

Complications and Owner Satisfaction Associated with Limb Amputation in Cats: 59 cases (2007-2017)

John R. Wagner (✉ JWagner@livs.org)

Long Island Veterinary Specialists

Dana M. DeSandre-Robinson

Affiliated Veterinary Specialists

George E. Moore

Purdue University West Lafayette

Catherine A. Loughin

Long Island Veterinary Specialists

Micha C. Simons

Lincoln Memorial University College of Veterinary Medicine

Research Article

Keywords: cat limb amputation, hind limb amputation, forelimb amputation, owner satisfaction, owner survey

Posted Date: February 18th, 2022

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-1327632/v1>

License:   This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

[Read Full License](#)

Abstract

Background:

Limb amputation may be recommended in domestic cats following a severe injury or disease. The purpose of the study was to report the signalment, the complications, recovery outcome, owner satisfaction and expectations of domestic cats following limb amputation.

Results:

Medical records of 3 specialty hospitals were reviewed for cats that received a single limb amputation in a 10 year period (2007-2017). These cat owners were contacted, and 59 owners completed surveys, comprising the study population. The most common reasons for limb amputation were neoplasia (54.2%, 32/59), traumatic injury (40.7%, 24/59), bone or joint infection (3.4%, 2/59), and thromboembolism (1.7%, 1/59). Thirty-four cats (57.6%) had postoperative complications. Of the fifty-nine surveys, 52.5% reported minor complications and 5.1% reported major complications. There were no differences in postoperative complication rates for thoracic versus pelvic limb amputations. All owners reported either excellent (77.9%, 46/59), good (20.3% 12/59), or fair (1.7%, 1/59) satisfaction with the procedure. Based on their previous experiences, 84.7 % (50/59) of owners would elect limb amputation if medically warranted for another pet. The remaining 15.3% of owners which would not elect limb amputation again had experienced death of their pet with a median survival time of 183 days.

Conclusion:

Owners reported a positive satisfaction when considering complications, recovery outcome, and expectations. This study can be used by veterinarians to guide cat owners in the decision making process of limb amputation.

Background

Limb amputation is a common surgical procedure performed in domestic cats and dogs. The most common reasons for performing a limb amputation include surgical removal of a neoplastic lesion, traumatic injury to the limb, congenital limb deformity, peripheral neuropathy, vascular compromise, and infection [1, 2]. When recommending limb amputation, the health of the pet (i.e., presence of comorbidities), the location and type of limb lesion, the pet's physical ability to adapt after surgery, and owner's perception must be considered.

There are several reports that indicate high owner satisfaction in dogs [3, 4] following limb amputation; despite this, owners continue to have a negative perception regarding limb amputation [5]. Owners are reluctant to elect limb amputation even when it may be the most appropriate, least demanding, and/or most cost-effective treatment option for their pet [5, 6]. In one study, owners objected limb amputation due to concerns of the pet's mobility and adaptation, defense abilities, and perceived suffering [7]. In

addition, owners are often concerned that the procedure may affect the pet emotionally, as extrapolated from reports in human medical literature,[8] or that there will be reduced mobility after surgery for the pet [5]. A kinematic study by Galindo-Zamora et al. showed that dogs with a pelvic limb amputation adapted quickly, and that the adaptation process began during the development of the disease before the amputation was performed [5, 9]. Furthermore, this adaptation process occurred without evidence of morphologic changes in the contralateral stifle joint examined, and with a very positive evaluation from the owner [9].

The previous literature evaluating owner satisfaction after limb amputation is primarily of canine studies. The owner's decision to pursue limb amputation frequently presents an emotional situation [7]. However, canine studies report that most dog owners were satisfied with their decision for limb amputation [5, 9]. In another retrospective case series, 86% of dog owners reported they would make the same decision regarding amputation again [3]. In the same study, 88% of dog owners reported that the dog had a complete or near complete recovery [3].

It is typically assumed that high owner satisfaction outcomes have also been reported in domestic cats. In the United States, there are 2 limited reports [4, 7] including sample sizes of 18 cats and 5 cats respectively, documenting the complications, recovery outcome, and owner satisfaction and expectation following thoracic or pelvic limb amputation. However, the most recent report discussing results of a large populations of domestic cats in the United Kingdom (UK) [10] included a larger sample size of 192 cats that had undergone amputation of a single limb. This study from 2010 evaluating these measures in a population of cats from the UK reported that 89% of the cats regained normal quality of life as defined by the owner [10]. It is unknown whether owner perception would differ in the United States (US) as there are limited studies evaluating owner satisfaction after limb amputation in cats. Information about owner satisfaction, peri-operative complications, recovery outcome, and expectations would be helpful for the clinician and owner when electing limb amputation.

Quadrupedal locomotion has been examined in dogs more than cats. The musculoskeletal systems of quadrupeds are able to modify the gait pattern in response to painful stimuli as well as amputation. A study in clinically healthy cats revealed the percentage weight distribution, peak vertical forces, and vertical impulse were higher at the forelimbs than the hind limbs which is also consistent in healthy dogs [11]. Although cats and dogs have greater forelimb weight distribution, adaptation to thoracic limb amputation will not necessarily be more difficult than pelvic limb amputation [6]. In dogs, thoracic limb amputation has been associated with greater stress on the remaining contralateral limb, compared with pelvic limb amputation. However, few studies have investigated owner-perceived recovery or post-operative complications of cats after thoracic limb amputation, compared with pelvic limb amputation.

The purpose of this study was to report the signalment of domestic cats with limb amputation, the complications, recovery outcome, and owner satisfaction and expectations. We hypothesized most owners would report a positive satisfaction when considering limb amputation complications, recovery outcome, and expectations. We also hypothesized there would be no significant difference in post-

operative complications of cats after thoracic limb amputation, compared with pelvic limb amputation according to owner survey.

Results

Demographics

Ninety-eight cats met the inclusion criteria during the given time period that underwent thoracic limb or pelvic limb amputation. The pets that met the inclusion criteria whose owners were unable to complete the survey were not included in the study. Fifty-nine cats were included in the study.

Medical records review

Thirty-four were castrated males (57.6%), 23 were spayed females (38.9%), one was an intact male (1.7%), and one was an intact female (1.7%). The median age of the included cats was 9.7 years (range 0.2–18.2 years). The median age for cats that had amputations due to neoplasia was 12.6 years (range 4.0–17.0 years), trauma was 3.5 years, infection was 2.0 years (range 1.0–3.0 years), and thromboembolism was 13.0 years. There was a significant difference noted in age when comparing reasons for limb amputation ($p = 0.001$). The age distribution for cats that had an amputation due to neoplasia was significantly greater than the age distribution for cats that had an amputation due to infection ($p = 0.010$) or trauma ($p < 0.001$). The most common reason for limb amputation or injury/disease type was neoplasia (54.2%, 33/59), followed by trauma (39%, 23/59), infection (3.4% 2/59), and vascular causes (1.7%, 1/59) (Table 1).

There were a variety of cat breeds including 36 (61%) domestic short hair, 10 (16.9%) domestic long hair, 5 (8.5%) Siamese, 2 (3.4%) Maine Coon, 2 (3.4%) Ragdoll, 2 (3.4%) Russian Blue, and 1 (1.7%) Bengal, and 1 (1.7%) domestic medium hair. There was no difference in injury/disease type occurrence by breed ($p = 0.153$) or sex ($p = 0.811$). Median body weight of the cats was 4.62 kg (range, 0.7 to 9.55 kg). There was no difference in injury/disease type occurrence when comparing body weight ($p = 0.075$).

Twenty-six (44.1%) cats underwent thoracic limb amputation. There were 16 (27.1%) cats with right thoracic limb amputations, and 10 (16.9%) cats with left thoracic limb amputations. All thoracic limb amputations were performed by scapulothoracic disarticulation. Eighteen (30.5%) were due to neoplasia, 7 (11.9%) were due to trauma, and 1 (1.7%) was due to thromboembolism. Thirty-three (55.9%) cats underwent pelvic limb amputation. There were 18 (30.5%) cats with right pelvic limb amputations, and 15 (25.4%) cats with left pelvic limb amputations. There were 28 (47.5%) coxofemoral joint disarticulations and 5 (8.5%) mid-femoral amputations. There were 2 (3.4%) right mid-femoral amputations, and 3 (5.1%) left mid-femoral amputations. Fifteen (25.4%) were due to neoplasia, 16 (27.1%) were due to trauma, and 2 (3.4%) were due to infection.

Postoperative complications were reported in 34 (57.6%) cats and were classified as minor in 31 (52.5%) cats and major in 3 (5.1%) cats. Minor complications included mild balance difficulty in 12 (20.3%) cats,

mild incision pain in 14 (23.7%) cats, mild depressed mentation in 4 (6.8%) cats, and a combination of minor incision pain and minor balance difficulty in one (1.7%) cat. The major complications reported were severe balance difficulty in 2 (3.4%) cats, and a combination of major decrease in appetite and severe balance difficulty in one (1.7%) cat. There were 25 (42.4%) cats with no postoperative complications. All 4 cats that were reported to have depressed mentation underwent thoracic limb amputation. There was no statistical difference between the presence of postoperative complications when comparing thoracic limb amputation to pelvic limb amputations ($p = 0.275$).

Survey

Owners of 59 of the 98 cats were available for interview (60.2%). The median time of follow-up was 5.2 years (range: 0.4–10.9 years). All owners administered analgesic medication to their cats. The majority of owners reported excellent (59.3%) and good (37.3%) pain management with the analgesic medication (Table 2). There were no owners that reported poor pain management. The majority of owners reported excellent (69.5%) and good (27.1%) comfort level when administering postoperative pain-relief medications. When comparing pain as a postoperative complication, there was no difference in the age or injury/disease type in cats that had a limb amputation ($p = 0.077$, $p = 0.627$).

Owners were asked to rate overall satisfaction, the pet's general attitude, and recovery expectations. They were also asked to rate recovery expectations, whether they would elect the procedure on another pet, and whether they would recommend the procedure to others. The majority of owners reported excellent (77.9%), or good (20.3%) overall satisfaction with the procedure. The majority of cat owners reported no change in attitude (81.4%) after the procedure. Approximately half (47.5%) of the owners felt the recovery was better than expected, and less than half (42.4%) of the owners had no change in expectation. When asked if owners would elect to pursue amputation on another pet when medically recommended, the majority of owners (84.7%) would elect the procedure again. The remaining 15.3% of owners, which would not elect limb amputation again, had experienced death of their pet with a median survival time of 183 days. The majority of owners (81.4%) would also recommend the procedure to others, the remainder (18.6%) of owners were unsure. Of the 11 owners that were unsure about recommending the procedure, 9 (15.3%) cats had limb amputation due to a mass, and 4 (6.8%) cats had the limb amputation due to trauma. Seven owners (63.6%, 7/11) had cats who received a thoracic limb amputation and four owners (36.4%, 4/11) had cats who received a pelvic limb amputation.

Survival times of cats following limb amputation had a median of 850 days (range 29 to 3000 days). Twenty-four (40.8%) cats were still alive at the time of data collection. Seventeen cats (28.8%; 51.5% of cats with limb neoplasia) were euthanized or passed away due to evidence of metastasis, with survival times ranging from 28 days to 850 days, with a median of 365 days. Six (10.2%) cats were either euthanized or died naturally, within 1 to 8 years, secondary to unknown causes according to the owner or as recorded in the medical records. Additional causes of death were related to renal failure, unrelated neoplasia, resistant urinary tract infection, heart failure, progression of feline immunodeficiency virus disease, adrenal disease, or gastric disease.

Discussion

Based on the results of the present study, cats that underwent limb amputation tolerated the procedure well with only minor complications including mild balance difficulty, mild incisional pain, and mildly depressed mentation. Approximately 1 in 20 cats that underwent limb amputation were reported to have major complications, which were reported as severe balance difficulty, and major decrease in appetite. The results of the owner survey were consistent with previous studies of owner satisfaction following limb amputation in cats in a UK population [10]. Previous data in canine studies indicating 91–100% of owners satisfied and 86%-100% of owners would elect the procedure again parallels the results of our study in cats [3, 4, 5, 7]. This study supported our hypothesis that, within this US-based population, cat owner satisfaction would be positive when complications, recovery outcome, and expectation were considered. This study also indicated that there was no statistical difference in postoperative complications detected by owners between thoracic and pelvic limb amputation in cats, which is similar to that of the results of the previous study in cats in a UK population.

The prevalence and types of postoperative complications after limb amputation in cats have not been extensively described in the literature. In our study, the most common postoperative complication was mild balance difficulty. Although cat and dog owners have reported concerns related to anticipated problems with mobility and adaptation before limb amputation [7], postoperative complication of balance difficulty has not been previously reported in cats. Adaptation to thoracic limb amputation has revealed greater changes in ground reaction forces, impulses, and contact times of the remaining limbs and location of center of gravity compared to pelvic limb amputation in dogs [6]. In dogs, those with thoracic amputations tend to have more difficulty maintaining their balance, whereas those with pelvic limb amputation tend to have more difficulty with acceleration [12, 13]. In normal cats, gait symmetry at a walk reveals peak vertical force and vertical impulse being statistically greater in the thoracic limbs than in the pelvic limbs, which is similar to that of healthy dogs [14]. Furthermore, healthy cats have a thoracic to pelvic limb asymmetry similar to the one in healthy dogs [15]. According to our study there was no difference in recovery outcome for cats after either thoracic limb or pelvic limb amputation as perceived by owner satisfaction. Although not evaluated in this study, kinetic and kinematic analyses would have been valuable objective data in evaluating the new locomotion pattern and adaptation in cats before and after limb amputation.

The second most prevalent postoperative complication of limb amputation reported by the owner was mild pain, which has been reported in two studies [4, 10]. In our study, all cats were discharged with analgesics; however, mild pain was reported as a postoperative complication in approximately 1 in 4 cats. In a UK study in cats with limb amputation, 35% of owners observed signs of pain during recovery although 89% of all cats received analgesics after discharge [10]. In the same UK study, a significant difference existed in the time taken to return to normal quality of life where the owner perceived postoperative pain. Approximately 10% of the cats did not return to normal quality of life as defined by the owner, and approximately one third were reported to be in pain after discharge [10]. Similarly, our current study reported that 10.2% (6/59) of cats did not return to normal quality of life (Fig. 1). Although

only 23.7% (14/59) cat owners observed minor signs of incisional pain, 96.6% reported either excellent (59.3%) or good (37.3%) pain management with the analgesic medication. Because there were no reported issues when administering postoperative pain-relief medications, the results may be a reflection of increased owner recognition of pain in their pet. In contrast, the reports of overall good to excellent pain management scores may reflect the evolution of analgesia protocols perioperatively. Previous historical data has indicated a lack of perioperative analgesic practices. A UK study in 1999 reported that only 74% of veterinarians dispensed analgesics beyond the immediate postoperative period in orthopedic cases [16], while perioperative use of analgesics in dogs and cats following common surgeries by Canadian veterinarians in 2001 revealed up to 12% of veterinarians did not use any analgesics [17]. Furthermore, a New Zealand study in 2005 reported only 68% of cats and 79% of dogs were dispensed additional analgesia at discharge after fracture repair [18]. More recently in 2014, attitudes regarding the use of perioperative analgesics in dogs and cats by Brazilian veterinarians revealed that cats received lower pain scores than dogs for common surgeries [19]. Recognizing pain not only requires palpation to the painful area but an appropriate understanding of the cat's normal behavior, which should involve information from the owner [19]. In a previous canine study, 91% of owners perceived no change in their dog's attitude after amputation,³ whereas in our study 6.8% of cat owners reported depressed mentation in their pet. Owner observation (i.e., depressed mentation), is an important resource when assessing and managing pain in the patient [19]. Although many studies have raised concern for perioperative pain management in cats, it is clear that the current attitudes of veterinarians regarding pain management are moving toward multimodal analgesia, which may address an owner's concern for their pet's pain management.

Limitations of this current study are primarily related to its retrospective design and the use of questionnaire-based surveys. These limitations included the potential for incomplete medical records and the subjectivity of surveys with having to rely on one's memory. These questionnaires introduce owner bias by the level of knowledge, emotional involvement with the cat, and ability to interpret behavioral changes. However, the satisfaction of an owner represents useful information combined with the recommendations of the veterinary surgeon in the ultimate decision to treat the pet.

Although the mode of research conducted was primarily following a hypothesis-generating paradigm, the descriptive statistics have identified areas of additional research including a pet's mobility and perceived pain. Future studies should be considered to objectively validate these findings. A prospective study including statistically significant case number and objective data, via kinetics and kinematic analyses, would be beneficial in identifying and quantifying orthopedic changes arising from amputation.

Results presented by this study suggest that limb amputation in the cat is well tolerated. The majority of owners were satisfied with the outcome post-amputation and they did not regret pursuing the procedure for their cat. However, owners should be educated on the potential for postoperative complications including balance difficulty, pain, and change in mentation, with the majority of these complications being classified as minor.

Methods

Case Selection

Domestic cats that had undergone a limb amputation at Purdue University Veterinary Teaching Hospital (Indiana), Affiliated Veterinary Specialists (Florida), and Long Island Veterinary Specialists (New York) in a 10 year period were identified. Patient records were retrospectively reviewed and the owners of included patients were asked to complete a questionnaire. All patient records were deidentified.

Inclusion criteria and exclusion criteria

Domestic cats that had a single limb amputation were included in the study. Cats with concurrent orthopedic or neurologic disease affecting one or more of the remaining three limbs, or hemipelvectomy, were excluded from the study to limit variables that may affect owner satisfaction.

Retrospective Study

Data collected included patient signalment, weight, reason for amputation, the limb amputated, type of amputation performed, analgesic medication provided, postoperative complications, and histopathological results of the amputated limb in cats due to neoplasia. The time between amputation and death, when applicable, were recorded.

Survey

After data collection, owners were contacted by telephone and interviewed using a 13-question survey to determine their satisfaction with the limb amputation procedure (Additional File 1). A second attempt was made to contact the owner if the initial contact was unsuccessful. Patients without a completed owner questionnaire were excluded from the study. The questionnaire was modified from previous veterinary investigations of quality of life [4, 5]. Data collected included owner recovery expectation, owner assessment of postoperative healing via a descriptive scale, owner satisfaction, and owner willingness to repeat and recommend the procedure. Additionally, change in the pet's behavior and owner interaction were noted, specifically the pet's willingness to receive human affection, recovery time to normal quality of life, and postoperative complications observed by the owner. Time to return to normal quality of life was defined by the owner. Complications were classified by severity as minor or major, and stratified into 5 recovery time groups: less than or equal to 1 week, 1 to 2 weeks, 3 to 4 weeks, 5 to 12 weeks, and greater than 12 weeks. Minor complications included mild balance difficulty (i.e., occasional difficulty entering litter box), mild pain (owner perceived), and depressed mentation. Complications were considered major if the pet displayed severe balance difficulty or pain (i.e., unable to enter litter box, unable to jump, or persistently falling over) or required prolonged hospitalization. Information regarding the current age, survival time, and cause of death was also collected when not noted in the medical record. The institutional review determined the research survey to be exempt from IRB review, under federal human subjects research regulations 45 CFR 46.104 Category 2.

Statistical analysis

Standard statistical methods were used to describe and analyze the numerical data. The Fisher's exact test was used to determine associations between the injury types and breed or sex. The Kruskal-Wallis ANOVA was used to determine differences in age or weight when comparing injury type, and subsequently a Dunn test for pairwise comparison. The Wilcoxon rank sum test was used to determine a difference between age or weight when comparing presence of pain as a postoperative complication in cats after limb amputation. The Fisher's exact test was used to assess the association between injury type and the presence of pain as a postoperative complication. The chi-square test of independence was used to compare forelimb amputation versus hindlimb amputation with postoperative complications.

Statistical analysis was performed with the aid of commercially available software. (STATA SE, v.15.1, StataCorp, College Station, TX). Values of $p < 0.05$ were considered statistically significant.

Abbreviations

UK: United Kingdom

US: United States

QOL: Quality of life

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The research project was approved by the Purdue University Human Research Protection Program (HRPP). The Purdue University Human Research Protection Program Institutional Review Board determined the research project IRB-2021-896 to be exempt from IRB review, under federal human subjects research regulations 45 CFR 46.104 Category 2. The study methods were carried out in accordance with relevant guidelines and regulations. Informed consent was obtained from all subjects. Survey completion was on a voluntary basis and the pet owners consented to anonymous information collection. By completing and returning the survey, they agreed to the inclusion of their data.

Consent for publication

Pet owners consented to data publication upon the completion of the survey.

Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Funding

None

Authors' contributions

JW: study design, data acquisition and analysis, drafted manuscript.

DD: data acquisition and analysis, reviewed and revised the manuscript.

GM: statistical analysis, reviewed and revised the manuscript.

CL: data acquisition and analysis, reviewed and revised the manuscript.

MS: study design, data acquisition and analysis, reviewed and revised the manuscript.

All authors read and approved the final manuscript and have agreed to be accountable for the author's contribution.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Dr. Gert J. Breur, DVM, DACVS for assistance with reviewing the manuscript drafts.

References

1. Stone EA. Amputation. In: Newton CD, Nunamaker DM E, editors. Textbook of Small Animal Orthopaedics. New York: IVIS Ithaca; 1985. pp. 577–88.
2. Weigel JP. Amputations. In: Slatter DH, editor. Textbook of Small Animal Surgery Saunders. Philadelphia: Saunders; 2003. pp. 2180–90.
3. Dickerson VM, Coleman KD, Ogawa M, et al. Outcomes of dogs undergoing limb amputation, owner satisfaction with limb amputation procedures, and owner perceptions regarding postsurgical adaptation: 64 cases (2005–2012). J Am Vet Med Assoc 2015; 247:786–792.
4. Carberry CA, Harvey HJ. Owner satisfaction with limb amputation in dogs and cats. J Am Anim Hosp Assoc 1987; 227–232.

5. Kirpensteijn J, van den Bos R, Endenburg N. Adaptation of dogs to the amputation of a limb and their owners' satisfaction with the procedure. *Vet Rec* 1999; 144:115–118.
6. Kirpensteijn J, Van den Bos R, Van den Brom WE, et al. Ground reaction force analysis of large breed dogs when walking after the amputation of a limb. *Vet Rec*. 2000.
7. Withrow SJ, Hirsch VM. Owner response to amputation of a pet's leg. *Vet Med Small Anim Clin* 1979; 74:332, 334.
8. Schulz M. [Coping psychologically with amputation]. *VASA Zeitschrift für Gefässkrankheiten J Vasc Dis* 2009; 38 Suppl 7:72–4.
9. Galindo-Zamora V, von Babo V, Eberle N, et al. Kinetic, kinematic, magnetic resonance and owner evaluation of dogs before and after the amputation of a pelvic limb. *BMC Vet Res* 2016; 12:20.
10. Forster LM, Wathes CM, Bessant C, et al. Owners' observations of domestic cats after limb amputation. *Vet Rec* 2010; 167:734–9.
11. Verdugo MR, Rahal SC, Agostinho FS, Govini VM, Mamprim MJ, Monteiro FOB. Kinetic and temporospatial parameters in male and female cats walking over a pressure sensing walkway. *BMC Vet Res*. 2013; Jun;129:1-7
12. Jarvis SL, Worley DR, Hogy SM, Hill AE, Haussler KK, Reiser RF 2nd. Kinematic and kinetic analysis of dogs during trotting after amputation of a thoracic limb. *Am J Vet Res* 2013; Sep;74(9):1155-63.
13. Hogy SM, Worley DR, Jarvis SL, Hill AE, Reiser RF 2nd, and Haussler KK. Kinematic and kinetic analysis of dogs during trotting after amputation of a pelvic limb. *Am J Vet Res* 2013 Sep;74(9):1164-71.
14. Lascelles BD, Findley K, Correa M, Marcellin-Little D, Roe S. Kinetic evaluation of normal walking and jumping in cats, using a pressure-sensitive walkway. *Vet Rec*. 2007 Apr 14;160(15):512-6.
15. Stadig SM, Bergh AK. Gait and jump analysis in healthy cats using a pressure mat system. *J of Feline Med and Surg*. 2014.
16. Capner CA, Lascelles BD, Waterman-Pearson AE. Current British veterinary attitudes to perioperative analgesia for dogs. *Vet Rec*. 1999 Jul 24;145(4):95-9.
17. Hewson CJ, Dohoo IR, Lemke KA. Factors affecting the use of post incisional analgesics in dogs and cats by Canadian veterinarians in 2001 *Can Vet J*. 2006 May; 47(5): 453–459.
18. Williams VM, Lascelles BD, Robson MC. Current attitudes to, and use of, peri-operative analgesia in dogs and cats by veterinarians in New Zealand. *N Z Vet J*. 2005 Jun;53(3):193-202.
19. Lorena SE, Luna SP, Lascelles BD, Corrente JE. Current attitudes regarding the use of perioperative analgesics in dogs and cats by Brazilian veterinarians. *Vet Anaesth Analg*. 2014 Jan;41(1):82-9.

Tables

Table 1

Reasons for Amputation of a limb in 59 cats

Reasons for Amputation		Frequency
Neoplasia	Fibrosarcoma	9
	Osteosarcoma	5
	Lymphosarcoma	3
	Plasmacytoma	3
	Soft tissue sarcoma	3
	Anaplastic Sarcoma	2
	Hemangiosarcoma	2
	Chondrosarcoma	1
	Malignant Melanoma	1
	Myofibrosarcoma	1
	Poorly Differentiated Sarcoma	1
	Spindle cell sarcoma	1
	Synovial Cell Sarcoma	1
Trauma	Irreparable Fracture	20
	Soft tissue trauma	2
	Monoplegia	1
Infection	Osteomyelitis	2
Vascular	Thromboembolism	1

Table 2
Survey Results

Pain management with medication	Frequency	Percentage
Excellent	35	59.3%
Good	22	37.3%
Fair	2	3.40%
Comfort level when administering pain medication		
Excellent	41	69.5%
Good	16	27.1%
Fair	1	1.7%
Poor	1	1.7%
Overall owner satisfaction		
Excellent	46	78.0%
Good	12	20.3%
Fair	1	1.7%
General attitude / behavior		
no change in attitude	48	81.4%
improved attitude	9	15.3%
worse attitude	2	3.4%
Recovery Expectations		
Better than expected	28	47.5%
As expected	25	42.8%
Worse than expected	6	10.2%
Elect procedure on another pet		
Yes	50	84.7%
No	4	6.7%
Unsure / depends	5	8.5%
Recommend procedure to others		
Yes	48	81.4%

No	0	0.0%
Unsure / depends	11	18.6%

Figures

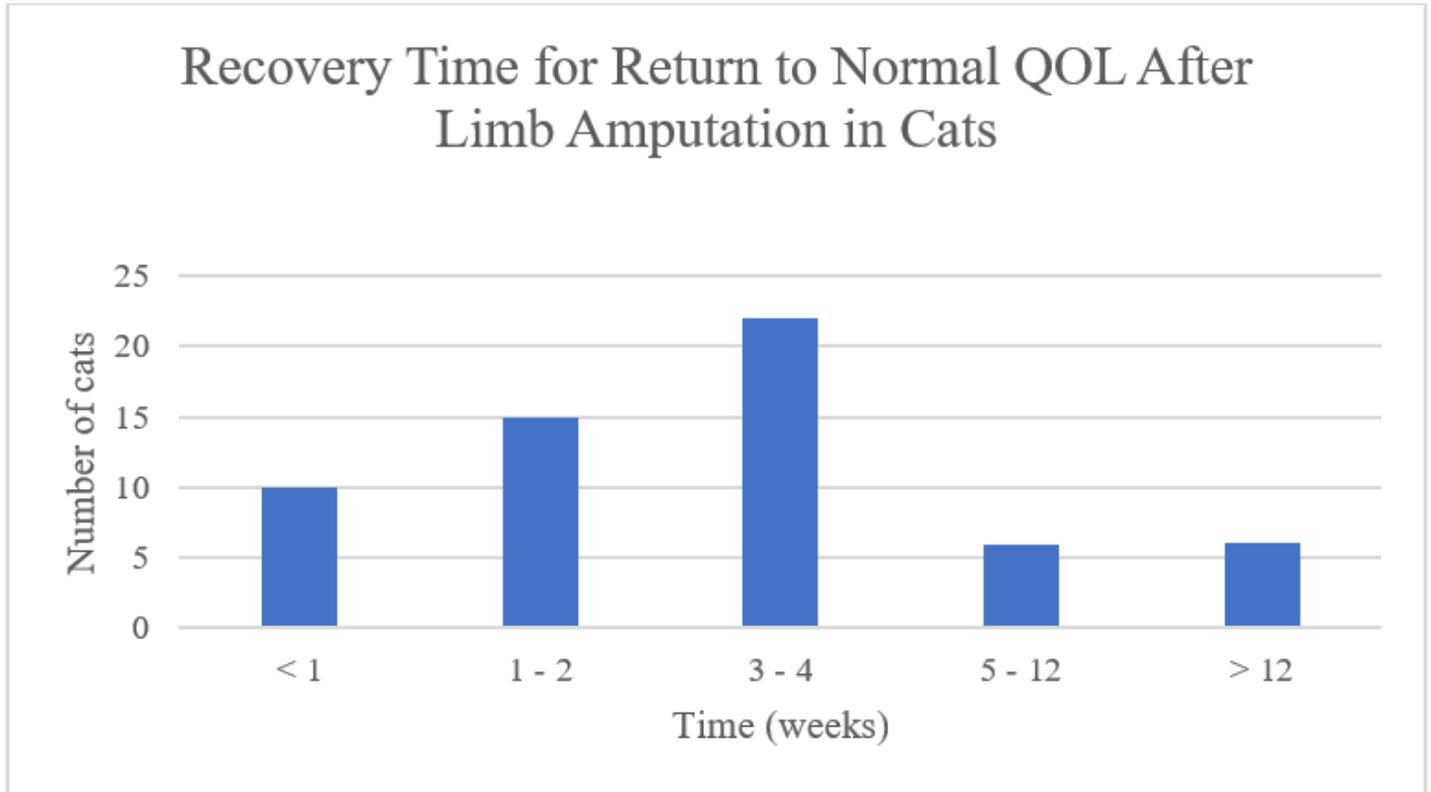


Figure 1

Recovery Time to Normal Quality of Life (QOL) After Limb Amputation in Cats

Recovery time to normal quality of life (QOL) was stratified into 5 groups: less than or equal to 1 week (16.95%, 10/59), 1 to 2 weeks (25.42%, 15/59), 3 to 4 weeks (37.29%, 22/59), 5 to 12 weeks (10.17%, 6/59), and greater than 12 weeks (10.17%, 6/59).

Supplementary Files

This is a list of supplementary files associated with this preprint. Click to download.

- [AdditionalFile1OwnerSurvey.docx](#)
- [BMCExceldataCatlimbamputation.JW.xlsx](#)