

SUMMARY

Necessity of anaesthesia for the radiographic examination of hip joint in dogs for hip dysplasia is discussed for many years. Our aim in this study, was to investigate necessity of the anaesthesia for x-rays were taken to evaluate hip dysplasia, to define the advantages and disadvantages of different anesthesia during radiographic imaging, also to determine effect of the anaesthesia on the hip score.

In this study on the same (n:20) dogs x-rays were taken without anaesthetic and by using the different anaesthetic protocols [Medetomidin (0.05 µg/kg) / Ketamin (10-30 mg/kg), Diazepam (0,25-0.5 mg/kg) / Ketamin (10-30 mg/kg) and Propofol (4-6 mg/kg)] applied 15 days apart for evaluation of the standart dysplasia, subluxation, distraction and compression radiographies and investigated effect of the anaesthesia application or anaesthetic protocols on the hip score.

During the radiographic imaging without anaesthesia, to give accurate position difficulty, therefore the repetition number increased and radiation safety levels decreased. The usage of propofol for radiographic examination may give enough time if only one x-ray needed but if needed more, additional dose may required, otherwise propofol may be not provide adequate muscle relaxation at some dogs was determined. Diazepam/ketamin and medetomidin/ketamin administration are adequate in terms of the both muscle relaxation and time of the anesthesia was obtained. Hip scores on the all radiographic methods without anaesthesia were better ($p < 0,001$) than the radiographies with the different anaesthetic protocols applied. Additionally, hip scores were more healthy ($p < 0,001$) on radiographs with the propofol then other anaesthetic protocols.

As a result, anesthesia for radiographic examination of hip dysplasia in dogs is needed in terms of the radiation safety and to give accurate radiographic position. Also kind of the anaesthetics may effect on the hip score, for this reason clarification of anesthetic protocols were used at the scientific reports about hip dysplasia are useful, in terms of both muscle relaxation and time of the anesthesia medetomidin/ketamin administration are most appropriate method was determined.