

sent to Carmen  
12/20/05 KB

## Gordon Setter Health Survey

### Abbreviations:

Abbreviation	Definition(s)
ACL	anterior cruciate ligament
CCA	cortical cerebellar atrophy
DIC	disseminated intravascular coagulation
DSV	Digitaria streak virus or Drosophila S virus
GDV	gastric dilatation-volvulus (see GVD)
GVD	gastric volvulus dilatation (see GDV)
IBD	inflammatory bowel disease (or infectious bursal disease)
IBP	Infectious Balanoposthitis (also called IBR)
JRD	juvenile renal dysplasia
ODC	optic disc cupping or ornithine decarboxylase (related to epithelial, cardiac or kidney function)
PDA	patent ductus arteriosus
PRA	progressive retinal atrophy
SIBO	small intestinal bacterial overgrowth
SLO	symmetrical lupoid onychodystrophy
TMJ	temporomandibular joint
TPLO	tibial plateau leveling osteotomy
UTI	urinary tract infection

Source: <http://www.library.uiuc.edu/vex/vetdocs/abbreviation.htm> and <http://www.google.com>

### Terms defined:

Term	Defintion
Addison's disease	Addison's disease is also known as hypoadrenocorticism. It is an insufficient production of adrenal hormones by the adrenal gland. Since these hormones are essential for life, this is an extremely serious disease and it must be treated as such. <a href="http://www.vetinfo.com/dencyclopedia/deaddisons.html">http://www.vetinfo.com/dencyclopedia/deaddisons.html</a>
Adenocarcinoma	A histology/pathology term that describes the appearance of the tumor cells. Adenocarcinoma is a subtype of many different types of cancer.
Adequan infection	Adequan is a PSGAG (polysulfated glycosaminoglycans), given as a treatment for arthritis. Adverse effects associated with PSGAG include joint swelling and inflammation, joint infection and pain <a href="http://www.petplace.com/article.aspx?id=1552">http://www.petplace.com/article.aspx?id=1552</a>
Arthritis	Joint inflammation that occurs when the joints are damaged by injury or disease. Normally, the joints are lubricated for smooth action by synovial fluid and are stabilized by tendons and ligaments. <a href="http://www.canismajor.com/dog/arthritis.html">http://www.canismajor.com/dog/arthritis.html</a>
Ataxia	Lack of coordination without weakness or involuntary spasms - in other words, stumbling and staggering around <a href="http://www.marvistavet.com/html/body_vestibular_disease.html">http://www.marvistavet.com/html/body_vestibular_disease.html</a>
Atrophy	Decrease in size or wasting away of a body part or tissue; also arrested development or loss of a part or organ incidental to the normal development or life of an animal

Bloat	The common term for Gastric Dilation-Torsion Complex. This condition involves the swelling of the stomach from gas, fluid or both. Bloat is a Veterinary Emergency!!! There are no home remedies. <a href="http://personal.uncc.edu/jvanoate/k9/bloatfaq.htm">http://personal.uncc.edu/jvanoate/k9/bloatfaq.htm</a>
Bronchoalveolar	Of, relating to, or involving the bronchioles and alveoli of the lungs
Canine cognitive dysfunction	Strikingly similar to Alzheimer's Disease that affects humans, Canine Cognitive Dysfunction Syndrome affects the brain of elderly dogs, causing confusion, forgetfulness about many lifelong habits (ie : eating, favorite people, or housetraining habits), and normal boundaries. Canine Cognitive Dysfunction is caused by the chemical and physiological changes that occur in an older dog's brain. <a href="http://dogs.about.com/cs/disableddogs/a/bldisease102.htm">http://dogs.about.com/cs/disableddogs/a/bldisease102.htm</a>
Cardiomyopathy	Any structural or functional disease of heart muscle that is marked especially by hypertrophy of cardiac muscle, by enlargement of the heart, by rigidity and loss of flexibility of the heart walls, or by narrowing of the ventricles but is not due to a congenital developmental defect, to coronary atherosclerosis, to valve dysfunction, or to hypertension
Cerebral hyperplasia	An abnormal increase in cells the brain or cerebrum, excluding tumor formation, whereby the bulk the brain or cerebrum is increased
Ciliary dyskinesia	A disorder in the movement of all cilia (vibrating hairs) in all parts of the body, in particular: the reproduction system, lungs, and bronchia. In the lungs and bronchia the cilia belong to the body's cleaning system. Numerous respiratory infections and colds, and respiratory "allergies" are all symptoms.
Colitis	Inflammation of the colon (the large intestine)
Cortical cerebellar atrophy	Wasting (decrease) of the outer layer of the grey matter of the cerebellum (the part of the brain situated behind the two hemispheres and above the pons and medulla oblongata <a href="http://omia.angis.org.au/retrieve.shtml?pid=347">http://omia.angis.org.au/retrieve.shtml?pid=347</a>
Crone's (sic) disease [Crohn's]	Chronic ileitis that typically involves the distal portion of the ileum, often spreads to the colon, and is characterized by diarrhea, cramping, and loss of appetite and weight with local abscesses and scarring -- called also <i>regional enteritis</i> , <i>regional ileitis</i>
Cushing's disease	The resulting set of symptoms that are observed when the body is exposed to excess cortisone (or related hormones) over a long period of time. <a href="http://www.marvistavet.com/html/body_cushing_s_disease.html">http://www.marvistavet.com/html/body_cushing_s_disease.html</a>
Demodectic mange	Is caused by a microscopic mite called <b>Demodex canis</b> . All dogs raised normally by their mothers possess this mite as mites are transferred from mother to pup via cuddling during the first few days of life. (After the pup is older it is unable to pick up demodex mites. Puppies raised by hand, do not ever get demodex mites.) For some reason, conditions change in certain dogs to allow demodex mites to "gain the upper hand;" the mites proliferate and can cause serious skin disease. <a href="http://www.marvistavet.com/html/demodectic_mange.html">http://www.marvistavet.com/html/demodectic_mange.html</a>
DIC - disseminated intravascular coagulation	An acquired syndrome characterized by the intravascular activation of coagulation with loss of localization arising from different causes. It can originate from and cause damage to the microvasculature, which if sufficiently severe, can produce organ dysfunction. <a href="http://www.emedicine.com/emerg/topic150.htm">http://www.emedicine.com/emerg/topic150.htm</a>

Dilated cardiomyopathy	The subset of congestive heart disease with systolic dysfunction not due to hypertension or ischemic heart disease. <a href="http://www.emedicine.com/emerg/topic80.htm">http://www.emedicine.com/emerg/topic80.htm</a>
Dunga (?) Dengue	An acute infectious disease that is characterized by headache, severe joint pain, and a rash and that is caused by a single-stranded RNA virus of the genus <i>Flavivirus</i> (species <i>Dengue virus</i> ) transmitted by mosquitoes of the genus <i>Aedes</i> -- called also <i>breakbone fever</i> , <i>dandy fever</i> , <i>dengue fever</i> .
Dysplasia	Abnormal growth or development (as of organs or cells); <i>broadly</i> : abnormal anatomic structure due to such growth
Dystrophy	Any myogenic (muscle-affecting) atrophy
Ectropion	An abnormal turning out of a part (as an eyelid)
Entropion	The inversion or turning inward of the border of the eyelid against the eyeball
Epulides	Epulides are firm masses involving the gingival tissue and are the most common benign oral tumors in dogs. These tumors may be seen in dogs of any age but generally are found in those >6 yr old. The tumors may be ulcerated and bleeding. Solitary or multiple fibromatous and ossifying epulides may be present. Both are noninvasive but may become extensive and involve the teeth. An acanthomatous epulis is a more aggressive tumor, with invasion of local tissue and bony involvement. <a href="http://www.merckvetmanual.com/mvm/index.jsp?cfile=htm/bc/24009.htm">http://www.merckvetmanual.com/mvm/index.jsp?cfile=htm/bc/24009.htm</a>
Erlchiosis	Infection with, or a disease caused by, rickettsial bacteria of the genus <i>Ehrlichia</i>
Fading puppy syndrome	Describes the symptoms, rather than an actual or separate disease. Affected young puppies are generally less active, lack vitality, and often fade away, and finally die within 2-3 weeks of birth. They often fail to gain body weight in proportion to their age and their litter mates, despite appearing to suckle well and consume part of their special puppy food, from the first week of age. In most cases, fading puppies will suffer a low-grade infection with a virus or bacteria. However, occasionally, failure to thrive can be due to inborn metabolic errors, from a genetic or development abnormality, or other internal digestive malfunction in the young puppy. <a href="http://www.wolfweb.com.au/acd/fadingpupsyn.html">http://www.wolfweb.com.au/acd/fadingpupsyn.html</a>
<u>Fatal infantile neurological disease</u>	
Fibrosarcoma	A sarcoma of relatively low malignancy consisting chiefly of spindle-shaped cells that tend to form collagenous fibrils
Gastroenteritis	Inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach and the intestines
Hemangiosarcoma	Hemangiosarcoma is a very aggressive, high-grade soft tissue sarcoma with the most common areas affected being the spleen and heart. A highly malignant cancer, which preys on blood vessels, it can spread rapidly, causing tumors almost anywhere in the body. Hemangiosarcoma is insidious, as it attempts to build it's own blood vessel network, making blood blister like formations which disrupts normal organ function. It is commonly in the advanced stage before detection, making it virtually a silent killer. <a href="http://www.caninecancerawareness.org/CanineCancer-Hemangiosarcoma.html">http://www.caninecancerawareness.org/CanineCancer-Hemangiosarcoma.html</a>
Hemolytic anemia	Anemia caused by excessive destruction (as in chemical poisoning or infection) of red blood cells
Hemorrhagic	A copious discharge of blood from the blood vessels

Hepatic shunt	Also called a portosystemic shunt, this is an abnormal communication between blood vessels, which causes blood to bypass the liver. <a href="http://www.petplace.com/article.aspx?id=4106">http://www.petplace.com/article.aspx?id=4106</a>
Histiocytosis	Abnormal multiplication of macrophages (Langerhans cell <i>histiocytosis</i> ); <i>broadly</i> : a condition characterized by such multiplication
HOD - Hypertrophic osteodystrophy	Usually affecting rapidly-growing, large breed puppies, HOD shows up as an acute lameness, often seeming to affect all four legs at once (jaws and ribs may be affected in rare cases). They may have a fever but this is not consistently present. They usually have painful swellings around the lower joints on the legs; these areas may feel hot to the touch. A link to the distemper vaccine has been proposed, but is not universally accepted. <a href="http://www.vetinfo.com/dencyclopedia/dehod.html">http://www.vetinfo.com/dencyclopedia/dehod.html</a> <a href="http://www.peteducation.com/article.cfm?cls=2&amp;cat=1561&amp;articleid=446">http://www.peteducation.com/article.cfm?cls=2&amp;cat=1561&amp;articleid=446</a>
Hydronephrosis	Cystic distension of the kidney caused by the accumulation of urine in the renal pelvis as a result of obstruction to outflow and accompanied by atrophy of the kidney structure and cyst formation
Hypoglycemic	Producing a decrease in the level of sugar in the blood or relating to, caused by, or affected with hypoglycemia
Hypothyroidism	Deficient activity of the thyroid gland; <i>also</i> : a resultant bodily condition characterized by lowered metabolic rate and general loss of vigor
IBD - inflammatory bowel disease	Either of two inflammatory diseases of the bowel: a: Crohn's Disease or b: Ulcerative Colitis
IBP - Infectious Balanoposthitis	Infection of the glans penis and of the sheath
Idiomatic (?) Idiopathic	Arising spontaneously or from an obscure or unknown cause
Idiopathic vitiligo	A skin disorder manifested by smooth white spots on various parts of the body, arising spontaneously or from an obscure or unknown cause
Insulinoma	A usually benign insulin-secreting tumor of the islets of Langerhans
JRD - Juvenile renal dysplasia	In this kidney disorder, symptoms may be noted as early as a few weeks after birth; and affected puppies are almost without exception symptomatic before two years of age. Some puppies fail to thrive: most grow normally until symptoms appear. Drinking abnormally large amounts of water and leaking urine are symptoms, and the breath may have a chemical smell as the kidneys are not excreting metabolic waste. Puppies with renal dysplasia may appear clinically normal for extended periods of time before developing signs of chronic renal failure. Dogs commonly do not exhibit clinical signs of renal failure until less than 25% of renal function remains. A dog with renal dysplasia affecting only one kidney may be symptom free, and the dog may live a normal lifetime. <a href="http://vetprof.com/clientinfo/juvenilerenal.html">http://vetprof.com/clientinfo/juvenilerenal.html</a>
Keratoconjunctivitis sicca	Dry eye
Laryneal (?) laryngeal paralysis	Complete or partial loss of function of the larynx
Laxity	The quality or state of being loose (a certain <i>laxity</i> of the bowels, or ligamentous <i>laxity</i> )
Lipomas	A tumor of fatty tissue

Liptospinosis (?) Leptospirosis	Is caused by infection with antigenically distinct serovars of the spirochete <i>Leptospira interrogans</i> sensu lato. The clinical signs of canine leptospirosis depend on the age and immunity of the host, environmental factors affecting the bacteria, and the virulence of the infecting serovar. Young animals are more severely affected than adults. <a href="http://www.vet.uga.edu/vpp/clerk/noel/">http://www.vet.uga.edu/vpp/clerk/noel/</a>
Lupus	Any of several diseases (as lupus vulgaris or systemic lupus erythematosus) characterized by skin lesions. Discoid Lupus Erythematosus (DLE) is a skin condition of dogs that typically causes a loss of color (discoloration) on the hairless part of the nose. A black nose may fade to gray or pink. The discoloration can be accompanied by ulcers and bleeding. The surrounding skin may also look abnormal, and rarely, the disease affects other parts of the skin.
Lyme's disease	Without treatment, Lyme disease causes problems in many parts of the dog's body, including the heart, kidneys, and joints. On rare occasions, it can lead to neurological disorders. Lyme disease most commonly is associated with symptoms such as a high fever, swollen lymph nodes, lameness, and a loss of appetite. Dogs get Lyme disease from a tick that passes the <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> bacteria into the animal's bloodstream when it bites. The tick must remain attached to the animal's skin for at least one day before the bacteria can be transmitted. The ticks, called Ixodes or deer ticks, generally are found in specific regions of the United States: the northeastern states, the upper Mississippi region, California, and certain areas in the South. Like dogs, people can suffer from Lyme disease—they, too, catch it from ticks carrying the infection. Infected dogs do not transmit the disease to humans. For both canines and humans, the illness is treated by antibiotic medication. <a href="http://www.workingdogs.com/doc0043.htm">http://www.workingdogs.com/doc0043.htm</a>
Lymphomsarcoma	Lymphosarcoma (lymphoma) is the third most common cancer diagnosed in dogs. It is a cancer of lymphocytes (a type of blood cell) and lymphoid tissues. Lymphoid tissue is normally present in many places in the body including lymph nodes, spleen, liver, gastrointestinal tract and bone marrow. <a href="http://www.caninecancerawareness.org/CanineCancerLymphoma.html">http://www.caninecancerawareness.org/CanineCancerLymphoma.html</a>
Mast cell tumors	These tumors, also called mastocytomas or mast cell sarcomas, are the most frequently recognized malignant or potentially malignant neoplasms of dogs. A viral cause has been speculated but remains controversial. They may occur anywhere on the body surface as well as in internal organs, but the limbs (especially the posterior upper thigh), ventral abdomen, and thorax are the most common sites. <a href="http://www.caninecancerawareness.org/CanineCancerMastCell.html">http://www.caninecancerawareness.org/CanineCancerMastCell.html</a>
Megaesophagus	Dilation and hypertrophy of the lower portion of the esophagus
Melanoma	1) a benign or malignant skin tumor containing dark pigment or 2) a tumor of high malignancy that starts in melanocytes of normal skin or moles and metastasizes rapidly and widely -- called also <i>malignant melanoma</i> , <i>melanocarcinoma</i> , <i>melanoepithelioma</i> , <i>melanosarcoma</i>
Monorchid	Having only one testis or only one testis descended into the scrotum
Mycosis fungoides	A form of lymphoma characterized by a chronic patchy red scaly irregular and often eczematous dermatitis that progresses over a period of years to form elevated plaques and then tumors

Mylopathy (?) Myeliopathy	Any disease or disorder of the spinal cord or bone marrow
Neoplasia	The process of tumor formation or a tumorous condition of the body
Neuromyopathy	A disease of nerves and associated muscle tissue
Non-symptomatic giardia	A waterborne protozoal parasite found in ponds, puddles, swimming pools and in the backyard. Giardia is transmitted to other animals by feces. Causes gastrointestinal problems in dogs. Symptoms can include diarrhea, weight loss, abdominal pain and vomiting. Many dogs may not show any symptoms (non-symptomatic). <a href="http://www.netpets.org/~iqpa/canine_diseases.html">http://www.netpets.org/~iqpa/canine_diseases.html</a>
OCD- Oseochondritis dessicans	A disorder characterized by abnormal calcification of the joint cartilage. It can affect primary and secondary centers of bone growth, joint cartilage, and growth plate cartilage. Osteochondritis dissecans is a type of osteochondrosis. The name implies that there is a lesion cutting into the joint cartilage with a secondary inflammation of the affected area and the joint.
Osteosarcoma	Highly aggressive tumors, characterized by local invasion/destruction and distant metastasis (spread to other organs). Osteosarcoma commonly affects the appendicular skeleton (limbs) of large to giant breed dogs, but can also occur in the axial skeleton (skull, ribs, vertebrae, pelvis), which is a more common primary site in smaller dogs. <a href="http://www.caninecancerawareness.org/CommonCancers-Osteosarcoma.html">http://www.caninecancerawareness.org/CommonCancers-Osteosarcoma.html</a>
Pancreatitis	Inflammation of the pancreas
Parrot mouth	A congenital condition in which the upper jaw is longer than the lower jaw.
PDA - patent ductus arteriosus	The persistence of a normal fetal structure between the left pulmonary artery and the descending aorta. Persistence of this fetal structure beyond 10 days of life is considered abnormal. <a href="http://www.emedicine.com/emerg/topic358.htm">http://www.emedicine.com/emerg/topic358.htm</a>
Perianal fistula	Also known as Anal Furunculosis, these are ulcerated tracts that develop around the anus. The tracts are similar to the root system of a plant, spreading out in all directions. These abscesses eat out the flesh around the anus and often into the intestinal tract. There are often unseen, but deeply infiltrating fistulous tracts that can spread up inside the tail and down into the back legs, along the rectal wall up to 3 and 4 inches deep, and into the dog's internal organs, eventually causing death. <a href="http://www.shilohgff.com/Perianal%20Fistula.htm">http://www.shilohgff.com/Perianal%20Fistula.htm</a>
Peritoneal-pericardial hernia	Diaphragmatic peritoneo-pericardial hernia is the most common congenital pericardial defect in pets. The development abnormality results in a persistent communication between the pericardial and peritoneal cavities on the ventral sagittal line. Whichever the mechanism causing peritoneo-pericardial hernia, cranial displacement of abdominal viscera into the pericardial sac may occur, while the pleural space remains intact. The degree of herniation is variable and the clinical signs will vary consequently. Peritoneo-pericardial hernia may be associated with other congenital abnormalities, umbilical hernias being the most frequent finding. <a href="http://www.unipr.it/arpa/facvet/annali/1998/quintavalla/quintavalla.htm">http://www.unipr.it/arpa/facvet/annali/1998/quintavalla/quintavalla.htm</a>

Persistent pupillary membranes	Blood vessel remnants in the anterior (forward) chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally in the neonatal period. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form a sheet of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last 3 forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur. The membranes appear to be white, gray, or pigmented, and do not usually involve >25% of the corneal surface. There is no effective treatment for PPM. <a href="http://www.terrier.com/breed/eye.php3">http://www.terrier.com/breed/eye.php3</a>
Pneumothorax	A condition in which air or other gas is present in the pleural cavity. This occurs spontaneously as a result of disease or injury of lung tissue, rupture of air-filled pulmonary cysts, puncture of the chest wall, or may be induced as a therapeutic measure to collapse the lung
Polyarthritis	Arthritis involving two or more joints
PRA - progressive retinal atrophy	The cells of the retina receive light stimuli from the external environment and transmit the information to the brain where it is interpreted to become vision. In progressive retinal atrophy (PRA), deterioration of the retinal cells causes blindness. <a href="http://www.upei.ca/cidd/Diseases/ocular%20disorders/Progressive%20Retinal%20Atrophy.htm">http://www.upei.ca/cidd/Diseases/ocular%20disorders/Progressive%20Retinal%20Atrophy.htm</a>
Prolapsed mitral valve	In some dogs, the chordae or valvular tissue of the heart is redundant or lax and the valve will prolapse leading to a midsystolic click. Eventually, significant valvular distortion leads to detectable murmurs of valvular insufficiency and some dogs will develop heart failure. The entire process can take many years. Once the mitral valve is incompetent, blood regurgitates from the high pressure (ventricular) to the low pressure (atrial) chamber. <a href="http://www.vin.com/VINDBPub/SearchPB/Proceedings/PR05000/PR00033.htm">http://www.vin.com/VINDBPub/SearchPB/Proceedings/PR05000/PR00033.htm</a>
Prostatitis	Infection of the prostate gland (male dogs only)
Pulmonary hypertension	Increased pressure in the pulmonary arteries (and effecting the heart). Right side disease (right ventricle of the heart) is typically more severe. "Left heart failure" (left side of the heart) is typically mild and easily managed. <a href="http://jarvm.com/articles/Vol2Iss2/PYLEJARVMVol2No2Bweb.pdf">http://jarvm.com/articles/Vol2Iss2/PYLEJARVMVol2No2Bweb.pdf</a>
pyometra	Infection of the uterus, the organ in which the young develop during pregnancy. Pyometra in bitches can be a serious, even life-threatening condition. <a href="http://www.animalhelp.com/pets/diseasedetail.cfm?disease=19">http://www.animalhelp.com/pets/diseasedetail.cfm?disease=19</a>
Retinal folds	Retinal dysplasia is a type of retinal malformation. The word "dysplasia" simply means "a defective development of an organ or structure". Retinal dysplasia occurs when the 2 primitive layers of the retina do not form together properly. Mild dysplasia manifests as folds in the inner retinal layer. These are called "retinal folds". <a href="http://www.vmdb.org/dx.html">http://www.vmdb.org/dx.html</a>
Sebaceous cycts	The true sebaceous cyst forms when the duct emptying the individual cyst becomes obstructed. This can occur when there is a degeneration of the hair follicle, trauma or by cystic changes in the duct or cells of the individual gland. The secretory lining continues to produce the sebum. Since it has nowhere to go, it accumulates in the gland, resulting in the palpable enlarging cyst. <a href="http://www.neaa.net/cyst.shtml">http://www.neaa.net/cyst.shtml</a>
Seborrhea	Abnormally increased secretion and discharge of sebum producing an oily appearance of the skin and the formation of greasy scales

SIBO - small intestinal bacterial overgrowth	In this condition, there is a dramatic increase in the number of bacteria in the small intestine, and this interferes with normal absorption of nutrients. The result is chronic intermittent diarrhea, and weight loss or failure to gain weight. <a href="http://www.upei.ca/~cidd/Diseases/GI%20disorders/small%20intestinal%20bacterial%20overgrowth.htm">http://www.upei.ca/~cidd/Diseases/GI%20disorders/small%20intestinal%20bacterial%20overgrowth.htm</a>
SLO - symmetrical lupoid onychodystrophy	SLO is an autoimmune disease of dogs, which can cause severe claw problems in otherwise apparently healthy dogs. It is characterized by the loss of claws from more than one paw - eventually all claws may be lost. Other symptoms may include: receding quicks, secondary infection (often with a strong smell), claw splitting (usually down the back of the claw), pain, distorted/twisted claws and lameness. <a href="http://www.bloodaxe.demon.co.uk/SLO.html">http://www.bloodaxe.demon.co.uk/SLO.html</a>
Spondylosis	Any of various degenerative diseases of the spine
Squamous cell carcinoma	A carcinoma that is made up of or arises from squamous cells and usually occurs in areas of the body exposed to strong sunlight over a period of many years
Toad poisoning	Dogs may be poisoned by oral exposure to many types of toads. Severity varies greatly, depending on extent of contact and type of toad. Venom is produced by all toads, but its potency varies with species and apparently between geographical locations within individual species. <a href="http://www.merckvetmanual.com/mvm/index.jsp?cfile=htm/bc/213800.htm">http://www.merckvetmanual.com/mvm/index.jsp?cfile=htm/bc/213800.htm</a>
TPLO - tibial plateau leveling osteotomy	TPLO involves making a curved cut in the top of the tibia bone (osteotomy) to include the tibial plateau. The tibial plateau (the dashed line denotes the top of the tibial plateau) is then rotated along the curved osteotomy in order to level the slope. A plate and screws are used to hold the tibial plateau in place so that the bone can heal well. <a href="http://www.vetsurgerycentral.com/tplo.htm">http://www.vetsurgerycentral.com/tplo.htm</a>
Transitional cell carcinoma	Transitional cell carcinoma usually involves the neck of the bladder in the area called the trigone. Both ureters from the kidneys dump their urine into the bladder in the trigone area. It is easy to understand why a mass in this location may cause a disturbance of urine flow. Many cases of suspected prostate cancer in dogs may actually be transitional cell carcinoma (TCC) of the urethra that is metastatic to the prostate. <a href="http://www.caninecancerawareness.org/Page.html">http://www.caninecancerawareness.org/Page.html</a>
Uterine inertia	Failure of the bitch's's expulsive efforts during delivery <a href="http://kinne.net/u-inert.htm">http://kinne.net/u-inert.htm</a>
Volvulus	A twisting of the intestine upon itself that causes obstruction
West Nile virus	A single-stranded RNA virus of the genus <i>Flavivirus</i> (species <i>West Nile virus</i> ) that causes an illness marked by fever, headache, muscle ache, skin rash, and sometimes encephalitis or meningitis, that is spread chiefly by mosquitoes, and that is closely related to the viruses causing Japanese B encephalitis and Saint Louis encephalitis

General medical dictionary: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/mplusdictionary.html>