



5th WORLD VETERINARY ORTHOPAEDIC
CONGRESS ESVOT-VOS
19th ESVOT CONGRESS

BARCELONA (SPAIN) - September 12th- 15th, 2018



ABSTRACT AND POSTER SUBMISSION

DEADLINE: March 31st, 2018



ESVOT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

PETER BÖTTCHER

(Congress Chairman, ESVOT President)

MARC BALLIGAND, PETER BÖTTCHER and JORDI FRANCH

(Scientific Committee of Small Animal Program)

SECRETARIAT

Logistic aspects, information and registration:

EMOVA

Palazzo Trecchi - Via Trecchi, 20 - 26100 Cremona (Italy)

Phone 0039 0372 403509 - Fax 0039 0372 403558

E-mail: info@emova.it - Web: www.esvot.org

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ABSTRACT SUBMISSION / INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS

The organizing Scientific Committee of the **5th WVOC Congress** invites authors to submit scientific abstracts for podium presentation at Congress. Papers from practitioners are particularly welcome. A maximum of two papers from each author will be accepted.

The selected free communications will be included in the main scientific program.

With reference to Small Animals, clinical and research free communications will be evaluated for acceptance only if pertinent to the session topics of the Congress:

- Feline
- Regenerative Medicine
- Carpus / Tarsus
- Neuro
- Infection
- Oncosurgery
- Soft tissue trauma
- Stifle
- Elbow
- Shoulder
- Rehab
- Fracture

Other topics will be presented in a room dedicated to the free communications.

Posters related to recent research into any aspect of veterinary orthopaedics and traumatology in small animals and free communication and poster in large animal will be accepted for evaluation by the Scientific Committee.

Free Communications must be written and presented in English. Fifteen (15) minutes will be allotted for the presentation of each paper, which should include a short discussion time. Abstracts should report recent clinical research; preliminary findings and single case reports will be considered. Reviews are not acceptable. Research abstracts must have ethical review approval. Research must not have been published nor accepted for publication by the closing date of submission MARCH 31st 2018, 12.00 p.m. local time (GMT+1).

All abstracts are reviewed by the Congress Scientific Committee which reserves the right to select abstracts relevant to the sessions and topics and decides on the final form of the presentation (oral or poster).

Once the review process of all submitted abstracts is com-

pleted, authors will receive an e-mail informing whether the abstract has been accepted and whether it has been selected for a poster or for an oral presentation.

All contributions, either oral or poster, must be submitted and presented by a registered conference participant. Submission without conference attendance will not be accepted.

The presenting author of each accepted abstract must apply for the Congress and will receive a 30% reduction on the Congress registration fee. Submitted abstracts will be accepted and published in the conference proceedings only on receipt of full registration payment.

Abstracts will be accepted in digital form only and must be prepared according to the following instructions.

Abstracts are to be submitted online! The deadline for submission is **MARCH 31st, 2018 12.00 p.m. local time (GMT+1)**. Authors whose abstracts have been accepted will be notified by April 30th, 2018. For abstract submission please go to the ABSTRACT SUBMISSION CENTRE at web site <http://abstract.evsrl.it/>.

To access to the ABSTRACT SUBMISSION CENTRE it is necessary to get a user name and a password for the EGO System. Should you do not have user name and password, please go to EGO Home Page at <http://ego.evsrl.it/>.

Username and password will be sent in 48 hours.

The ABSTRACT SUBMISSION CENTRE will guide you filling up the following fields:

1. ABSTRACT FORMAT

A single abstract is required: text length should be 8.000 characters including spaces. This will be evaluated by the Programme Committee and if accepted published on OrthoVetSuperSite.

2. TITLE

Title of work must be in CAPITAL LETTER, maximum length 180 characters including spaces.

3. SUBJECT

4. ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE

5. AUTHORS

- Max. 7 authors. Mark the presenting author with an asterisk.
- Indicate affiliation to an institute with superscript numbering e.g., Smith T1, Patterson C2.
- Enter institutes in numerical sequence after the pa-

rameter <Institution> e.g.
1 XXXXXX, 2XXXXXX

6. TEXT AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

Please, use the following examples as abstract template:

EXAMPLE

SHORT COMMUNICATION FULL ABSTRACT

(Proceedings)

Total length 8000 characters

UPWARD FIXATION OF THE PATELLA IN HORSES: PREVALENCE AND RESULTS OF CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT

M. Dumoulin, F. Pille, P. Desmet, A. Martens, F. Gasthuys
Dept of Surgery and Anaesthesiology of Domestic Animals, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Ghent University, Casinoplein 124, Gent, Belgium

Introduction

The purpose of the present study was to asses the incidence of upward fixation of the patella (UFP), to determine the type of patients affected with this condition and to evaluate the effectiveness of conservative treatment, with particular emphasis on the efficacy of corrective trimming and/or shoeing (CTS). The authors have used CTS in horses with UFP for years, but the use of this treatment lacked scientific evidence. In a recent study however Back et al. (2003) investigated the effect of a lateral heel wedge on stifle joint motion of trotting Shetland ponies. The present study evaluates the outcome of this measure in the long term.

Materials and methods

Medical records of horses diagnosed with UFP between 1991 and 2003 at the veterinary teaching hospital, Ghent University were analyzed retrospectively. Diagnosis of UFP was based on descriptions given by owners and clinical observation of the horses at the time of admission. Only records of patients with complete intermittent or permanent UFP treated conservatively were selected. CTS consisted of rotating the hoof capsule outward by trimming selectively the inside hoofwall or by applying a lateral heel wedge. Medial breakover was encouraged by rounding the toe medially or by applying a shoe rounded at the medial aspect of the toe. When indicated, additional treatment was installed to improve the horse's condition. A reference population consisted of all orthopaedic patients admitted during the same period.

ABSTRACT SUBMISSION / INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS

Results

Of 10227 orthopaedic patients admitted during the observation period, 556 (5,5%) were diagnosed with a stifle disorder. Seventy-eight of them suffered from complete intermittent or permanent UFP (13,8%). One third of the horses with UFP was admitted in November and December. Shetland and other ponies were significantly more represented than other breeds. Mean age at evaluation was 3,9 years (range between 7 months and 15 years) and there was no sexpredisposition. CTS was performed in 71 horses which showed intermittent complete UFP on a regular basis. Follow-up evaluation was possible in 64 of them for a period ranging from 4 months up to 12 years. In 26 horses (40,6%), correcting the foot position was successful in eliminating all clinical signs and no UFP was seen as long as foot position was adjusted. Thirteen horses (20,3%) showed a partial improvement as a result of correcting foot position: locking of the patella still occurred but at a lower frequency and duration. Altogether, a positive effect of correcting hoof position was seen in all 39 horses (60,9%). On inquiry it appeared that in those cases, no other measures beside CTS had been taken. In none of the horses adverse effects related to CTS were observed, even if this measure had been applied for several years. In 7 horses (10,6%), improvement could not directly be linked to correcting foot position alone, because symptoms didn't disappear immediately. In 6 of those 7 horses, improvement was attained only after improving the horse's physical condition. In 18 cases (28,1%), conservative treatment was not successful.

Conclusion

UFP affects mainly young horses and ponies during winter months. CTS is an easy and harmless measure that is worth trying before more radical procedures to correct UFP are performed.

References

Back W., Remmen J.L.M.A., Knaap J., De Koning J.J. (2003). Effect of lateral heel wedges on sagittal and transverse plane kinematics of trotting Shetland ponies and the influence of feeding and training regimes. Equine Veterinary Journal 35, 606-612.

An ESVOT Award of € 500,00 will be presented to the winner of the best Short Communication at the banquet on Saturday, September 15th, 2018.

GUIDELINES FOR POSTER SUBMISSION

Submission of posters should be by MARCH 30th 2018, 12.00 pm local time (GMT+1).

All posters are reviewed by the Congress Scientific Committee which reserves the right to select the most relevant abstracts.

Once the review process of all submitted abstracts is completed, authors will receive an e-mail informing whether the abstract has been accepted for a poster presentation. All contributions, must be submitted and presented by a registered conference participant.

Submission without conference attendance will not be accepted. The presenting author of each accepted abstract must apply for the Congress and will receive a 30% reduction on the Congress registration fee.

Submitted abstracts will be accepted and published in the conference proceedings only on receipt of full registration payment.

Acceptance will be notified by April 30th, 2018.

The total area of the poster should be 1.30 m in height and 0.80 m in width.

The text of the poster should include the title, author or authors and their affiliation.

The text should be of sufficient size that the poster can be read from a minimum distance of one meter. Results can be presented using graphs and pictures, again bearing in mind the minimum viewing distance.

Posters should be attached to mounting boards using velcro provided by the organization. They must be displayed in the viewing area on the first day of the Congress and remain until the end.

An ESVOT Award of € 500,00 will be presented to the winner of the best Poster at the banquet on Saturday, September 15th, 2018.

ESVOT POLICY ON THE USE OF ANIMALS IN RESEARCH

ESVOT's aims are to promote and advance the standards of orthopaedics and traumatology in veterinary species through clinical research and training. We encourage robust clinical and translational research in the area of veterinary orthopaedics. Such research may often involve prospective or retrospective studies on animals or *ex vivo* or *in vitro* studies on animal tissues. Studies on veterinary patients should not involve unnecessary interventions with the sole purpose of research; in other words, all interventions on veterinary patients should be for the intended benefit of the individual animal. All such research should have local Ethics Committee approval as well as any local, regional or national licences when required; abstracts submitted should state this is the case when indicated.

As a scientific society concerned with the health and welfare of animals, ESVOT acknowledges that sometimes research on animals is necessary for the benefit of human and animal health. However, we strongly support the 3R tenets of Russell and Burch, namely 'replacement, refinement and reduction' of animals in research, as supported by the International Council for Laboratory Animal Science (www.icas.org) and embedded in the European Union Directive 2010/63/EU (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:276:033:0079:EN:PDF>).

Moreover, ESVOT will **not** accept **any** studies for presentation or publication that involve the use of live **dogs, cats, horses or non-human primates** in invasive experimentation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE
CONTACT [ESVOT SECRETARIAT@EMOVA](mailto:ESVOT_SECRETARIAT@EMOVA)
THE EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OFFICE
FOR VETERINARY ASSOCIATIONS:

Palazzo Trecchi - Via Trecchi 20 - 26100 Cremona (Italy)
Phone 0039 0372 403509 - Fax 0039 0372 403558
E mail: info@emova.it