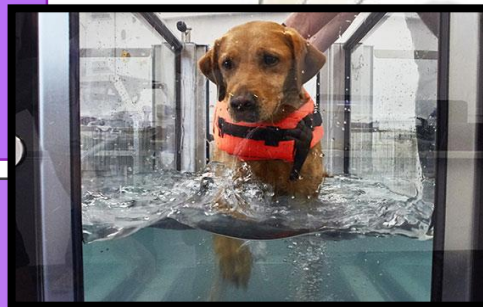
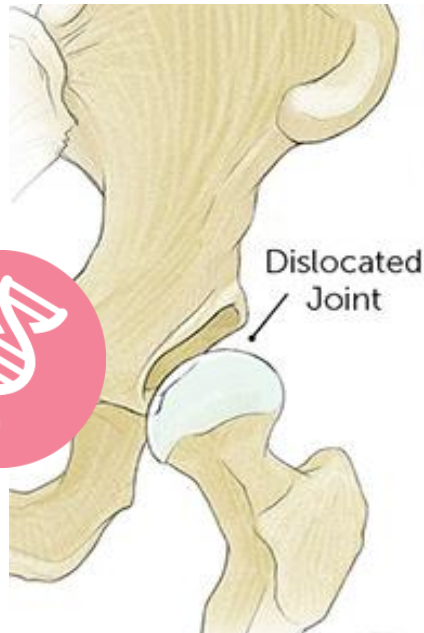


Hip Dysplasia in Dogs

By: Grace Bainbridge, Zuzanna Dabrowska, Gabija Kondrotaite, Lucie Stratford and Ffion Withers

What causes it?

It is mainly a genetic disorder. A dog **MUST** have the genetic coding for it to suffer with hip dysplasia in adulthood. However there are environmental factors that can affect if a dog will develop the condition e.g. Obesity. These alone are unable to cause the condition, it only influences whether they will develop. In total, there are more than 100 codes for hip dysplasia in dogs alone!

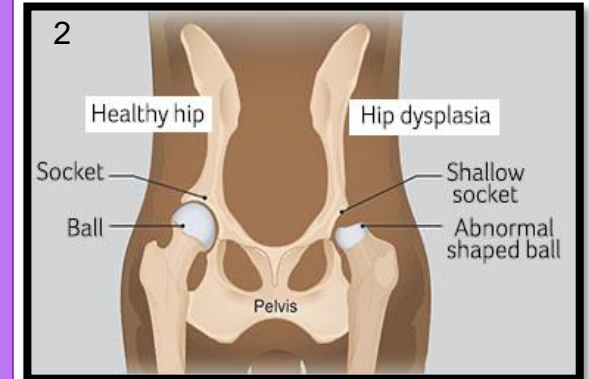


Treatment

Treatments for Hip Dysplasia in Dogs include, but are not limited to; body weight management, physiotherapy, hydrotherapy, modification to exercise, medications such as anti-inflammatories and surgery to reconstruct the ball and socket joint that is misshapen.

What is canine hip dysplasia?

The word dysplasia means abnormal development of cells. Hip dysplasia in dogs is when the 'ball and socket' joint of the hips that would usually fit together perfectly to enable easy movement doesn't correctly form leading to swelling and discomfort. Signs of hip dysplasia are often first noticed when the dog is still growing at around 5 or 6 months



BREEDS AFFECTED

Unfortunately some breeds are more susceptible to hip dysplasia than others. This is for many reasons including :
Change in show standards
Workload

•Workload•

Many large breeds have been created for a specific job. The Bernese mountain dog was made to pull items in the mountains. As weight increases it puts excess pressure on the hip joint causing abnormalities.

•Show Standards•

Over the centuries, breed standards for the German shepherd have changed for the worst.

Judges started to desire a sloped back and a gait where the dog walks on his hocks.

This forces an unnatural position for the hips which causes deformities .

COMMON BREEDS

- German shepherd
- Labrador
- Golden retriever
- Bernese mountain dog
- Mastiffs
- Bulldogs
- Pugs
- St Bernard



Prevention of canine hip dysplasia

- **Selective breeding** – only breed canines with low hip scores , high hip scores correlate to developing hip dysplasia and arthritis
- **Weight management** – obesity can put strain on dog's hip joints
- **Exercise** – too much at puppyhood can cause stress on bone growth

References

Breeds affected :Coopman, Frank & Verhoeven, Geert & Saunders, Jimmy & Duchateau, Luc & Bree, Henri. (2008). Prevalence of hip dysplasia, elbow dysplasia and humeral head osteochondrosis in dog breeds in Belgium. The Veterinary record. 163. 654-8. 10.1136/vr.163.22.654.

1) https://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.flickr.com%2Fphotos%2Fottristi%2F284438318&psig=AOvVaw2HewS_aM5xJDR33VdjjaQm&ust=1597919374594000&source=images&cd=vfe&ved=0CAIQjRxqFwoTCLjj4-mHp-sCFQAAAAAdAAAAABAD

2) <https://www.pdsa.org.uk/media/8465/hip-dysplasia-small.jpg>

Treatment images :

<https://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Foakridefarm.co.uk%2Fservice%2Fhydrotherapy%2F&psig=AOvVaw3POz4jOQG944PreZQYYY2U&ust=1597919150581000&source=images&cd=vfe&ved=0CAMQjB1qFwoTCICOzuyGp-sCFQAAAAAdAAAAABAE>

and

https://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=i&url=http%3A%2F%2Fdogworksphysiotherapy.co.uk%2F&psig=AOvVaw3z0p8F9raHK_3JX5iykxBQ&ust=1597919219089000&source=images&cd=vfe&ved=0CAMQjB1qFwoTCMiqrY2Hp-sCFQAAAAAdAAAAABAF