



Stifle

- Patient position: Lateral recumbency with affected limb up or dorsal recumbency in a trough
- Primary landmark: Patella and tibial tuberosity
- Joint space: Distal
- Needle insertion: Parallel to the tibial plateau, approximately ¹/₃ to ¹/₂ distance from patella to tibial tuberosity either medial or lateral to patellar tendon
- Insertion angle will vary upon tibial plateau angle and should be assessed on radiographs prior to injection
- Flex joint to approximately 90° in lateral recumbency by having an assistant flex stifle, abduct limb, place foot on table

arthrexvetsystems.com

© 2023-01 Arthrex, Inc. All rights reserved. vBR1-003085-en-US_A

Shoulder

- Primary landmark: Acromion
- Joint space: Distal
- Limb placement: Neutral position
- Needle insertion: Perpendicular to the limb or angled slightly proximal
- 1.5-in needle can reach the joint space in large breed dogs; for well-muscled or obese animals and giant breed dogs, a longer spinal needle may be required
- May be useful to observe acromion morphology on radiographs prior to injection

Elbow

- Primary landmark: Medial epicondyle
- Joint space: Approximately 1.5 cm to 2 cm distal and caudal
- Limb placement: Down with the opposite limb pulled back
- Needle insertion: Perpendicular limb and slightly cranial and proximal

Carpus

- Primary landmarks: Radius and carpus
- Joint space: Just medial (most common) or lateral to cephalic vein and common digital extensor tendon running across joint
- Limb placement: Carpus should be positioned in full flexion to gain proper access to the joint
- Needle insertion: Dorsal to palmar parallel to the joint surface
- Palpate distal radius and flex and extend carpus to locate the joint space; holding joint in some flexion (typically approximately 45°) helps



Tarsus

- Primary landmarks: Tibia, talus, malleolus (distal fibula)
- Joint space: Lateral and medial, both cranial and caudally
 Dorsally, distal to tibia and proximal to talus, either lateral or medial to saphenous vein and extensor tendons
- Caudally and laterally, distal to lateral malleolus angling from caudodistal to cranioproximal and distalateral to proximomedial
- Limb placement: Down and the opposite limb pulled back
- Needle insertion: Perpendicular limb and slightly cranial and proximal
- Flexing and extending the hock helps to identify the joint space

Needle Size for Average Large Breed Dog

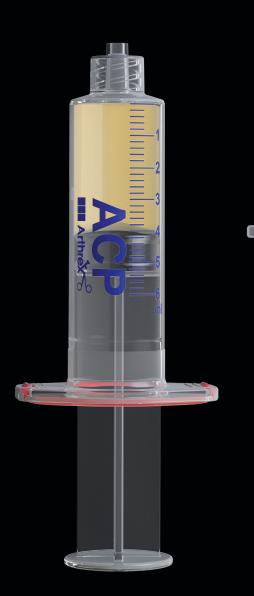
Joint	Needle Size	Joint Needle Size			
Shoulder	20 g, 1.5 in Hypodermic Needle /	Shoulder	22 g, 1.5 in Hypodermic Needle		
	2 in Spinal Needle	Elbow	22 g, 1.5 in Hypodermic Needle25 g, 1 in Hypodermic Needle		
Elbow	20 g, 1.5 in Hypodermic Needle				
Carpus	20 g, 1 in Hypodermic Needle	Carpus			
Carpus			20 g, 1.5 in Hypodermic Needle /		
Hip	20 g, 2-3 in Spinal Needle	Hip	2 in Spinal Needle		
Stifle	20 g, 1.5 in Hypodermic Needle	Stifle	22 g, 1 in Hypodermic Needle		
Tarsus	20 g, 1 in Hypodermic Needle	Tarsus	25 g, 0.5 in or 1 in Hypodermic Needle		

Maximum Allowable Blood Volume Draw for Canines

Weight (Ib)	Weight (kg)	Maximum blood draw volume (mL)	Weight (lb)	Weight (kg)	Maximum blood draw volume (mL)
5	2.3	30	2.5	1.1	12
10	4.5	60	3	1.4	18
15	6.8	90	3.5	1.6	22
20	9.1	120	4	1.8	25
25	11.3	150	4.5	2	28
30	13.6	180	5	2.3	30
35	15.9	210	5.5	2.5	35
40	18.1	240	6	2.7	38
45	20.4	270	6.5	2.9	42
50	22.7	300	7	3.2	45
55	24.9	330	7.5	3.4	48
60	27.2	360	8	3.6	50

PRP Volumes to Inject (≤ mL)

	Weight (kg)	Shoulder	Elbow	Carpus	Hip	Stifle	Tarsus
Toy/Cat	5	0.5 mL	0.25-0.5 mL	0.25 mL	0.5 mL	0.5 mL	0.25 mL
Small	5-10	0.5-1 mL	0.5-1 mL	0.25-0.5 mL	0.5-1 mL	0.5-1 mL	0.25-0.5 mL
Medium	10-20	1-1.5 mL	1-1.5 mL	0.25-1 mL	1-1.5 mL	1-1.5 mL	0.25-1 mL
Large	20-50	1.5-2 mL	1.5-2 mL	0.75-1 mL	1.5-2 mL	1.5-2 mL	0.75-1 mL
Giant	50+	2-3 mL	2-2.25 mL	1 mL	2-3 mL	2-3 mL	1 mL



PRP Joint Injection Reference Guidelines

Needle Size for Average Small Breed Dog

Maximum Allowable Blood Volume Draw for Felines



Learn more about PRP joint injection best practices



