

Is your dog at risk for OA?

Before symptoms appear, some dogs are at risk for developing OA due to their breed, weight, injury, signs of dysplasia or other causes.

By keeping a watchful eye on your dog at home, you can help reduce the OA risks where possible. With you and your vet monitoring your pet, changes can be spotted earlier and treatments begun as soon as possible.



Does your dog have signs of OA pain?

The early signs of canine OA are often subtle and easy to miss. The information below can help you observe and watch for even small changes from your dog's normal behaviour and mood, as these could be indicators of OA pain.**

Early-stage OA	Middle-stage OA	Late-stage OA
GOING UP/DOWN STAIRS	GOING UP/DOWN STAIRS	GOING UP/DOWN STAIRS
 Sometimes hesitates 	Looks worried, frustrated	Appears tense and/or frightened
☐ Some slight awkwardness	 Climbs or descends carefully 	☐ Climbs or descends reluctantly, or refuses
JUMPING	JUMPING	JUMPING
Less spring/height to the leap	 Frequently hesitates, looks worried 	 Jumps only reluctantly, or refuses
Less sure-footed on landing	☐ Slips on one or more legs when landing	Heavy landing, with a thud or jolt
LYING DOWN	LYING DOWN	LYING DOWN
 Slightly more cautious approach 	Movement is not smooth. Looks difficult	 Tense and reluctant, paces or circles
☐ Motion is not as smooth as usual	 May circle awhile before lowering 	☐ Aborted attempts
GETTING UP	GETTING UP	GETTING UP
A little slower than usual	 May rock back and forth to begin movement 	 Looks conflicted, worried
Looks a little more awkward	Slow to rise, motion is not smooth	 Strains, throws body forward to start movement
WALKING	WALKING	WALKING
 Enthusiastic, but with occasional rests 	Sits and rests during walk, limping	 No interest in walking, reluctant or refuses
 Sometimes lags behind a little 	Lags behind a lot	Very stiff, limping is obvious
RUNNING	RUNNING	RUNNING
 Enthusiastic, but for shorter 	Quickly loses interest in running	Little interest in running
amount of time	Shorter bursts of energy	 Uneven motion, may stop abruptly
Some abnormal or adaptive movements, e.g., bunny hopping		

Why treat OA pain early?

No matter how minor the changes may seem, they are too important to ignore. Even the earliest changes could indicate that your dog is struggling with OA pain. That pain can get worse if left untreated.

Ask your vet to help you understand the risk factors for OA.

**NOTE: This checklist is not a medical diagnostic tool and is not intended to replace discussions with an animal healthcare professional. The list may help with the recognition of OA pain, but the changes can also be due to other causes. If you have checked any of the boxes, speak to your veterinarian.

By the time a dog is in the later stages of OA, the pain can be harder to manage,



Fill this form online by scanning this QR code.



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You're the Detective

Watch for early signs of OA Learn to spot the signs and symptoms of OA.

Capture your dog's movements
Pay attention to your dog's activities and behavior.

Connect with your vet

By letting your vet know about changes you've seen, you can connect the dots and become a valuable partner in helping your pet find relief from pain.



Scan this QR code to learn about 6 sneaky signs your dog could be in pain.

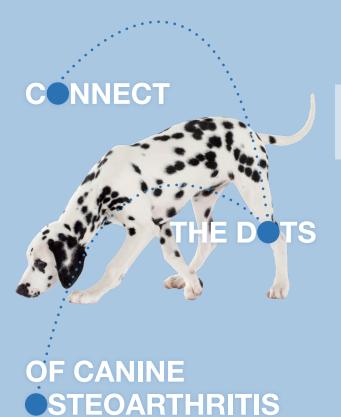




 Lascelles BDX (2016) Joint Pain in Pet Dogs and Cats. International Association for the Study of Pain Fact sheet No9

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Is Your Dog Suffering from OA?



What is OA?

Canine osteoarthritis (OA) causes joint deterioration and pain, and affects approximately 25% of dogs. It's a progressive illness that worsens over time, and though OA cannot be cured, it can be managed.

OA affects one in four dogs.1



Early detection is crucial for getting dogs the help they need to live a comfortable life.



Learn how you can help your vet help your pet.