

Riabilitazione veterinaria

Dott. Michele Rasola

Sono contenute tra le slide alcune foto e pagine del libro di testo: "Canine Rehabilitation and Physical Therapy" di Millis e Levine

CENNI DI STORIA ...

- L' idea nasce attorno al 1990 (protocolli umani mod. animali)
- Sviluppo enorme in USA negli ultimi 25 anni
- ↑ aspettative dei proprietari
- ↑ tecniche veterinarie sofisticate
- ↑ studi e conferenze

www.pubmed.gov

Vet Comp Orthop Traumatol. 2009;22(2):148-52.

Rehabilitation after extra-articular stabilisation of cranial cruciate ligament rupture in dogs.

Jerre S¹.

⊕ Author information

Abstract

Patients at the Blue Star Foundation animal hospital in Gothenburg, Sweden, underwent a procedure with an extracapsular suture technique for cranial cruciate ligament rupture. Two groups were compared; one of the groups received rehabilitation by the owner, and the other received professional rehabilitation by a trained physiotherapists. The dogs were reexamined at four, 12 and 24 weeks postoperatively. The results were 'good' in both groups but a difference was not seen between the groups. This study shows that in the dogs with a body weight of between 25 and 50 kg with cranial cruciate ligament rupture, the extracapsular suture technique gives good results, provided that the dogs are actively walked on the leash postoperatively.

PMID: 19290397 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]



Publication Types, MeSH Terms



Publication Types

Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

MeSH Terms

Animals

Anterior Cruciate Ligament/injuries*

Anterior Cruciate Ligament/surgery*

Biomechanical Phenomena

Publicazioni scientifiche

PubMed.gov

US National Library of Medicine
National Institutes of Health

PubMed



Advanced

Abstract ▾

Send to: ▾

Vet Clin North Am Small Anim Pract. 2015 Jan;45(1):123-43. doi: 10.1016/j.cvsm.2014.09.007. Epub 2014 Oct 14.

Rehabilitation and physical therapy for the neurologic veterinary patient.

Sims C¹, Waldron R¹, Marcellin-Little DJ².

+ Author information

Abstract

A comprehensive physiotherapy plan for neurology patients manages pain, prevents secondary complications, and supports the health and function of musculoskeletal tissues during recovery. Neurologically impaired patients range in ability from complete immobility (tetraplegia/paraplegia), partial mobility (tetraparesis/paraparesis), mild ataxia, to pain only. Important considerations for the design of a physiotherapy program include access to the patient, level of staff support, and safety of staff, patient, and client during treatments. A thorough overview of the treatment plan and expected outcome should be discussed with the client at the onset of therapy and should be reviewed frequently, particularly as the patient's status changes.

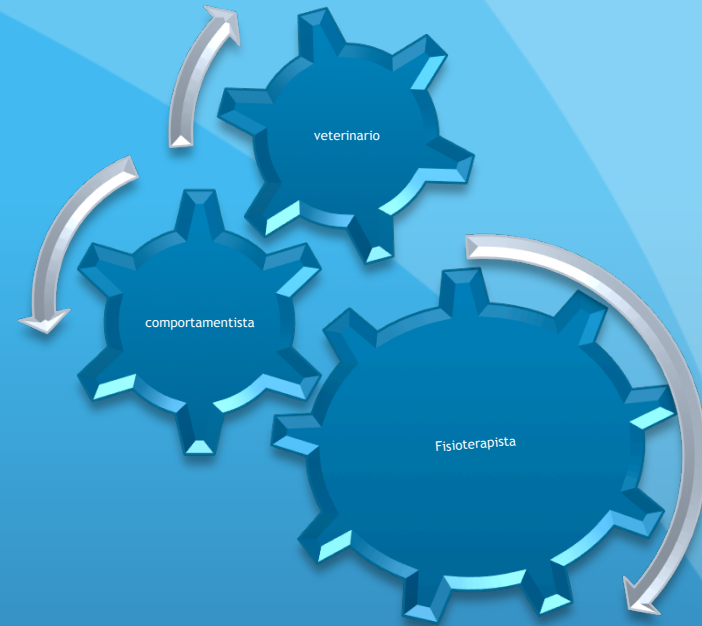
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KEYWORDS: Canine rehabilitation; Client education; Neurology; Pain management; Physiotherapy; Rehabilitation

PMID: 25440754 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]



Come nasce:



Medico veterinario e specialisti : neurologi,
ortopedici, internisti ecc.

Assistente veterinario e tecnico vet.

Esperti del comportamento ed educatori

Nutrizionista

Chiropratici

Associazioni mondiali ...



Australia
Canada
Finlandia
Germania
Olanda
Nuova Zelanda
Sud Africa
Svezia
Inghilterra
Usa

Worldwide Animal Rehabilitation and Physical Therapy Associations

Veterinarians and physical therapists in many countries have been sharing information and working together for three decades. Physiotherapists have professional organizations for animal physical rehabilitation in at least 11 countries: Australia, Canada, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, New Zealand, South Africa, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States. In many of these countries, the groups are formally recognized by their respective national physical therapy associations. Box 1-1

Box 1-1 Animal Physical Rehabilitation Organizations (Official Names)

International Associations

International Association of Veterinary Rehabilitation and Physical Therapy

Incorporated in 2008 for numerous professions working in animal rehabilitation

Website: www.iavrpt.org

Veterinary European Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation Association

First meeting held in 2010 for professions working in animal rehabilitation in Europe.

Website: www.vepra.eu

International Association of Physical Therapists in Animal Practice

Recognized in 2011 by the World Confederation for Physical Therapy

Website: www.WCPT.org

Australia

Animal Physiotherapy Group

Recognized by the Australian Physiotherapy Association.

Website: www.physiotherapy.asn.au

Canada

Animal Rehab Division, formerly known as Canadian Horse and Animal Physiotherapy Association (CHAP)

First organized in 1994. Recognized in 2004 by the Canadian Physiotherapy Association (www.physiotherapy.ca/)

Website: www.physiotherapy.ca/Division/Animal-Rehabilitation

Finland

Finnish Association of Animal Physiotherapists

Founded in 1997. Recognized as a subgroup of the Finnish Association of Physiotherapists

Website: www.fysioterapia.net

The Netherlands

Nederlandse Vereniging voor Fysiotherapie bij Dieren (NVFD; Dutch Animal Physical Therapy Association)

Founded in 1989. Recognized by the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture since 1992.

Address: Hindelaan 56, 1216 CW Hilversum, Netherlands

South Africa

Animal Physiotherapy Group of South Africa, formerly known as the South African Association of Physiotherapists in Animal Therapy (SAAPAT)

provides a brief history of these organizations and contact information.

With the robust interest in the area of canine physical rehabilitation at local, national, and international meetings, there are now several formal veterinary associations. The International Association of Veterinary Rehabilitation and Physical Therapy (www.iavrpt.org) became an official association in July 2008. This diverse group of veterinarians, physical therapists, and other interested professionals grew out of the original symposium attendees and assists in guiding the organization of the biannual symposium. Their mission is to provide a forum for the presentation of

First organized in 1988. Gained official recognition in 1998 by the South African Society of Physiotherapy.
Website: www.animalphysiogroup.co.za

Sweden

The Association of Registered Physiotherapists of Veterinary Medicine

Founded in 1995. Became a section member of the Swedish Association of Registered Physiotherapists in 1996.

Website: lsvet.se

United Kingdom

Association of Chartered Physiotherapists in Animal Therapy (ACPAT)

Recognized in 1988 by the Chartered Society of Physiotherapists

Website: www.acpat.org

Ireland

Chartered Physiotherapists in Veterinary Practice

Recognized by the Irish Society of Chartered Physiotherapists

Website: iscep.ie

Switzerland

Schweizerischer verband fur tierphysiotherapie

Established in 2007

Website: svtpt.ch, tierphysiotherapie.com

United States

Animal Physical Therapist Special Interest Group

Recognized in 1998 by the American Physical Therapy Association

Website: www.orthopt.org/sig_apt.php

American Association of Rehabilitation Veterinarians

Founded in 2008 for veterinarians.

Website: www.rehabvets.org

American Association of Rehabilitation Veterinary Technicians

Created for veterinary technicians who provide assistance in physical rehabilitation.

<http://rehabvets.org/aarvt.lasso>

American College of Veterinary Sports Medicine and Rehabilitation.

Provisional approval in 2010 by the American Veterinary Medical Association

Website: VSMR.org

Tendenze future ...

- ↑ Letterature scientifiche riconosciute
- ↑ Uso riabilitazione per velocizzare il recupero post chirurgico : ortopedico e neurologico .
- ↑ Wellness, medicina preventiva, sviluppo muscolare,
- ↑ Capacità cardiorespiratorie
- ↑ Sviluppo chirurgie complesse
- ↑ Attività conservativa di patologie degenerative
- ↑ Aspettativa di vita dei pet Artrosi !!!



RICHIESTA SUL MERCATO

Home

Rehabilitation Technician

Tracking Code
5468-290

Job Description

Animal Specialty Center in Yonkers, New York is seeking a Credentialed Veterinary Technician certified or interested in Canine Rehabilitation to join our large multi-specialty practice as a **Rehabilitation Technician**.

The successful candidate will share our commitment to delivering the highest quality patient care with exceptional client service.

We feature a large, sunny rehab department equipped with ceiling lift, 2 underwater treadmills, cold laser, electrical stimulation, ultrasound and various exercise equipment. We offer a variety of Rehabilitation services including individualized assessments, client education, assistive devices, therapeutic exercise, and hydrotherapy. Additionally, our department director is dually licensed in Physical Therapy and Veterinary Technology, and is certified in Canine Rehabilitation.

Skills and Qualifications

- Certification (CCRT or CCRP) required.
- 1+ year(s) experience is a plus.
- Excellent client relations and interpersonal skills.
- Strong observation and organizational skills.
- Ability to lift up to 40-50+ pounds.
- Self starter and team player.
- Strong desire for learning.

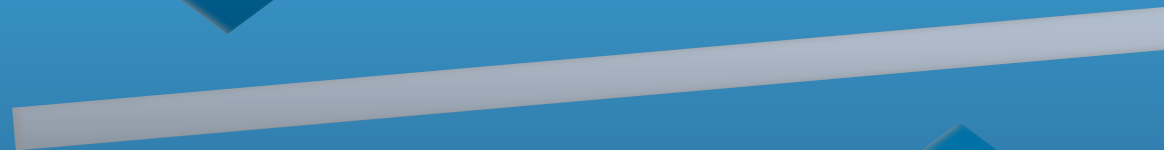
Job Responsibilities

- Ongoing evaluation, goal setting for treatment of patients, progression of treatment, and planning for discharge.
- Education and communication with clients/caregivers.
- Assisting clients in problem solving, billing issues, scheduling, etc.
- Verbal and written communication with veterinarians and other caregivers of rehabilitation patients in a timely manner.
- Daily charting, charges, and communication documentation.
- Public relations and education (whether that be to staff, veterinarians, clients, potential clients or the general public) about the profession of animal rehabilitation and what PT can offer as a profession.

LINEE GUIDA



VET.



CANINE
REHABILITATION
PRATICIONER



Definizione riabilitazione veterinaria:

- *Il trattamento di patologie o traumi grazie all'uso di forze di origine naturale, come il freddo, il caldo, il massaggio, l'acqua, l'esercizio terapeutico, la luce, l'elettricità e le forze meccaniche*

Dott.ssa Ann H. Downer 1975

- Utilizzo di tecniche fisioterapiche non invasive al fine di aiutare il paziente animale a trovare le condizioni fisiche ottimali, in seguito a eventi patologici o traumatici, promovendo la guarigione e accorciando i tempi della degenza.

Obiettivi

- Riduzione dolore
- Promuovere riassorbimento dell' edema
- Stimolare circolazione sanguigna e linfatica
- Sfruttare la plasticità del sistema nervoso
- Migliorare il trofismo muscolare
- Mantenere una buona escursione articolare

Chi puo' eseguirla?

- Il Medico Veterinario sicuramente.
- Puo essere eseguita anche da personale non veterinario, (tecnici vet.) specializzati in riabilitazione animale, fisioterapisti umani formati in anatomia e fisiologia animale, ma il loro operato dovrebbe essere eseguito sotto supervisione del veterinario referente.

Cosa può fare il tecnico vet?

- Massaggi terapeutici e manipolazioni
- Stretching
- Stimolazioni con laser low-level (non chirurgici)
- Elettrostimolazione
- Campi magnetici
- Ultrasuoni
- Idroterapia
- Esercizi terapeutici
- Applicazioni di caldo e freddo

COME DEVE OPERARE



Andiamo un po' più sul tecnico...



VALUTAZIONE: fattori da considerare

- Dati anamnestici
- Tempistica della guarigione dei tessuti
- Forza muscolare
- Mobilità articolare
- Altre patologie correlate
- Peso, nutrizione e capacità cardiorespiratoria
- Coinvolgimento del proprietario, carattere animale
- Di cosa abbiamo bisogno per il recupero funzionale
- Obiettivi da perseguire e preventivo

Obiettivo:

- Concreto
- Definito nel tempo
- Raggiungibile



Prima valutazione (1ora)

- Capire dove è il danno. Vedere diagnosi e referti.
- Capire quali limitazioni funzionali sono correlate al danno.
- Valutare eventuali nuovi disagi dettati da compensazioni del danno.
- Considerare disponibilità proprietario
- Considerare carattere del cane
- Valutare mezzi tecniche ed esperienza a nostra disposizione
- stabilire un programma riabilitativo (frequenza/durata sessioni).
- Proporre al proprietario un preventivo riabilitativo volto al raggiungimento dell'obiettivo.



Tanta
preparazione e
aggiornamento



Tanta esperienza

Esempio:

- Maremmano femmina 55kg sterilizzata 3anni
- Patologia: cclr dx traumatica il 3/10/15
- Chirurgia: tplo il 7/10/2015
- Ad oggi 14/10 Non poggia l'arto dx
- Cane buono ma morde per dolore
- Edema arto p.dx
- Rx post chirurgica



CERCA PER TERMINE

Termine

Iniziale

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

CERCA PER ARGOMENTO

Disciplina

Qualsiasi



Sezione

Qualsiasi

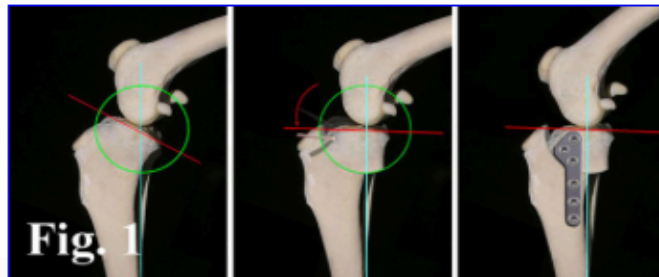


Osteotomia di livellamento

Last updated October 11, 2012

in [Cane](#) [Ortopedia](#)

TPLO è l'acronimo di **Tibial Plateau Leveling Osteotomy** (osteotomia di livellamento del plateau tibiale). Questa tecnica, introdotta da Slocum nel 1993, è attualmente una delle metodiche più utilizzate per il trattamento dell'incompetenza del legamento crociato craniale nel cane. La TPLO prevede l'resecazione di un'ostea radiale, e l'innalzamento con strumentario apposito, la rotazione caudale del segmento prossimale tibiale e la stabilizzazione del segmento tibiale mediante placca dedicata tradizionale modello Slocum o impianto dedicato ad angolo stabile. Questa tecnica non prevede alcuna sostituzione del legamento crociato in quanto, mediante una modificazione della geometria articolare, permette di ottenere l'annullamento di forze indesiderate. In particolare, mediante la correzione dell'inclinazione del plateau tibiale, si propone di assicurare la stabilità dinamica cranio-caudale a carico dell'articolazione del [ginocchio](#) durante la fase di appoggio del passo (Video).



VETPEDIA VIDEO



RX POST CHIRURGICA



Massaggi

- Evoca rilassamento e sintonia con l'animale
- Sistema linfatico
- Sistema circolatorio
- Dolore



Tecniche massaggi

- Efflourage: accarezzamento più o meno profondo longitudinale o circolare ; lento circolare e ritmico evoca rilassamento ; Utilizzato per iniziare e finire un massaggio ed è un buon metodo per valutare i tessuti
- Frizioni: movimenti rapidi e su piccola superficie volti a riscaldare la zona
- Petrissage: movimento applicato con compressioni profonde dei muscoli, impastamento e scuotimento

controindicazioni

- Ferite aperte
- Infezioni locali o generali
- Emorragie
- Neoplasie
- Eccesso di dolore
- Cani eccessivamente nervosi