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Management of femoral fracture with the use of horn peg in canine

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Abstract

The present investigation was carried on six clinical cases of femur fracture presented to the N.V.C. Hospital. Immobilization of femur fracture was done with the use of horn -peg prepared from bovine horn. The healing of femur fracture was evaluated on the basis of clinical, radiographic, hematological & biochemical observation. The clinical observations such as rectal temperature, heart rate and respiration rate recorded for 7 consequent days were within normal range in all dogs. The surgical wound healed by primary intention in all the dogs. The partial weight bearing by operated limb was seen in 7.66 ± 0.84 post-operative days and the complete weight bearing was seen in 37 ± 2.94 post-operative days. The radiograph taken on 45th post operative days showed a well organized external bridging of fracture gap by a firm callus in all dogs. The hematological studies revealed lymphocytopenia on 10th day. The hemoglobin level, total erythrocyte count, total leucocyte count, PCV, eosinophil, monocytes and basophil count were within normal range. Biochemical studies revealed significant increase in the serum alkaline phosphatase activity, however serum calcium, serum creatinine, SGOT and SGPT levels were within normal ranges. The horn-peg did not elicit any untoward reaction at the site of fracture during period of healing process.

Keywords: Horn peg, Immobilization, Femur, Fracture, Canine.