

Dogs with ED may or may not be lame, therefore, using lameness to determine its presence or the breed worthiness of an animal is foolhardy. Dogs with clinical ED typically develop foreleg lameness between the ages of 5-12 months of age, however, in some cases the lameness may not be apparent until as late as 5-7 years of age.

The lameness may be variable and periodic. Some dogs may demonstrate soreness after rest, improve slightly with activity, but then worsen with increased activity. There may be intervals with no lameness at all. Jumping and sharp fast turns usually exaggerate the lameness.

Pain can be elicited by overextending the elbow, and there may be a slight to moderate swelling noticeable when carefully feeling the elbow joint. If both legs are meaningfully affected the lameness may be more difficult to detect. Careful observation would show slight rotation of the top of the leg outwardly, as well as a stiff or stilted movement of the forelegs. There may be a reluctance on the dogs part to land hard on the front legs (e.g. trotting, loping or landing jumps).

Information obtained from :
Vetstream—widely used Vet Anatomy Website

ALWAYS CONTACT YOUR OWN VETERINARY SURGEON FOR
ADVICE ABOUT THE HEALTH OF YOUR BASSET HOUND

Information Leaflet Compiled and Supplied by

The Basset Hound Health Group

To keep up to date with all matters affecting Basset Hounds in your area, why not join your local Breed Club?
Contact details for the Breed Club in your area:

The Basset Hound Club

Mrs S Jones 01279 874838
clanwillowbassethounds@gmail.com

The Basset Hound Club of Scotland

Mr D. Sharpe 01786 880259
thebhcofscotland@aol.com

The Basset Hound Club of N. Ireland

Mr P Lennon 0282 5892703
Zanabekbassethounds@yahoo.co.uk

The Basset Hound Club of Wales

Mrs T Watkins 01495 271101
blackveinkg@gmail.com

The Midland Basset Hound Club

Mrs C Whitehead 02476 345577
cath_whitehead@fsmail.net

The Lancs, Yorks & Cheshire Basset Hound Club

Mrs M Ledward 0161 626 4985
marled33@hotmail.co.uk

The Hadrian Basset Hound Club

Mr T Coddington 0191 285 4116

The South of England Basset Hound Club

Mrs K Culyer Dawson 0207 684 8152
kimgreen2003@yahoo.co.uk

HL5 08/11

WORKING TOGETHER FOR A BETTER FUTURE WITH
The Kennel Club



© The Basset Hound Health Group



www.bassetsrus.co.uk

The Basset Hound Elbow Dysplasia

This information Leaflet has been produced to explain a little about Elbow Dysplasia

Elbow Dysplasia

ED simply means 'abnormal development of the elbow'. The term includes a number of different specific abnormalities that affect different sites within the joint. These can cause problems by affecting the growth of the cartilage which forms the surface of the joint or the structures around it.

These abnormalities are primary lesions which then induce a secondary osteoarthritic process. The most common lesions are:

- 1 OSTEOCHODRITIS DISSCANS (OCD or OD)
- 2 FRAGMENTED or UNUNITED MEDIAL CORONOID PROCESS (FCP)
- 3 UNUNITED ANCONDAL PROCESS

Primary lesions begin early during the growth of a puppy, and are commonly present in both elbows to some extent. When the dog reaches skeletal maturity the primary lesions may stabilise as abnormal, needing no surgical intervention.

The elbow is particularly vulnerable to this type of disease. The joint resembles a hinge in which the bones and cartilage forming each side of the joint have complex shapes that fit together closely. The elbow has a whole range of joint movement. Thus, a small change in the shape of one part of the joint can have major consequences for the joint function. Once elbow function is affected, foreleg gait (movement) becomes altered.

Causes of elbow dysplasia

Elbow Dysplasia is a multifactorial disease, which means that a number of factors can influence the occurrence of the condition. The most important factor, however, is the genetic make up of the dog. Other factor such as growth rate, diet, and level of exercise may influence the severity of the disease in an individual dog. Studies have shown that ED has a high heritability confirming that a high proportion of the disease is genetic.

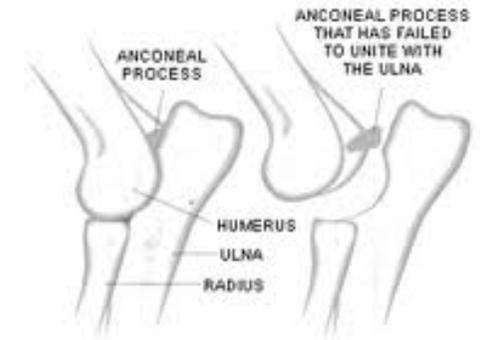


Diagram: showing the elbow joint

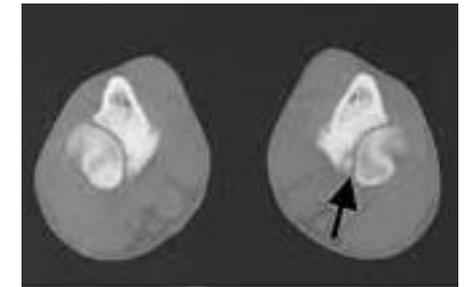


Diagram: X-ray showing the failed process.

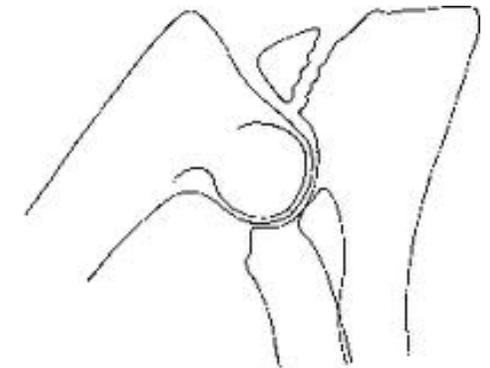


Diagram: showing the same failed process