Case spotlight 2026-001

OssiVet

PBC BioVet
Where Innovation Meets Care

Distal Tibial SH II Malunion in a Juvenile Canine

Background

A 4-month-old Samoyed presented with a left distal tibial Salter-Harris II malunion.
Given the patient's young age and open physis, careful surgical planning was essential to restore alignment while preserving future growth potential.

Surgical objectives:

The goal was to achieve the best possible realignment of the distal tibia while considering ongoing skeletal development.
Surgical consideration: Fracture location close to the joint limited distal implant fixation.

Material and methods

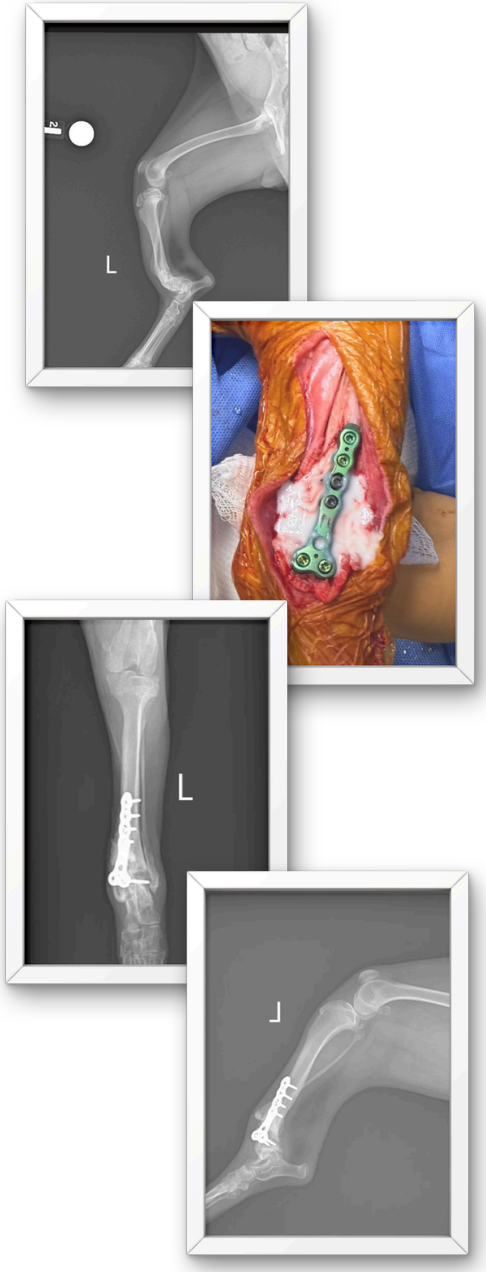
Ossivet® was used in a paste format in order to create additional fracture surface stability, void filling and augmentation of implanted hardware.
Post-operative assessment indicated fair to good alignment.
Due to skeletal immaturity, future intervention (including possible distraction once skeletally mature) may be considered depending on growth progression and compensatory adaptation.

Post-operative prognosis and follow-up:

With remaining open proximal tibial physis and femoral growth plates, there is potential for partial compensation during continued development.
Ongoing monitoring will determine whether additional correction is required at skeletal maturity.
Patient is all healed up and walking without lameness.

Clinical relevance - Takeaway

Juvenile physeal malunions demand:

- Precise correction balancing alignment and growth
- Long-term monitoring
- A staged decision-making approach

A thoughtful example of managing deformity in a growing patient where timing is just as critical as technique.