

Búsqueda bibliográfica en ortopedia

CURSO: VET- ORTOPEDIA Y TRAUMATOLOGÍA

Diego Quinteros

DACVS (Diplomado del Colegio
Americano de Cirujanos
Veterinarios)

- **Semestre: 2022**

Objetivos de aprendizaje

- Luego de esta charla el participante será capaz de:
 - Definir los pasos que implican una búsqueda bibliográfica
 - Identificar fuentes confiables de información ortopédica
 - Realizar búsqueda bibliográfica de temas de interés
 - Evaluar la calidad de la información encontrada

Estar al día

- *No podemos ejercer con lo aprendido en la Universidad hace 20 o 25 años, cada año se publican miles de artículos científicos, muchos de ellos relacionados con nuestro trabajo*

Planeando la búsqueda

- No podemos leer todo
 - Selectivos
 - Encontrar información pertinenteUso efectivo
 - Abordaje de búsqueda
 - Saber qué buscamos
 - Organizarse
- 
- **AHORRO DE TIEMPO Y ENERGÍA**

Búsqueda exploratoria

- Investigo todo lo relacionado al tema
 - Un tema que me interesa y no conozco
 - Evaluar nuevas alternativas o descubrimientos en temas ya conocidos
 - Información actual para una charla

Búsqueda específica

- Derivada de la búsqueda exploratoria
 - Evaluación de artículos de revisión sobre un tema para luego explorar sobre una parte especial del tema
- Tema puntual
 - Variación de una técnica
 - Una técnica que nunca realicé

Búsqueda bibliográfica

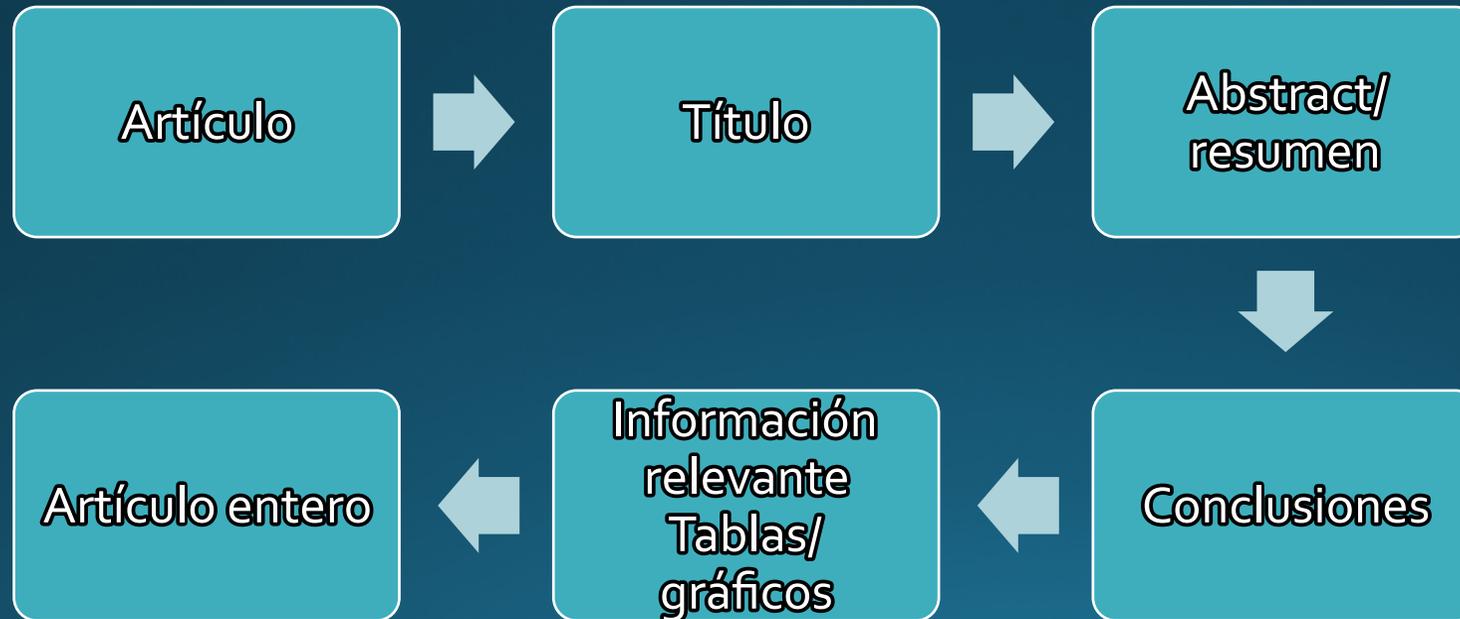
- Dedicar tiempo
- Buscadores de internet
- Accesos desde universidades
- Bibliotecas
 - Asesoramiento
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tDPphAbslUU>
(UBA FAC. VET)
 - <https://getitforme.library.tamu.edu/msllocal/>

Búsqueda bibliográfica

- Aislar los objetivos de búsqueda (foco en el tema)
- Documentar
 - Anotaciones (archivo de word o en carpetas electrónicas) con títulos y descripción – reporte de caso – revisión - etc
 - EndNote, ProCite o RefWorks
- Sistematizar
 - Ej : siempre buscar en varios buscadores en el mismo orden
- Ser selectivo
 - Fechas, fuentes, calidad del trabajo a evaluar

Selección y evaluación de los trabajos

- Seleccionar lo relevante vs. lo irrelevante



Estrategias de búsqueda

- Usar referencias de un artículo reciente (**bola de nieve**)
 - Cada fuente brinda más artículos
 - Reconocer y seguir autores de un tema específico



Estrategias de búsqueda

- Usar referencias de un artículo reciente (**bola de nieve**)
 - Desventajas
 - Sólo se vuelve al pasado
 - El tema se aleja cada vez más, quizás, de la pregunta original
 - Algunos autores limitan sus referencias a su idioma, país, etc.

Evaluando las fuentes

- ¿Es una publicación antigua o nueva relevante al tema?
- ¿Títulos o credenciales del autor?
- ¿Quién es el editor?
- ¿ El artículo fue revisado?
- ¿Es imparcial y objetivo?

Evaluando las fuentes

- Fuente electrónica:
 - ¿Quién es el responsable de la publicación?
 - ¿Links a otras fuentes confiables?
 - ¿Qué dominio se usa para el acceso?



Evaluando las fuentes

- ¿Es una publicación antigua o nueva relevante al tema?

EQUINE VETERINARY JOURNAL

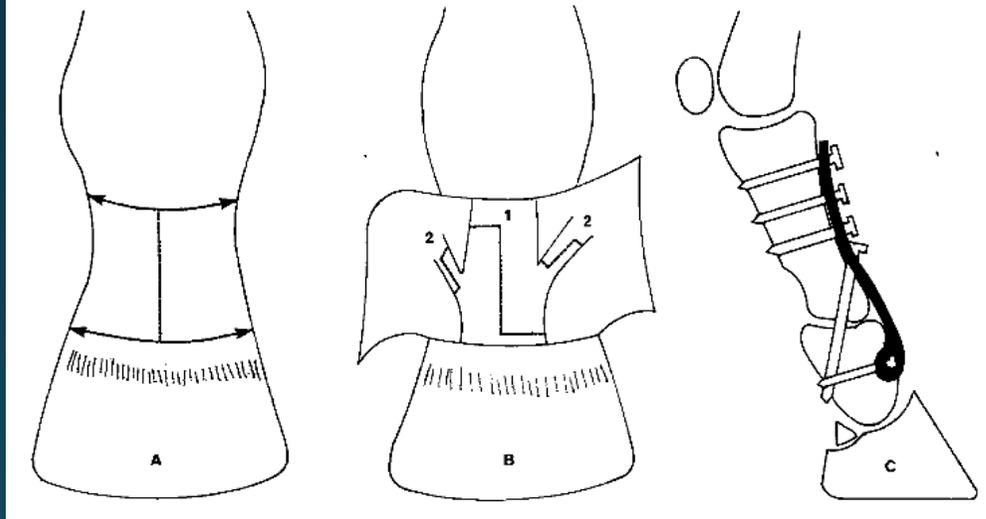
Equine vet. J. (1985) 17 (1), 35-40

35

Arthrodesis of the pastern joint in the horse

M. STEENHAUT, F. VERSCHOOTEN and A. DE MOOR

Large Animal Surgical Clinic, State University, Casinoplein 24, 9000 Ghent, Belgium



Received: 29 September 2020 | Revised: 10 April 2021 | Accepted: 27 May 2021

DOI: 10.1111/evej.12476

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Equine Veterinary Journal WILEY

Proximal interphalangeal locking compression plate for pastern arthrodesis in horses

Rebecca B. Hicks | Kati G. Glass | Jeffrey P. Watkins



FIGURE 1 (A) An inverted V common or long digital extensor tenotomy with the base near the abaxial margins of the PIPJ; (B) Incision of the dorsal attachments of the pastern joint capsule and the medial and the lateral collateral ligaments for PIPJ dorsal luxation and removal of periarticular articular new bone and as much cartilage as possible from both articular surfaces; (C) Osteosynthesis of both subchondral bone plates and (D) A PIP-LCP on the dorsal surface of the PIPJ with two abaxial transarticular lag screws (white arrows)



FIGURE 2 Radiographs 2 weeks following PIPJ arthrodesis using the PIP-LCP and abaxial transarticular lag screws: (A) dorsopalmar; (B) lateromedial; (C) dorsomedial palmarolateral oblique and (D) dorsolateral-palmaromedial oblique

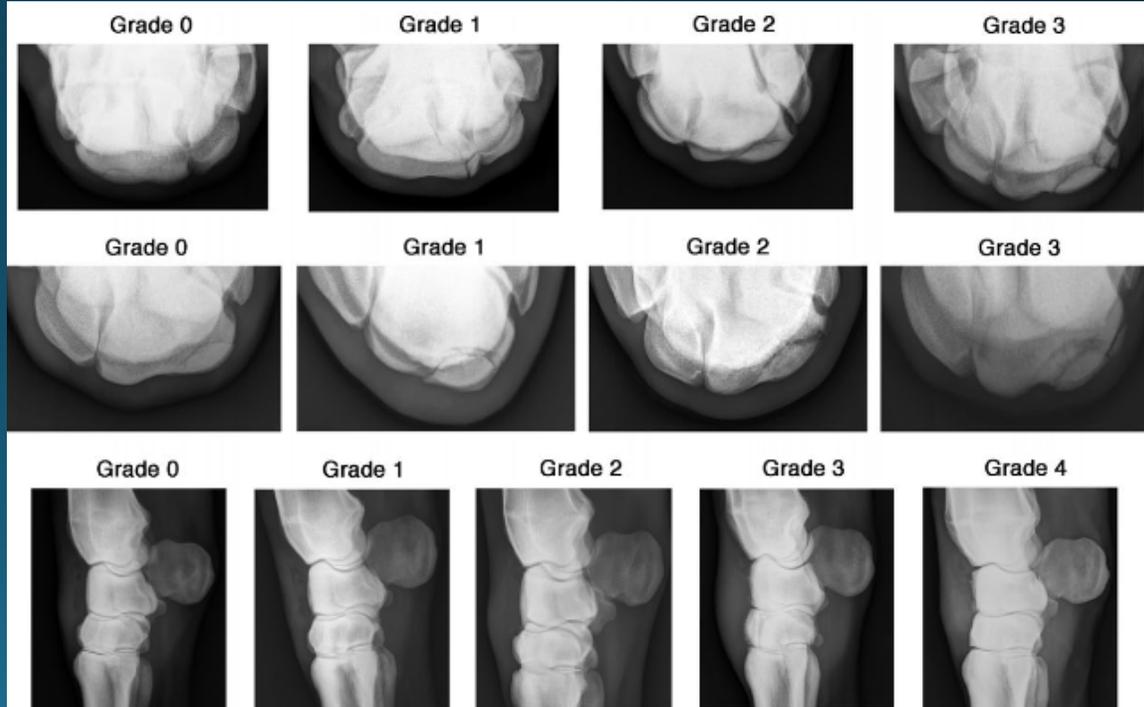
Slab fractures of the third carpal bone in standardbreds and thoroughbreds: 155 cases (1977–1984)

P R Stephens , D W Richardson, P A Spencer

Abstract

Case records and radiographs of 155 horses with third carpal bone (C3) slab fractures were reviewed. Of these cases, race records were obtained for 72 Thoroughbreds and 61 Standardbreds. Three performance criteria were examined: ability to make 1 start, ability to make 10 starts or earn \$2,000 (within 1 year of first start after the fracture), and earnings per start. Treatment distribution (lag screw fixation, fragment excision, or rest) was similar in both breeds. Significant differences between breeds were identified in age and sex distributions, fracture displacement, and postinjury performance. In Thoroughbreds, there was a tendency for fractures to occur in the right C3 (59%); in Standardbreds, forelimbs were affected equally. The dorsomedial aspect of C3 was the site of fracture in 87% (135/155) of the cases. Horses referred for treatment were predominantly 2-year-old Standardbreds and 3-year-old Thoroughbreds. Females of both breeds were less likely to race after injury than males (46 vs 90%). In Standardbreds, all 38 horses with racing starts before fracture were able to race again. Prior racing starts were not related to outcome in Thoroughbreds. The effects of treatment on outcome were not significantly different. Fracture characteristics did not significantly affect outcome, but did influence treatment selection. Convalescent time was not correlated with any of the variables examined (including treatment) or related to outcome; time from admission to first start averaged 11 months. In Standardbreds, 77% of the horses with C3 slab fracture raced after injury; in Thoroughbreds, 65% raced. Earnings per start declined in each breed, but the decline was more pronounced in Thoroughbreds.

Return to racing after surgical management of third carpal bone slab fractures in thoroughbred and standardbred racehorses



Evaluando las fuentes

- ¿Títulos o credenciales del autor?

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Eva

- Qu
- EI

- ALP



Arthrodesis of the equine proximal interphalangeal joint: a biomechanical comparison of 2 different LCP systems

Application of an axial locking compression plate and 2 abaxial transarticular cortical screws

Arthrodesese des proximalen Interphalangealgelenks beim Pferd: biomechanischer Vergleich von 2 unterschiedlichen LCP-Systemen

Verwendung einer axialen Verriegelungsplatte und zweier abaxialer transartikulärer Kortikalisschrauben

Authors

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Schlüsselwörter

Pferd, Kronegelenk, Kronegelenkfusion, Osteosynthese, PIP-LCP, ALPS

Key words

Horse, PIP joint, PIP joint fusion, osteosynthesis, PIP plate, ALPS

received 27.08.2019

accepted 29.10.2019

Bibliography

DOI <https://doi.org/10.1055/a-1067-3819>
Tierarztl Pract Ausg G Grosskline Natzfürer 2020; 48: 25–34
© Georg Thieme Verlag KG Stuttgart · New York
ISSN 1434–1220

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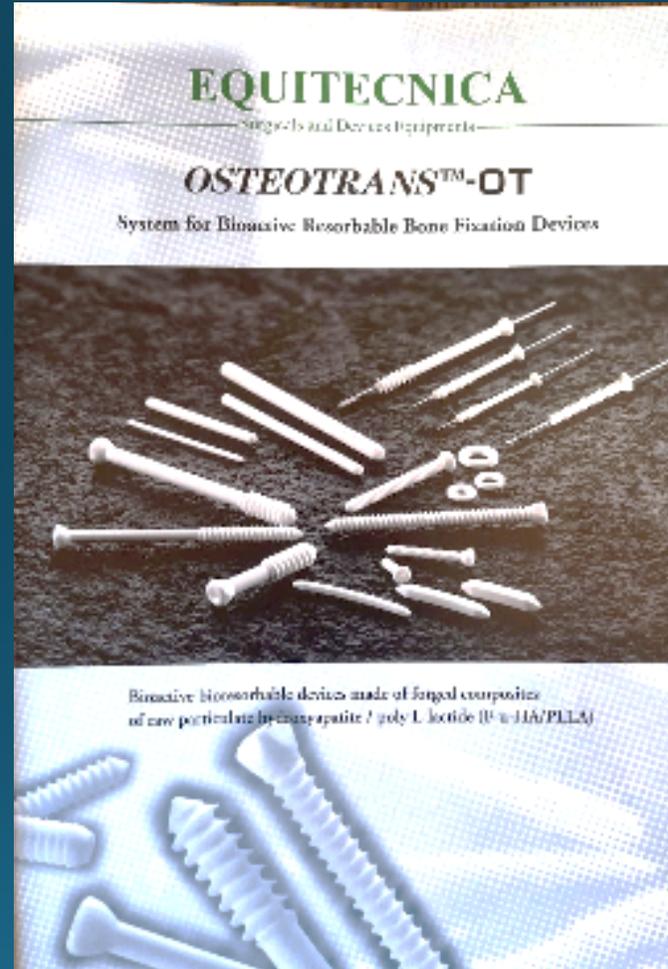
ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Gegenstand und Ziel Vergleich von mechanischer Stabilität und chirurgischer Handhabung von 2 Verriegelungsplatten-

Systemen (ALPS-20, Kyon und PIP-LCP, Synthes) für die Arthrodesese des proximalen Interphalangealgelenks beim Pferd. **Material und Methoden** Für diese *Ex-vivo*-Studie standen 6 Beinpaare von adulten Warmblutpferden zur Verfügung, die aus einem nicht orthopädischen Grund euthanasiert wurden. Als chirurgische Technik für die Kronegelenksarthrodesese wurde eine axial angebrachte Verriegelungsplatte in Kombination mit 2 abaxialen transartikulären 4,5-mm-Kortikalisschrauben gewählt. Zur Fixation der ALPS-20-Platte dienten 3 monokortikal eingesetzte selbstschneidende 6,4-mm-Verriegelungsschrauben mit einer Länge von 28 mm. Die PIP-LCP wurde mit 3 bikortikalen Schrauben implantiert: 2 5,0-mm-Verriegelungsschrauben im proximalen und distalen Plattenloch und eine 4,5-mm-Kortikalisschraube im mittleren Loch. Die mechanische Testung der beiden Präparat-Implantat-Konstrukte erfolgte mit einer servohydraulischen Anlage bei einmaliger uniaxialer Belastung (Testgeschwindigkeit 50 mm/s, Belastungsamplitude 80 mm). Zur Dokumentation der Implantatdeformationen wurden alle Implantate sowohl nach der Implantation als auch nach der biomechanischen Testung einer CF-Untersuchung auf Deformationen unterzogen. Anhand der resultierenden Belastung-Verformungskurven wurden Fließpunkt, Steifheit und maximale Belastung für jedes System berechnet. Zur Überprüfung der Messwerte auf statistisch signifikante Unterschiede ($p < 0,05$) zwischen den beiden Plattensystemen diente eine einfaktorische Varianzanalyse (Tukey-Test). Statistische Power ergab sich für die Parameter Fließkraft, Steifheit und maximale Belastung. **Ergebnisse** Die mechanischen Eigenschaften der beiden Verriegelungsplatten-Systemen unterschieden sich in Bezug auf Fließpunkt, Steifheit und maximale Belastung statistisch nicht signifikant ($p > 0,05$). Bei ALPS-20-Implantaten wurden weder nach der Implantation noch nach der Testung Deformationen festgestellt. Im Gegensatz dazu zeigten die PIP-LCP-Deformationen in der Längsachse schon zum Zeitpunkt der Implantation, nach dem Festziehen der Schraube im mittleren

Evaluando las fuentes

- ¿Es imparcial y objetivo?



Received 5 November 2022 | Published 22 October 2023
DOI: 10.1111/evw.12918

GENERAL ARTICLE

Equine Veterinary World | WILEY

A composite absorbable implant used to treat subchondral bone cysts in 38 horses

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²UFR de Médecine Équine, Université de Bourgogne, Dijon, France
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Received: 5 November 2022
Accepted: 22 October 2023

Abstract

Background: In the last 50 years, several treatments have been proposed to treat subchondral cysts (SCCs) but there have been no randomized studies to compare different treatments and there are no consensus on the optimal treatment.

Objective: To evaluate a bioresorbable absorbable implant for the treatment of SCCs in young horses in different anatomical locations.

Study design: Retrospective case series.

Methods: Horses with SCCs were treated with debridement through a trans-cortical extra-articular approach and a bioresorbable implant was inserted into the cavity. Clinical and radiographic follow-up was recorded and follow-up ranged from 28 to 210 months (mean 37 months). Racing records were reviewed.

Results: Thirty-eight horses (between 10 and 24 months of age) were included in the study. In 26 of 38 horses treated, lameness resolved, and 77% average filling of the cyst was measured 120 days after surgery on radiographs. In two cases, surgical complications were recorded.

Main limitations: Information about the resorption of the implants is not available. Radiographs were performed in various projections and lameness during studies, therefore, possible measurement errors and possible bias are present.

Conclusions: The extra-articular approach to the SCCs followed by the insertion of the bioresorbable implant had favourable radiographic improvement of the SCCs at 120 days after surgery. This technique, feasible in different anatomical locations, may offer an alternative to treat SCCs in young horses.

KEYWORDS

bioresorbable implant, composite absorbable implant, subchondral bone cyst

1 | INTRODUCTION

Subchondral cysts (SCCs) can involve many bone segments but are most frequently observed in the distal radius (DR) and proximal tibia of the distal radius and proximal tibia, carpus, tarsus, tibia and carpal bones.¹ Recently, a study demonstrated the presence of SCCs in cervical vertebrae.² SCCs located close to or in contact with a joint, especially in weight-bearing locations, can delay or even hinder.^{3,4} The pathogenesis is not clear but

several theories have been proposed and include the hydraulic theory where synovial fluid is pulled through the subchondral bone into the cancellous bone via a siphon-like action in the cartilage,⁵ and the osteolytic theory, in which SCCs form due to local factors. In fact, several osteolytic lesions with the histological appearance of SCCs can also develop following primary damage of the subchondral bone with collapse of the articular surface.⁶ Finally, osteochondritis dissecans (OCD) lesions and joint trauma can promote the formation of SCCs.^{7,8} In horses, various distal limb

Evaluando las fuentes

Revisión:

- ¿se cita apropiadamente las referencias?
- ¿Los métodos están bien planteados?
- ¿Los datos son interpretados objetivamente?
- ¿El muestreo es correcto, replicaciones o repeticiones?
- ¿Los datos se someten a diseño estadístico y análisis aplicable?
- ¿Los datos son coherentes con las conclusiones?
- La discusión es objetiva y libre de parcialidad?

Details



ARTICLE

Predicting return to racing after repair of fractures of the metacarpal/metatarsal condyles in Thoroughbred racehorses

Natalie Young, Federico Corletto, Ian Wright

CITE

Check for updates

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<https://doi.org/10.1111/vsu.13820>

Published In **Veterinary Surgery**

Publisher **John Wiley & Sons, Ltd**



0161-3499

eISSN 1532-950X

43. Goodrich LR, Nixon AJ, Conway JD, Morley PS, Bladon BM, Hogan PM. Dynamic compression plate (DCP) fixation of propagating medial condylar fractures of the third metacarpal/metatarsal bone in 30 racehorses: retrospective analysis (1990-2005). *Equine Vet J*. 2014;46(6):695-700. doi:[10.1111/evj.12184](https://doi.org/10.1111/evj.12184) Epub 2014 Jan 7. PMID: 24028774.

How to cite this article: Young N, Corletto F, Wright I. Predicting return to racing after repair of fractures of the metacarpal/metatarsal condyles in Thoroughbred racehorses. *Veterinary Surgery*. 2022; 51(5):753-762. doi:[10.1111/vsu.13820](https://doi.org/10.1111/vsu.13820)

Internet

- ¿Es la Web una buena herramienta de investigación? SI, PERO
- Es más que solo saber cómo buscar en Google.

Sugerencias:

- 1) Asegúrate de estar en el lugar correcto.
- 2) Ante la duda, duda.
- 3) Considerar la fuente.
- 4) Mira los detalles.

Internet

- Criterio
 - Autoridad o experiencia de los autores
 - Información precisa
 - Objetividad
 - Actualidad –ver última actualización de la web
 - Cobertura (¿habla del tema de interés?)
 - Valor (información original, ¿útil?, gramática, ¿errores de tipeo?)

Encontrando la literatura

- Conocer las fuentes de información
 - Libros
 - Monografías
 - Proceedings
 - Journals
 - Disertaciones
 - Patentes
 - Boletines
 - Reportes

Encontrando la literatura

- Formatos
 - Papel
 - Electrónico
 - Video (AO, youtube)

BRINKER, PIERMATTEI, AND FLO'S
HANDBOOK OF SMALL
ANIMAL ORTHOPEDICS AND FRACTURE
REPAIR, FIFTH EDITION

Interlocking Nail

Interlocking nail systems are available with 4.0, 4.7, 6.0, and 8.0 mm-diameter nails, with standard two holes proximal and distal for the locking screws or bolts (Innovative Animal

2—Fractures: Classification, Diagnosis, and Treatment 105

Products, Rochester, Minn.) and 6.0, 7.0, and 8.0 mm diameter nails (BioMedtrix, Boonton, N.J.). Each diameter size comes in different lengths. The interlocking nails have either trocar, blunted, or bullet nose points, IM pins of smaller diameter and various reaming devices are used first to open the medullary canal. Fracture reduction is accomplished through a limited surgical or minimally invasive approach, and the interlocking nail is then driven into the IM space with technique similar to the IM pin. Each nail has a machined joint proximally that allows attachment of an extension to the drill guide jig (see Figures 2-52, E and 2-56, A). Nail length is therefore an important issue for preoperative planning, since cutting off the jointed end is not desirable. The location and number of the interlocking holes in relation to the fracture are also important preoperative considerations. Templates are available for onlay to the radiographs and to facilitate proper choices in preoperative planning. Once the drill guide jig is attached to the pin extension, drill guide inserts and sleeves are used through the jig to position the locking bolts or screws properly in the nail holes. The jig is fairly effective at blind location of the nail holes, with one report indicating only a 4% prevalence of misdirected screws.⁷⁵

CERCLAGE WIRE

The term cerclage means "to encircle" or "to wrap into a bundle." This procedure refers to a flexible wire that completely (see Figure 2-57, H) or partially (see Figure 2-57, I) passes around the circumference of a bone and is then tightened to provide static interfragmentary

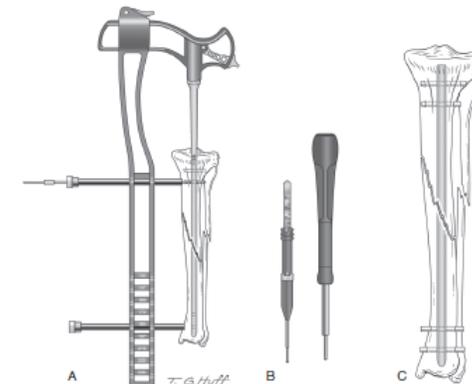


FIGURE 2-54. Angle stable interlocking nail, (I-loc, BioMedtrix, Boonton, N.J.). A, Drill jig for placing bolts through the bone and pin. B, Measuring tool and placement tool for the interlocking bolt. C, Bolts are firmly fixed to the nail hole with no slack or rotational instability.

Encontrando la literatura

- Decidir dónde buscar
 - Bases de datos electrónicas
 - Indexan abstracts y algunos trabajos completos
 - Eficiente
 - Fácil acceso
 - Bases de datos en papel (Bibliotecas)
 - Índices o index que cubren títulos de trabajos de muchos años atrás
 - Posiblemente haya que recurrir a más de una biblioteca
 - Acceso y búsqueda por medios de catálogos y listas online
 - Pedir el trabajo requerido recientes o antiguos (escaneados)
 - Asistencia en estrategias de búsqueda



Evaluando las fuentes

- Fuente electrónica:
- ¿Quién es el responsable de la publicación?
- ¿Links a otras fuentes confiables?
- ¿Qué dominio se usa para el acceso? edu, org, gov

- <https://www.thesprucepets.com/what-locked-stifles-look-like-1886426>
- <https://avmajournals.avma.org/view/journals/javma/javma-overview.xml>

Evaluando las fuentes

- Comunicaciones personales
- Equine Surgery 5th ed
Auer, Stick



Figure 77-9. Synthes Large Fragment Set Instruments. The set contains all the drill bits, taps, drill guides, screwdrivers (hexagonal and standard), T-handle, countersink, depth gauge, push-pull device, tension device, socket wrench, and torque-limiting device that are needed to insert screws (in lag fashion) into bone as well as through DCPs, LC-DCPs, and LCPs. The instruments are arranged in three trays that fit on top of each other into the main tray. Photographs facilitate correct positioning of each instrument into the trays. (Courtesy DePuy/Synthes Vet, West Chester, Pennsylvania.)

cannulated screw contains a self-drilling and self-tapping tip, as well as a reverse cutting device at the back end of the threads (Figure 77-10).⁴⁴ An *in vitro* study using equine cadaveric femurs revealed that the 6.5-mm cancellous and the 7.3-mm cannulated screws vary in insertion properties (the 7.3-mm cannulated screw requires significantly greater insertion torques), but they have similar pullout properties in the mid, proximal, and distal metaphyses of foal femurs.⁴⁴ The cannulated screw is weaker in bending and cyclic loading than standard cortex screws because of the central canal (Richardson D; Personal communication, ADWET Advanced Equine Course, Columbus, 2017). Both screw types have greater holding power at the mid-diaphyseal location than at metaphyseal locations. Because of the overall similar holding power of 6.5-mm cancellous and 7.3-mm cannulated screws, it is unlikely that increasing the screw diameter beyond 6.5 mm will provide increased holding power in foal bones. The use of the 7.3-mm cannulated screw should be considered for foal femoral capital fracture repair when greater accuracy is needed or when bone threads for the 6.5-mm cancellous screw have been stripped.⁴⁴

Self-tapping cortex screws contain the same thread-cutting device at the tip as the tap, obviating one step of the standard screw-insertion technique (see Table 77-1).²¹ These screws are popular in human surgery and are gaining more and more acceptance in



Figure 77-10. Schematic drawing of a 7.3-mm cannulated screw with the guide pin inserted and half of the shaft removed. Insert: the reverse-cutting design of threads, which facilitates screw removal after healing of the fracture.

half the total insertion time required by standard screws.⁴⁷ Interestingly, bone failure and bone fragmentation during the pullout tests were more commonly associated with self-tapping screws.⁴⁷

Locking head screws were introduced with the less-invasive stabilization system (LISS) and subsequently also applied in the locking compression plates (LCP) by Synthes (Figure 77-11). The conical shape of the PC-Lix screw (which is no longer manufactured) served as a basis for the new design.⁴⁸ The screw head was modified with a double threaded profile (the two thread spirals start 180 degrees apart when observed from the top of the screw head), which complemented the one in the LISS plate hole. This design provides stable angular fixation of the screw-plate (fixator) junction: the screw head is self-centering in the hole, and it keeps the screw from backing out of the LCP fixator (see later). The pitch of the threads at the screw head is identical to that of the threads on the shaft. Because of the larger diameter of the screw head, the pitch seems smaller than on the shaft. However, the threads on the screw head catch after turning only 180 degrees instead of 360 degrees in the shaft. This facilitates

Factor de impacto

- Mide la repercusión de una revista en la comunidad científica.
 - Compara revistas y evalúa la importancia relativa de una revista concreta dentro de un mismo campo científico
 - Es el número de veces que se cita por término medio un artículo publicado en dicha revista.

Factor de impacto

Impact Factor of Veterinary Journals (2017)

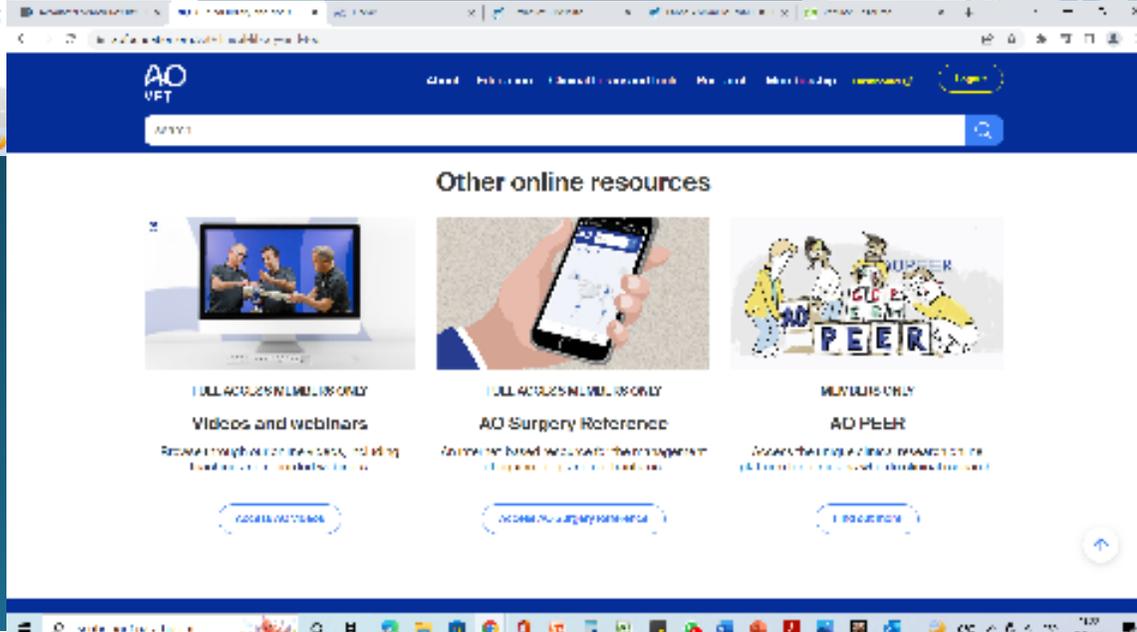
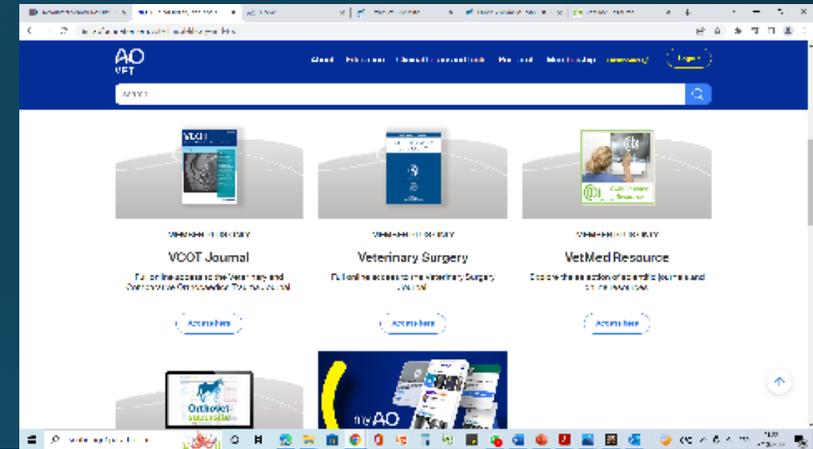
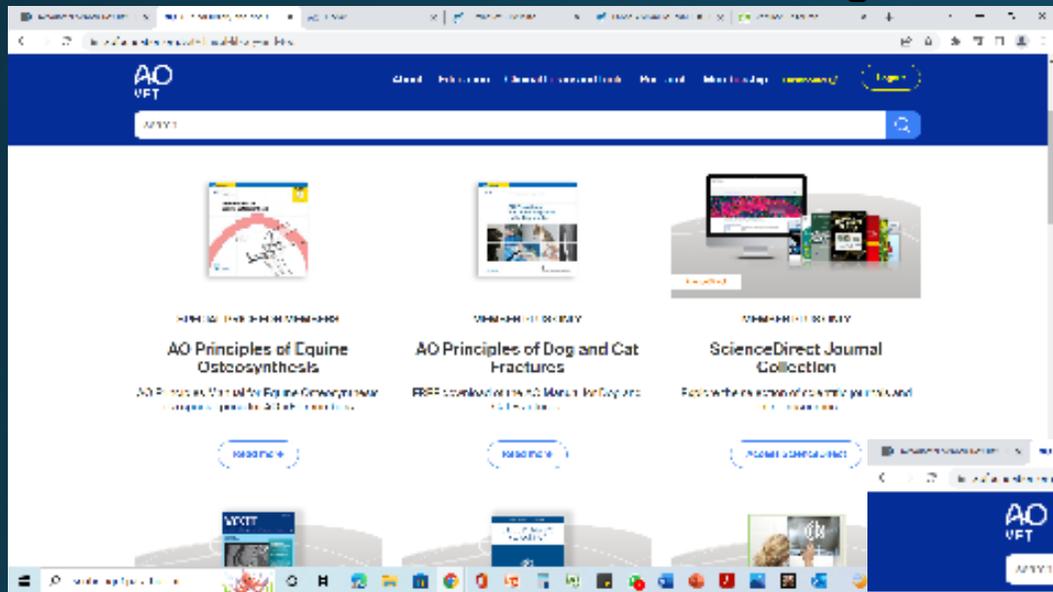
Full Journal Title	Journal Impact
VETERINARY RESEARCH	2.903
VETERINARY MICROBIOLOGY	2.524
VETERINARY PARASITOLOGY	2.422
Veterinary and Comparative Oncology	2.270
JOURNAL OF VETERINARY INTERNAL MEDICINE	2.185
VETERINARY ANAESTHESIA AND ANALGESIA	2.064
VETERINARY RECORD	2.050
EQUINE VETERINARY JOURNAL	2.022
BMC Veterinary Research	1.958
VETERINARY RESEARCH COMMUNICATIONS	1.933
PREVENTIVE VETERINARY MEDICINE	1.924
VETERINARY PATHOLOGY	1.795
VETERINARY JOURNAL	1.773
Journal of Veterinary Cardiology	1.708
MEDICAL AND VETERINARY ENTOMOLOGY	1.688
VETERINARY IMMUNOLOGY AND IMMUNOPATHOLOGY	1.632
RESEARCH IN VETERINARY SCIENCE	1.616
Journal of Veterinary Behavior-Clinical Applications and Research	1.554
NEW ZEALAND VETERINARY JOURNAL	1.529
JAVMA-JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION	1.508
ACTA VETERINARIA SCANDINAVICA	1.497
VETERINARY QUARTERLY	1.492
JOURNAL OF VETERINARY PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS	1.441
Journal of Veterinary Science	1.327
JOURNAL OF VETERINARY EMERGENCY AND CRITICAL CARE	1.291
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JOURNAL OF VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC INVESTIGATION	1.219
PAKISTAN VETERINARY JOURNAL	1.217
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VETERINARY CLINICS OF NORTH AMERICA-SMALL ANIMAL PRACTICE	1.131
VETERINARY SURGERY	1.102
VETERINARY OPHTHALMOLOGY	1.083
ONDERSTEEPOORT JOURNAL OF VETERINARY RESEARCH	1.017
IRISH VETERINARY JOURNAL	1.000
REVISTA BRASILEIRA DE PARASITOLOGIA VETERINARIA	1.090
ACTA VETERINARIA HUNGARICA	1.042

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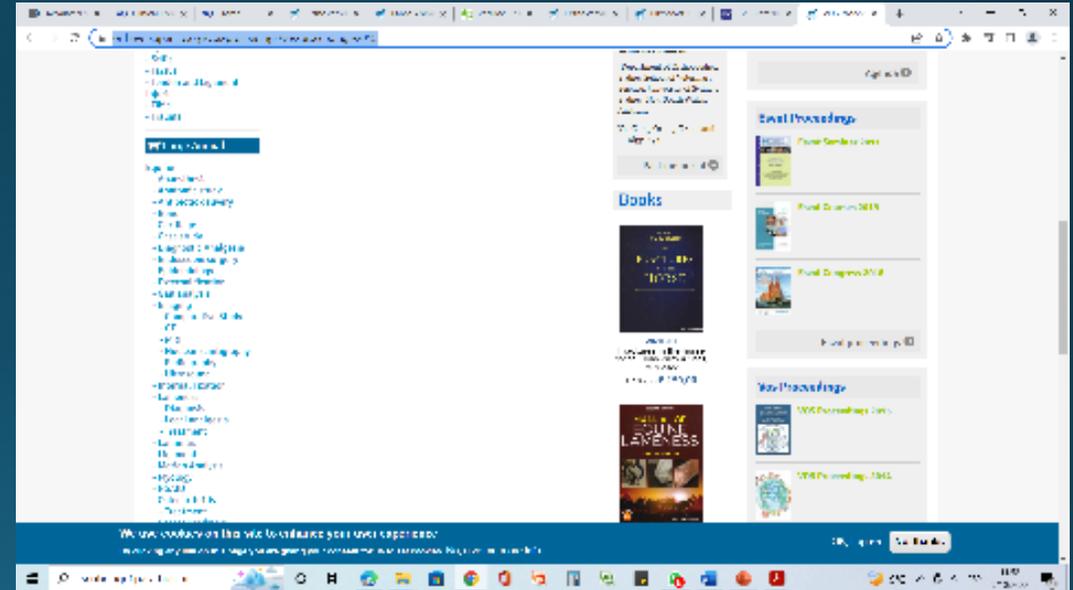
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 - Homepage | IVIS
 - Google
 - Researchgate.net https://www.researchgate.net/publication/249648440_Surgical_treatment_of_distal_tarsal_joint_luxations_in_three_horses/citations?latestCitations=PB:358716336,PB:358716160
 - Editoriales (Elsevier, Saunders, etc.)
 - Journals (Javma, JAVR, Veterinary Surgery, Vet. Clinics)
 - <https://www.worldcat.org/es>

<https://www.aofoundation.org/vet/clinical-library-and-tools>



<https://www.orthovetsupersite.org/>



<https://distribuzione.evsrl.it/Default.aspx?lang=en>

The screenshot shows the website interface for EV Veterinary Publications. The browser address bar displays the URL distribuzione.evsrl.it/Default.aspx?lang=en. The navigation menu includes links for ABOUT US, SALES CONDITIONS, CONTACT US, SHIPPING FEES, and a language selector for VERSIONE ITALIANA. The main content area features a large book listing for 'Essentials of veterinary ophthalmology' by GELATT-PLUMMER, 4th edition, published in September 2022, priced at € 153.90 and € 131. To the right, a 'Best Seller' section lists three books: 'Canine and Feline Cytopathology - A color atlas and interpretation guide' by RASKIN-MEYER-BOFS (€ 127), 'Small animal laparoscopy and thoracoscopy' by FRANSSON MAYHEW (€ 149), and 'Veterinary head and neck imaging' by SCRIVANI (€ 145). Below the main listing, there are category-specific sections for 'Dog/Cat' (with a 'SEE ALL (508)' link) and 'Instruments'. A sidebar on the left contains navigation options: ALL BOOKS, SPECIAL OFFERS, DOG/CAT, and EXOTIC ANIMALS. The bottom of the image shows a Windows taskbar with various application icons and system tray information including the date 9/16/2022 and time 11:20.

<https://www.cabi.org/vetmedresource/>

The screenshot shows the CABI VetMed Resource website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the CABI logo and the text "CABI Agriculture and Bioscience Addressing global challenges in agriculture and the environment". Below this, there is a section for "NEW JOURNAL" with a call to action "Submit your manuscript" and the URL "www.cabiagbio.biomedcentral.com". The Editor-in-Chief is listed as Niklaus Grunwald. A navigation menu includes "Other CABI sites", "Home", "About", "Bookshop", "Help", "Contact", "Mobile", and "Account". The main heading is "VetMed Resource" with the tagline "Veterinary information to support practice, based on evidence and continuing education". A horizontal menu lists various animal categories: Ruminants, Pigs, Poultry, Equine, Fish & Aquaculture, Companion Animals, Exotics, Zoo & Wild Animals, and Animal Welfare & Behaviour. A search section titled "Search VetMed Resource" offers "Smart searches" and "Faculty members" options. It provides access to over 2.4 million abstracts and includes a search input field, "Search within topic" and "Filter by type" dropdowns, and a "Search" button. Below the search section, there is a sign-up prompt for a newsletter. At the bottom right, a "My CABI Account" section is visible with a checked option for "Create and export short lists". The browser's address bar shows "cabi.org/vetmedresource/" and the Windows taskbar is visible at the bottom.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/1532950x>

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Wiley Online Library page for the journal *Veterinary Surgery*. The browser's address bar shows the URL onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/1532950x. The page header includes the Wiley Online Library logo, the American College of Veterinary Surgeons (ACVS) affiliation, a search bar, and the location "Diego". A banner for "The Canine Arthroscopy System" by Arthrex Vet Systems is visible. Below the banner, the journal title "VETERINARY SURGERY" is displayed with the ACVS and AVES logos. The page lists the editor, Dominique Griffin, and provides impact factor and journal citation reports data. A "LATEST ISSUE" section highlights Volume 51, Issue 7, published in October 2022. A navigation bar contains links for HOME, ABOUT, CONTRIBUTE, and BROWSE, along with social media icons. A "Veterinary Surgery Highlights" section features a "Virtual Issue" and a "NEW Veterinary Surgery Special Issue". On the right, there are buttons for "Submit an Article", "Browse free sample Issue", and "Get content alerts". The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the system tray with the date 9/16/2022 and temperature 18°C.

<https://www.thiemeconnect.com/products/ejournals/journal/10.1055/s00035023?society=btliCxAT4Doc67RloxLmbJl4AdMY1o6nSRYZmnmE>

The screenshot displays the Thieme Connect website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Thieme logo, a search bar, and links for 'Not Logged In' and 'Shopping Cart'. Below this, the page title 'VCOT' is visible. The main content area features a large blue banner with the text 'OPEN ACCESS Publish Your Manuscript Open Access with Thieme'. Below the banner, the journal title 'Veterinary and Comparative Orthopaedics and Traumatology' is displayed, along with the issue information 'Issue 01 · Volume 35 · July 2022'. A list of articles is shown, with the first article by Johnson, Kenneth A. titled 'That's a Great Question—Defining the Purpose of Your Research'. The article has a 'Full Text' button and a PDF icon. On the right side, there are advertisements for AOVET and PlantaVet. The bottom of the page shows a Windows taskbar with various application icons and the system clock indicating 12:46 on 9/10/2022.

<https://www.worldcat.org/es>

The screenshot displays the WorldCat website in Spanish. At the top, the browser's address bar shows the URL [worldcat.org/es](https://www.worldcat.org/es). The WorldCat logo is on the left, and navigation links for "Transferir una cuenta antigua", "Crear una cuenta", and "Iniciar sesión" are on the right. A dark blue navigation bar contains links for "Inicio", "Bibliotecas", "Temas", "Listas", "Acerca de", and "Para bibliotecarios", along with a location selector for "Pinar, Argentina". The main content area features a large blue background with the text "Buscar material en las bibliotecas de su zona". Below this is a search bar with a dropdown menu set to "Materiales" and the placeholder text "Busca libros, artículos y más". A blue "Buscar" button and a refresh icon are to the right of the search bar. At the bottom, there are three featured tiles: "Bienvenido" with a library interior image, "Buscar" with a space-themed book image, and "Genealogía" with an image of hands holding a document. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the search bar with the text "Escribe aquí para buscar", several application icons, and the system tray displaying the date "9/16/2022" and time "19:59".

Grupos de whatsapp

WhatsApp chat interface for a group named "Medicina Interna/Neonato". The header shows the group name and a list of members: "Alejandro Etchezarreta, Alberto, Albert...".

Messages:

- 14:11: "Bueno gracias a todos. Interesantes experiencias. Quería saber x si cambio de equipo o intento reparar" (14:11)
- 14:11: "Gracias a dios las imágenes están perfectas aun" (14:11)
- 4 mensajes no leídos
- Hoy
- 12:40: **Maria Teresa Barros** (12:40)
J Am Vet Med Assoc 2005 Dec 15;227(12):1965-8, 1929. doi: [10.2460/javma.2005.227.1965](#).
Rupture of the gastrocnemius muscle in six foals
Sophy A Jesty 1, Jonathan E Palmer, Eric J Parente, Thomas P Schaer, Pamela A Wilkins
PMID: [16379635](#) DOI: [10.2460/javma.2005.227.1965](#)
- 12:40: "Hola! Alguien tiene este paper por ahí?" (12:40)
- 12:43: +595 981 703505 ~Tamara Sierra (12:43)
Rupture of the gastrocnemius muscle in six foals
Sophy A Jesty 1, Jonathan E Palmer, Eric J Parente, Thomas P Schaer, Pamela A Wilkins

jesty2005.pdf
4 páginas • 4,0 MB • PDF
- 12:55: **Maria Teresa Barros** (12:55)
Gracias Tamara

The bottom of the screen shows the input field with the text "Mensaje" and icons for emojis, attachments, photos, and voice recording.

Conclusiones

- Debemos tener bien claro que estamos buscando
- Ser sistemáticos en nuestra búsqueda y organizar la información
- Evaluar las fuentes
- Evaluar los artículos



Gracias!!