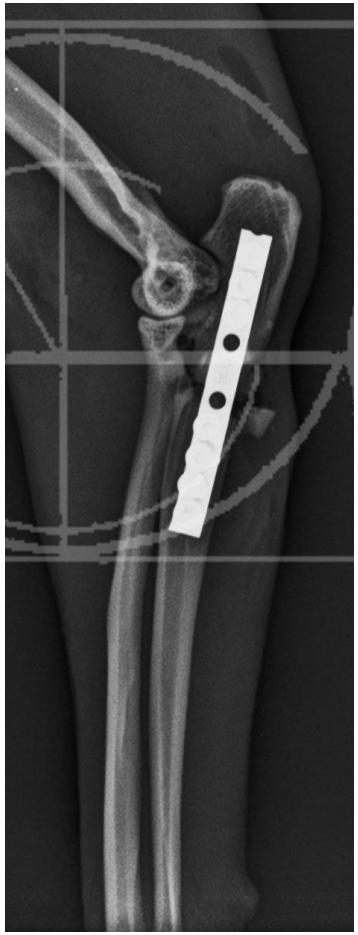
Recuerdo anatómico

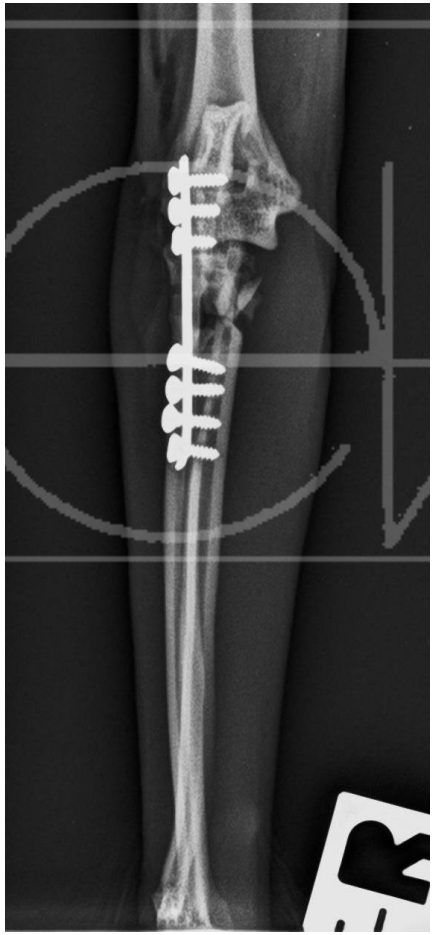


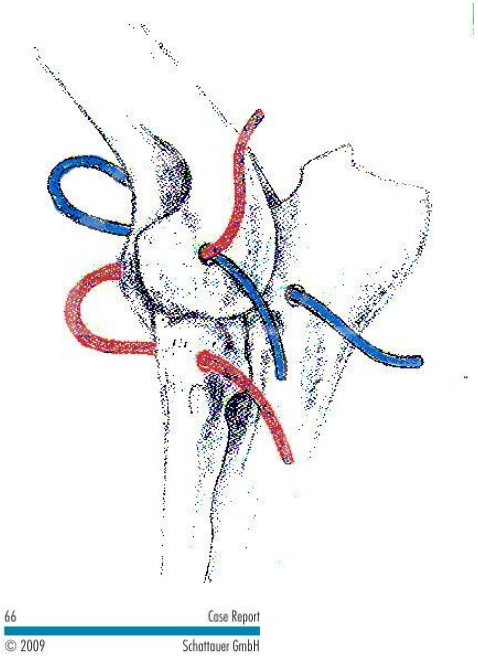
70°

45°

Gato Siamés, 8 años, 4,8 kgs







66 Case Report
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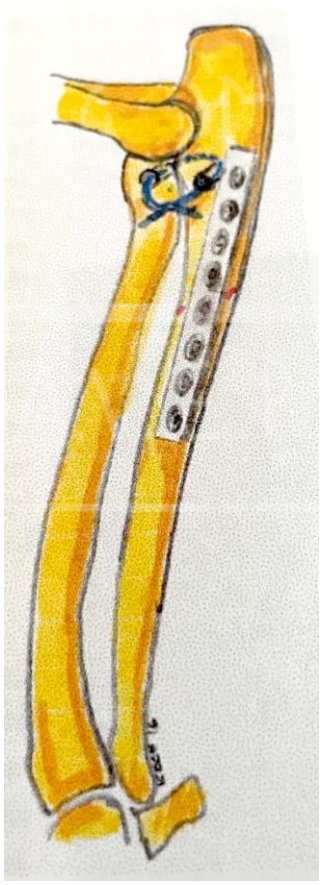
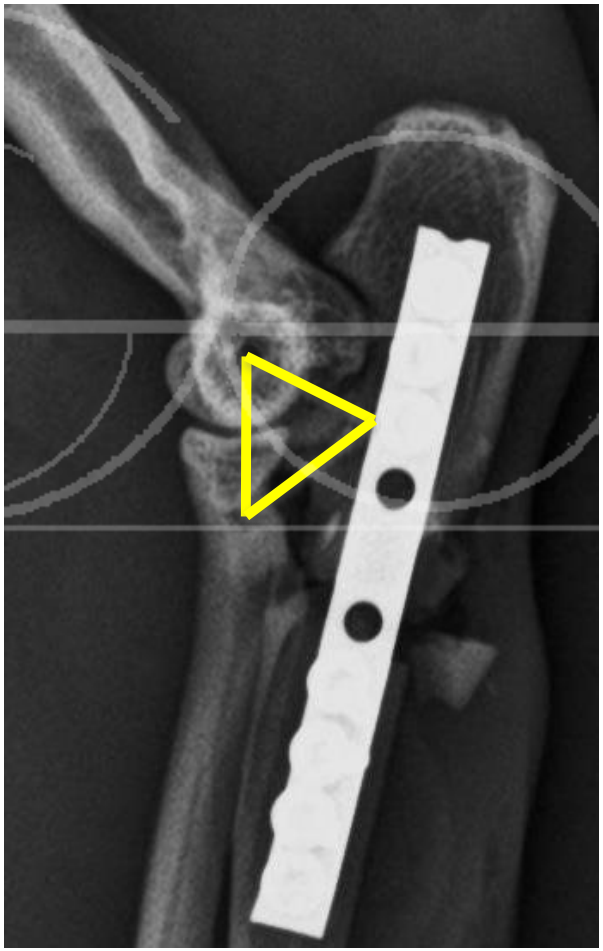
Surgical management of traumatic elbow luxation in two cats using circumferential suture prostheses

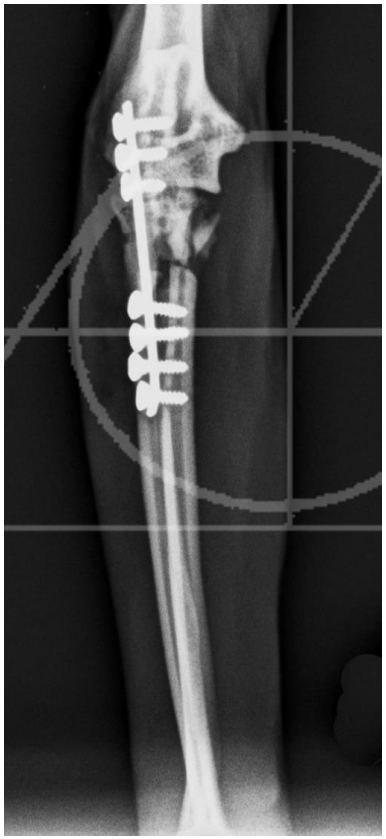
M. Farrell[1]; D. G. Thomson[2]; S. Carmichael[1]
[1]Department of Small Animal Clinical Studies, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK; [2]Davies Veterinary Specialists, Manor Farm Business Park, Higham Gobion, Hertfordshire, UK



Gato Siamés, 8 años, 4,8 kgs

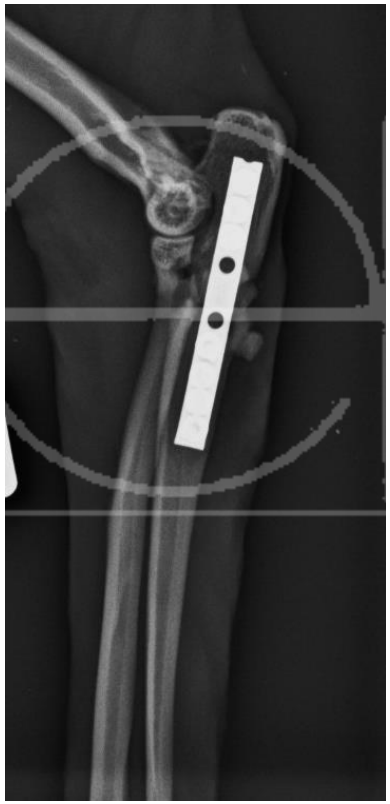


Gato Siamés, 8 años, 4,8 kgs



30 días

Gato Siamés, 8 años, 4,8 kgs



90 días

Otras opciones:

Repair of Monteggia Fractures Using an Arthrex Tightrope System and Ulnar Plating

Luc Vallone[1], BS and Kurt Schulz[1], DVM, MS Diplomate ACVS

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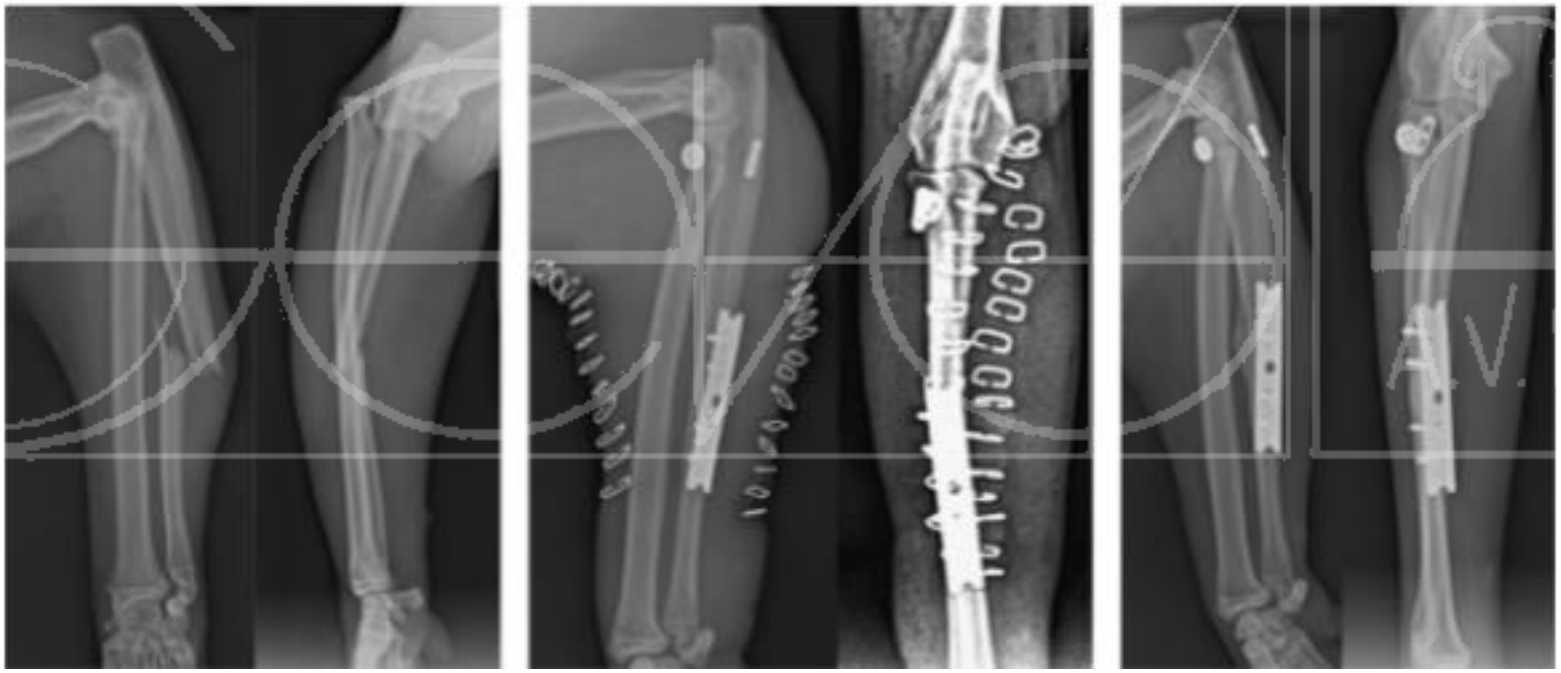
Objective: To report the outcome after treatment of Monteggia fractures (MF) using a novel surgical technique.
Study design: Clinical reports.
Methods: One dog and 1 cat were treated for MF by use of a Tightrope suture, toggle, and button implant. In both patients the fracture/luxations were reduced using an open technique and the tightrope was placed using a cannulated drill system and guide wire from cranial to caudal. Cases were retrospectively reviewed at 1, 5, and 8 weeks (cat) and at 4 weeks and 4 months (dog) for complications and outcome. Outcomes were measured by subjective assessment of range of motion comparing affected to unaffected limbs, and lameness scoring and by client description of function.
Results: Both animals returned to normal function with range of motion close to that of the unaffected limb. No complications were recognized.
Conclusions: Tightrope repair of MF resulted in excellent clinical results with no complications.

Veterinary Surgery 40 (2011) 734–737

Otras opciones:



Conclusión:

- La resolución de la fractura cubital no suele generar problema.
- La estabilización de la luxación de la cabeza femoral con un tornillo de cúbito a radio podemos facilitarla con la colocación de un cerclaje circunferencial entre ambos huesos.
- La resolución de la rotura de los ligamentos colaterales, caso de producirse, se puede realizar con la Técnica de tunelización de Farrell potenciada con tunelización entre cabeza del radio y cubito.

¿Preguntas?