Citation 2.
Accession Number 20123416921
Title Scientific opinion on the safety and efficacy of sodium hydroxide for dogs, cats and ornamental fish.
Source EFSA Journal; 2012. 10: 10, 2882. 4 ref.
Publisher European Food Safety Authority
Country of Publication Italy
Abstract The additive consists, by specification, of a minimum of 98.0% sodium hydroxide or alkali in the solid form, the content of solutions scaled accordingly, based on the stated or labelled concentration. No data have been provided that would support the specification of the solid form, only a 50.0% w/w solution of sodium hydroxide in water, which is the final product of the production process described in the dossier. Sodium hydroxide is considered safe for the target animals, provided that the resulting total sodium concentration in feed does not compromise the overall electrolyte balance. Sodium hydroxide in solid form and in aqueous solution at concentrations >8.0% is corrosive. At lower concentrations it is irritant to skin and eyes (0.5% and 0.2%, respectively) and the respiratory tract (0.5%). Exposure via inhalation is likely to be minimal. Sodium hydroxide is not considered to be a skin sensitiser. As sodium hydroxide is used in food as an acidity regulator, and its function in feed is essentially the same as that in food, no further demonstration of efficacy is necessary.
Language English.

Citation 6.
Accession Number 20123411578
Author Huang, A.
Title Canine diabetes mellitus.
Publisher Educational Concepts LLC
Country of Publication USA
Abstract In this article the clinical importance, aetiology, incidence, prevalence, pathophysiology, diagnosis, prevention and treatment of canine diabetes mellitus are discussed.
Language English.

Citation 7.
Accession Number 20123411575
Author Mahony, O.
Title Feline hyperthyroidism.
Publisher Educational Concepts LLC
Country of Publication USA
Abstract The clinical importance, clinical aspects, aetiology, risk factors, diagnosis, and treatment of Feline Hyperthyroidism are discussed.
Language English.
Citation 9.
Accession Number
20123393486
Author
Ackerman, N.
Title
Nurse-led obesity clinics: facilitating weight loss in dogs and cats.
Source
The Veterinary Nurse; 2012. 3: 9, 570-573. 15 ref.
Publisher
MA Healthcare Limited
Country of Publication
UK
Abstract
Few studies have been conducted into the success of facilitating weight loss via veterinary nurse-led clinics, although individual factors have been identified and studied. Factors that facilitate weight loss include: animal and owner behaviour, maintaining motivation, exercise and play behaviour, compliance and feeding quantities. Identifying overweight patients and client education are essential, and weight management programmes should include dietary changes and regular evaluation of bodyweight.
Language
English.

Citation 11.
Accession Number
20123404514
Author
Jandrey, K. E.; Norris, J. W.; Tucker, M.; Brooks, M. B.;
Title
Clinical characterization of canine platelet procoagulant deficiency (Scott syndrome).
Source
Publisher
Wiley-Blackwell
Country of Publication
USA
Abstract
Background: Platelet function defects are rare causes of bleeding diatheses; however, disease prevalence might be underestimated because diagnosis requires assessment of specific parameters of platelet activation. Objectives: The goal of this study was to characterize the clinical presentation of canine Scott syndrome (CSS), an intrinsic platelet function defect first identified in a closed colony of German Shepherds (GSD). Animals: Eleven (n=6 female) client-owned GSD affected with CSS that sought veterinary care for one or more episodes of abnormal bleeding. Methods: Retrospective review of all cases of CSS diagnosed through the Comparative Coagulation Laboratory at Cornell University between 2005 and 2011. The diagnosis of CSS was based on 2 measures of platelet procoagulant activity: serum prothrombin consumption and flow cytometric detection of platelet phosphatidylserine externalization after in vitro activation. Results: Postoperative hemorrhage was the most common sign of CSS, whereas petechiae were not found in any dog. Although most GSD responded to platelet transfusion, refractory epistaxis in 2 GSD was managed by nasal arterial embolization. The CSS trait was not restricted to a single pedigree of related GSD or to a single geographic region. Conclusions and Clinical Importance: Unlike thrombocytopenia and platelet aggregation defects, petechiae and other capillary hemorrhage are not typical features of CSS. After preliminary screening to rule out more common causes of hemorrhage, CSS should be considered in the differential diagnosis of recurrent hemorrhage in GSD, and potentially other breeds of dog. Definitive diagnosis of CSS requires specific tests of platelet procoagulant activity.
Language
English.

Citation 12.
Accession Number
20123404508
Author
Dodgson, S. E.; Day, R.; Fyfe, J. C.;
Title
Congenital hypothyroidism with goiter in Tenterfield Terriers.
Source
Journal of Veterinary Internal Medicine; 2012. 26: 6, 1350-1357. 30 ref.
Publisher
Wiley-Blackwell
Country of Publication
UK

To request photocopies, please quote search reference number & record number/s of the paper/s required.
USA

Abstract

Background: A cluster of cases of congenital hypothyroidism with goiter (CHG) in Tenterfield Terriers was identified and hypothesized to be dyshormonogenesis of genetic etiology with autosomal recessive inheritance. Objectives: To describe the phenotype, thyroid histopathology, biochemistry, mode of inheritance, and causal mutation of CHG in Tenterfield Terriers. Animals: Thyroid tissue from 1 CHG-affected Tenterfield Terriers, 2 affected Toy Fox Terriers, and 7 normal control dogs. Genomic DNA from blood or buccal brushings of 114 additional Tenterfield Terriers. Methods: Biochemical and genetic segregation analysis of functional gene candidates in a Tenterfield Terrier kindred. Thyroid peroxidase (TPO) iodide oxidation activity was measured, and TPO protein and SDS-resistant thyroglobulin aggregation were assessed on western blots. cDNA was amplified from thyroid RNA and sequenced. Exons and flanking splice sites were amplified from genomic DNA and sequenced. Variant allele segregation was assessed by restriction enzyme digestion of PCR products. Results: Thyroid from an affected pup had lesions consistent with dyshormogenesis. TPO activity was absent, but normal sized immunocrossreactive TPO protein was present. Affected dog cDNA and genomic sequences revealed a homozygous missense mutation in exon 9 (R593W) that was heterozygous in all obligate carriers and in 31% of other clinically normal Tenterfield Terriers. Conclusions: The mutation underlying CHG in Tenterfield Terriers was identified, and a convenient carrier test made available for screening Tenterfield Terriers used for breeding.

Language English.

Citation


Title Diagnostic utility of abdominal ultrasonography in dogs with chronic diarrhea.

Source Journal of Veterinary Internal Medicine; 2012. 26: 6, 1288-1294. 37 ref.

Publisher Wiley-Blackwell

Country of Publication USA

Abstract

Background: Chronic diarrhea is common in dogs and has many causes. Ultrasonographic descriptions of many gastrointestinal diseases have been published, but the diagnostic utility of ultrasonography in dogs with chronic diarrhea has not been investigated. Hypothesis: Diagnostic utility of abdominal ultrasound will be highest in dogs with GI neoplasia and lowest in those with inflammatory disorders. Animals: 87 pet dogs with chronic diarrhea. Methods: Prospective study in which medical records were reviewed and contribution of abdominal ultrasound toward making diagnosis was scored. Results: In 57/87 (66%) of dogs, the same diagnosis would have been reached without ultrasonography. In 13/87 (15%) of dogs, the ultrasound examination was vital or beneficial to making the diagnosis. Univariable analysis identified that increased diagnostic utility was associated with weight loss (\( \text{P}<.0086 \)), palpation of an abdominal or rectal mass (\( \text{P}<.0031 \)), diseases that commonly have mass lesions visible on ultrasound examination (\( \text{P}<.0001 \)), and a final diagnosis of GI neoplasia. Multivariable regression indicated that utility of abdominal ultrasonography would be 30 times more likely to be high in dogs in which an abdominal or rectal mass was palpated (odds ratio 30.5, 95% CI 5.5-169.6) versus dogs without a palpable mass. In 15/87 (17%) of dogs, additional benefits of ultrasonography to case management, independent of the contribution to the diagnosis of diarrhea, were identified. Conclusions and Clinical Importance: Overall, the diagnostic utility of abdominal ultrasonography was low in dogs with chronic diarrhea. Identification of factors associated with high diagnostic utility is an indication to perform abdominal ultrasonography in dogs with chronic diarrhea.

Language English.

Citation


Title Association of dietary copper and zinc levels with hepatic copper and zinc concentration in Labrador Retrievers.

Source Journal of Veterinary Internal Medicine; 2012. 26: 6, 1274-1280. 30 ref.

Publisher Wiley-Blackwell

Country of Publication
USA

Abstract
Background: Copper-associated hepatitis is an inherited disease in the Labrador Retriever. Apart from genetic factors, dietary intake of copper and zinc are suspected to play a role in the pathogenesis. Objectives: To investigate whether dietary copper and zinc levels of commercially available dry diets are associated with hepatic copper and zinc concentrations in Labrador Retrievers. Animals: Fifty-five Labrador Retrievers that were fed a single brand and type of commercial dry food for at least 1 year. Of these, 44 dogs were family members of Labrador Retrievers with copper-associated hepatitis. Methods: Liver biopsies, blood samples, and diet samples were obtained. Liver specimens were scored histologically and copper and zinc concentrations were quantified. Dietary concentrations of copper and zinc were measured. The association between dietary intake of copper and zinc and hepatic copper and zinc concentrations was investigated by linear regression analysis. Results: High dietary copper and low dietary zinc levels were significantly associated with high hepatic copper levels. No association between dietary intake and hepatic zinc was present. Conclusions and Clinical Relevance: Dietary copper and zinc at current levels in commercially available dry dog food can influence hepatic copper and can be a risk factor for the development of copper-associated hepatitis in Labrador Retrievers with a genetic susceptibility to copper.

Language
English.

Citation 16.
Accession Number
20123404297
Author
Title
Hyperascorbaemia in dogs admitted to a teaching hospital intensive care unit.
Source
Publisher
Wiley-Blackwell
Country of Publication
UK
Abstract
Objective: To determine whether or not dogs develop a deficiency of ascorbic acid during hospitalisation in an intensive care unit. Methods: Blood samples were collected daily for up to three days from dogs hospitalised in an intensive care unit for 36 to 72 hours (n=16) or >72 hours (n=20) and from healthy dogs (n=13). Plasma total ascorbic acid concentrations were measured using a colorimetric method involving a reaction between ascorbic acid, 2,6 dichlorophenol-indophenol, thiourea and dinitrophenyl hydrazine. Additionally, clinical data were recorded for each patient. Results: Dogs hospitalised for >72 hours had significantly greater plasma ascorbic acid concentrations on day 3 compared to days 1 and 2. There was no difference in plasma ascorbic acid concentrations between days 1 and 2 for dogs hospitalised for 36 to 72 hours. Plasma ascorbic acid concentrations were significantly greater for each day of sampling for the hospitalised dogs compared to the control dogs. Clinical Significance: Plasma ascorbic acid concentrations appear to increase during hospitalisation, and supplementation may not be indicated in dogs hospitalised in an intensive care unit.
Language
English.

Citation 17.
Accession Number
20123404296
Author
Title
Determination of the cause of selected canine urolith formation by advanced analytical methods.
Source
Publisher
Wiley-Blackwell
Country of Publication
UK
Abstract
Objective: The goal of this study was to determine the cause of selected canine urolith formation using less conventional but more advanced analytical methods. Methods: A routine laboratory specialising in urinary calculi analysis noticed a special type of core zone in some canine uroliths, which was typically made up of cylindrical holes. Of 4028 canine samples analysed, non-absorbable suture material was detected in 9 (0.22%) cases. A hollow cylindrical central area was found in a further 13 (0.32%) samples. X-ray microtomography (micro CT) was utilised in order to reveal the channel structure inside this urolith sample. Matrix-assisted laser desorption-ionisation - time of flight mass spectrometry
was used in order to assess the cause of this urinary stone formation. Results: The diameter of the channel structure corresponded with the diameter of the previously utilised suture material and indicated that this urolith was formed around residual suture material. Further confirmation was provided by the comparative matrix-assisted laser desorption-ionisation - time of flight mass spectrometry chemical analysis. This channel structure is formed by a surgical thread that serves as a base for the urolith growth. Clinical Significance: Results of this study confirm the causative role of absorbable suture material in the pathogenesis of hollow channel structures in some canine compound uroliths.

Language
English.

Citation 18.
Accession Number
20123404294
Author
Roe, K.; Pratt, A.; Lulich, J.; Osborne, C.; Syme, H. M.;
Title
Analysis of 14,008 uroliths from dogs in the UK over a 10-year period.
Source
Publisher
Wiley-Blackwell
Country of Publication
UK
Abstract
Objectives: To identify breed-associated risk factors for urolithiasis in dogs from the UK. Methods: Records of all canine uroliths submitted to Hills Pet Nutrition UK for analysis at the University of Minnesota Urolith Centre over 10 years (1997 to 2006) were reviewed. The results, along with the request forms completed by the submitting veterinarian, were analysed. The most commonly affected breeds, age and gender of the dogs were identified for each of the most common types of uroliths (struvite, calcium oxalate, urate, cystine and mixed). Pearson's chi-squared tests were performed to assess whether certain breeds of dogs were over-represented relative to a reference population (from an insurance database). Results: The records of 14,008 urolith submissions were analysed. The relative frequency of struvite remained stable over time, whereas calcium oxalate decreased over the study period. Breeds found to be significantly over-represented for calcium oxalate uroliths included the Chihuahua, miniature poodle and Yorkshire terrier. Staffordshire bull terriers and English bulldogs were at increased risk for cystine uroliths. Clinical Significance: Associations between breed, gender, age and urolith formation were similar to those reported elsewhere. However, temporal trends and novel breed predispositions were identified.
Language
English.

Citation 19.
Accession Number
20123404280
Author
Title
Amanitin toxicosis in two cats with acute hepatic and renal failure.
Source
Veterinary Pathology; 2012. 49: 6, 1032-1035.
Publisher
American College of Veterinary Pathologists Inc.
Country of Publication
USA
Abstract
Amanitin is a toxic cyclopeptide present in several species of poisonous mushrooms. Amanitin toxicosis was diagnosed in 2 cats from separate premises. Both cats initially had lethargy and vomiting, and they rapidly developed depression and neurological signs over 24-48 hours. Marked elevation of alanine aminotransferase was the primary finding, with subsequent serum chemistry values compatible with hepatic and renal failure. Histopathological findings consisted of submassive to massive acute hepatic necrosis, renal proximal tubular epithelial necrosis, and foci of necrosis and inflammation in the gastrointestinal tract. Amanitin exposure was confirmed postmortem by detection of alpha -amanitin in the kidney by liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry. A similar clinical course and pathological changes are reported in human and canine amanitin intoxication; however, gastrointestinal lesions are not typically described.
Language
English.

Citation 20.
Accession Number
To request photocopies, please quote search reference number & record number/s of the paper/s required.
5 of 39
Menetrier disease is a rare hypertrophic gastropathy that is characterized by hyperplasia of the mucous cells with concurrent loss of chief and parietal cells within the gastric glands. There are few reports of this disease in dogs, and little is known about the clinical presentation and progression of canine Menetrier disease. Three Cairn terrier littermates developed hypertrophic gastropathy with histological features of Menetrier disease. One dog remained clinically asymptomatic for 2 years after diagnosis. The development of this disease in 3 siblings suggests a possible inherited predisposition. All 3 dogs also developed gastric neoplasia, which has been reported in human Menetrier disease but has not been associated previously with hypertrophic gastropathy in domestic species.

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6 of 39
MBM; conventional non-extruded MBM; HPT non-extruded MBM. Nutrient digestibility and food metabolizable energy content were evaluated with dogs and cats by the method of total collection of faeces. True AA digestibility was evaluated by a precision-fed assay with cecotomized roosters. The evaluated MBM had high-ash content. The HPT process of MBM increased the digestibility of crude protein of the diets by cats, and the true digestibility of several AA by cecotomized roosters. The extrusion process did not modify the apparent total tract nutrient digestibility of MBM by dogs and their amino acid digestibility by roosters, but increased the digestibility of the dietary protein by cats. Dogs fed HPT MBM presented a higher urea post-prandial response, suggesting reductions in bioavailability and protein synthesis from absorbed AA.

**Language**
English.

**Citation 27.**

**Accession Number**
20123397572

**Author**

**Title**
Propionate absorbed from the colon acts as gluconeogenic substrate in a strict carnivore, the domestic cat (Felis catus).

**Source**

**Publisher**
Wiley-Blackwell

**Country of Publication**
Germany

**Abstract**
In six normal-weight and six obese cats, the metabolic effect of propionate absorbed from the colon was assessed. Two colonic infusions were tested in a crossover design with intervals of 4 weeks. The test solution contained 4 mmol sodium propionate per kg ideal body weight in a 0.2% NaCl solution. Normal saline was given as control solution. Solutions were infused into the hindgut over 30 min. Blood samples were obtained prior to and at various time points after starting the infusion. As body condition did not affect evaluated parameters, all data were pooled. Plasma glucose concentrations showed differences neither over time nor during or after infusion with propionate or control. Plasma amino acid concentrations rose over time (p<0.001), but were similar for both infusions. Plasma propionylcarnitine rose markedly towards the end of the propionate infusion and decreased afterwards (p<0.001), whereas 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutarylcarnitine was lower 30 (p=0.005) and 60 min (p=0.032) after ending propionate infusions and acetylcarnitine tended to fall at the same time points (p=0.079; p=0.080), suggesting inhibition of gluconeogenesis from pyruvate and amino acids, but initiation of propionate-induced gluconeogenesis. In conclusion, propionate absorbed from the colon is hypothesized to act as gluconeogenic substrate, regardless of the cat's body condition.

**Language**
English.

**Citation 28.**

**Accession Number**
20123397567

**Author**
Wichert, B.; Signer, M.; Uebelhart, D.;

**Title**
Cats during gestation and lactation fed with canned food ad libitum: energy and protein intake, development of body weight and body composition.

**Source**

**Publisher**
Wiley-Blackwell

**Country of Publication**
Germany

**Abstract**
The NRC recommendations for cats for energy and protein supply during gestation and lactation are based on limited data. This study aimed to answer the question: Can the energy requirement be met with canned food or is the volume restrictive? Therefore, balance trials were conducted in 10 queens before mating, during the 4th and 7th week of gestation and during the 2nd and 6th week of lactation. The cats were fed with canned food ad libitum. Additionally, the body composition of the queens was measured by dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (Dexa) before mating, after parturition and after weaning. Eight of 10 cats presented increased body fat content and lean body mass during gestation. The weight loss during lactation led to a loss of lean body mass, but only six cats lost body fat of widely differing amounts. It was evident that the queens' dry matter intake was consistent with that of queens fed ad libitum with dry food. The cats lost lean body mass during lactation and had negative protein balances in the 2nd

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week of lactation. This seems to be physiological in early lactation. Nevertheless, the protein recommendations for lactation seem to be too low.

Language
English.

Citation 29.
Accession Number
20123997527
Author
Armstrong, P. J.; Williams, D. A.;
Title
Pancreatitis in cats. (Special Issue: Exocrine pancreatic insufficiency and pancreatitis.)
Source
Publisher
Elsevier Inc
Country of Publication
USA
Abstract
Pancreatitis was considered a rare disease in the cat until a couple of decades ago when several retrospective studies of severe acute pancreatitis were published. It was apparent that few of the diagnostic tests of value in the dog were helpful in cats. With increasing clinical suspicion, availability of abdominal ultrasonography, and introduction of pancreas-specific blood tests of increasing utility, it is now accepted that acute pancreatitis is probably almost as common in cats as it is in dogs, although the etiology(s) remain more obscure. Pancreatitis in cats often co-exists with inflammatory bowel disease, less commonly with cholangitis, and sometimes with both. Additionally, pancreatitis may trigger hepatic lipidosis, while other diseases, such as diabetes mellitus, may be complicated by pancreatitis. Therapy is similar to that used in dogs, with added emphasis on early nutritional support to prevent hepatic lipidosis. Less is known about chronic pancreatitis than the acute form, but chronic pancreatitis is more common in cats than it is in dogs and may respond positively to treatment with corticosteroids.

Language
English.

Citation 30.
Accession Number
20123997526
Author
Watson, P.
Title
Chronic pancreatitis in dogs. (Special Issue: Exocrine pancreatic insufficiency and pancreatitis.)
Source
Topics in Companion Animal Medicine; 2012. 27: 3, 133-139.
Publisher
Elsevier Inc
Country of Publication
USA
Abstract
Chronic pancreatitis used to be considered uncommon in dogs, but recent pathological and clinical studies have confirmed that it is in fact a common and clinically significant disease. Clinical signs can vary from low-grade recurrent gastrointestinal signs to acute exacerbations that are indistinguishable from classical acute pancreatitis. Chronic pancreatitis is a significant cause of chronic pain in dogs, which must not be underestimated. It also results in progressive impairment of endocrine and exocrine function and the eventual development of diabetes mellitus or exocrine pancreatic insufficiency or both in some affected dogs at end stage. The etiology is unknown in most cases. Chronic pancreatitis shows an increased prevalence in certain breeds, and recent work in English Cocker Spaniels suggests it is part of a polysystemic immune-mediated disease in this breed. The histological and clinical appearance is different in different breeds, suggesting that etiologies may also be different. Diagnosis is challenging because the sensitivities of the available noninvasive tests are relatively low. However, with an increased index of suspicion, clinicians will recognize more cases that will allow them to institute supportive treatment to improve the quality of life of the patient.

Language
English.

Citation 31.
Accession Number
20123997525
Author
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To request photocopies, please quote search reference number & record number/s of the paper/s required.
variations underlying EPI to assist breeders in their efforts to eliminate this disease from their breed and provide clinicians with new targets for therapeutic intervention and/or disease prevention. Genome-wide linkage, global gene expression, and candidate gene analyses have failed to identify a major locus or genetic variations in German Shepherd Dogs with EPI. Recently, genome-wide association studies revealed numerous genomic regions associated with EPI. Current studies are focused on alleles of the canine major histocompatibility complex. In this article we review findings from scientific investigations into the inheritance and genetic cause(s) of EPI in the purebred dog.

Language
English.
Citation 41.
Accession Number
20123379278
Author
Caney, S.
Title
Managing hyperthyroidism in cats.
Source
Veterinary Times; 2012. 42: 46, 12...15.
Publisher
Veterinary Business Development Ltd
Country of Publication
UK
Abstract
Hyperthyroidism is one of the most common conditions affecting older cats. A new treatment option in the form of an iodine-restricted diet means there is even more choice regarding management of the hyperthyroid cat. Initial management with a reversible treatment is recommended so any renal complications associated with a return to euthyroidism can be reversed if necessary. Reversible treatments include the thioureylenes (carbimazole, methimazole) and the iodine-restricted diet. Curative options, such as surgical thyroidectomy and radioiodine, can be considered in those patients that do well when stabilised with reversible treatments. Important research has indicated that iatrogenic hypothyroidism - hypothyroidism resulting from treatment of hyperthyroidism - is a significant concern with respect to treatment outcome. Cats suffering from iatrogenic hypothyroidism are at a higher risk of developing azotaemia and having shortened survival times. Therefore, reversible treatments should be titrated to maintain thyroxine levels within the reference range and post-treatment monitoring of curative treatments is indicated so supplementation with thyroid hormones can be administered if needed.
Language
English.

Citation 46.
Accession Number
20123389186
Author
Figueroedo, L. A.; Cafarchia, C.; Desantis, S.; Otranto, D.
Title
Biofilm formation of Malassezia pachydermatis from dogs.
Source
Veterinary Microbiology; 2012. 160: 1/2, 126-131. 30 ref.
Publisher
Elsevier Ltd
Country of Publication
UK
Abstract
Yeasts of the genus Malassezia are commensals of the normal skin microbial flora of humans and animals. These yeasts may become pathogenic under certain circumstances and their pathogenic role may be related to host immune system as well to yeast virulence factors (e.g., phospholipase production and biofilm formation). This study aims to evaluate the in vitro ability of Malassezia pachydermatis strains to produce biofilm, and its relationship with phospholipase activity and the genetic make-up of isolates from lesioned (n=32) and healthy (n=30) dog skin. The production of biofilm was determined by crystal violet staining and scanning electronic microscopy (SEM). Biofilm was produced by almost all Malassezia pachydermatis isolates (95.2%) from dogs with and without skin lesions at variable level and different structure. At the SEM, biofilm matrix presented adhering blastoconidia clustered in multilayer structures with variable quantity of extracellular production. Of the three genotypes detected, genotype B showed the lowest ability to produce biofilm. Of the 59 isolates producing biofilm, 33 (55.9%) produced phospholipase, with a higher biofilm formation (p<0.05) in strains collected from animals with skin lesions. It is here suggested that phospholipase production might act in synergism with the biofilm formation by inducing or exacerbating skin lesions in dogs. The results provide evidences for a better understanding of the interactions between yeasts and host immune system, toward revealing the pathogenicity of Malassezia pachydermatis in animals.
Language
English.

Citation 47.
Accession Number
20123389089
Author
Battisti, A. de; Toscano, M. J.; Formaggini, L.;
To request photocopies, please quote search reference number & record number/s of the paper/s required.
Title
Gastric foreign body as a risk factor for gastric dilatation and volvulus in dogs.
Source
Publisher
American Veterinary Medical Association
Country of Publication
USA
Abstract
Objective: To evaluate whether the presence of a gastric foreign body (gFB) is a significant risk factor for gastric dilatation and volvulus (GDV) in dogs and to quantify the change in likelihood of developing GDV associated with the presence of a gFB. Design: Retrospective case-control study. Animals: 118 large- or giant-breed dogs treated surgically for an episode of GDV and 342 large- or giant-breed dogs (>12 months old) that underwent abdominal surgery for reasons other than GDV. Procedures: During exploratory celiotomy, all dogs underwent palpation and visual examination of the entire gastrointestinal tract. A foreign body was defined as nondigestible or slowly digestible material palpated during gastrointestinal tract examination that was causing clinical signs or was >10 cm in length or >2 cm in width. Results: The incidence of gFBs was significantly higher in the group of dogs with GDV. The presence of a gFB, age, weight, and purebred status were significant risk factors for GDV. Odds ratios were calculated for gFB (OR, 4.920), age (OR, 1.157), weight (OR, 0.958) and purebred status (OR, 4.836). Conclusions and Clinical Relevance: Gastric foreign body was found to be a significant risk factor for GDV in dogs. The study findings suggested that a large- or giant-breed dog with a gFB was approximately 5 times as likely to develop GDV as a similar dog with no gFB. Results indicated that there was a strong correlation between gFB and GDV in dogs. However, further cohort studies are needed to determine whether there is a causal relationship between the presence of a gFB and the development of GDV in dogs.
Language
English.

Citation 50.
Accession Number
20123387495
Author
Aronescu, R.; Lacatus, R.;
Title
Biochemical and hematological blood modifications due to consumption of different types of dry granulated food in dogs.
Source
Scientific Works - University of Agronomical Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Bucharest Series C, Veterinary Medicine; 2011. 57: 3, 112-124. 10 ref.
Publisher
Universitatea de Stiinte Agronomice si Medicina Veterinara Bucuresti
Country of Publication
Romania
Abstract
A long-debated issue of dog breeders, veterinarians and producers of industrial food for dogs, worldwide, is related to the nature of protein component, carbohydrates and fat needed to feed dogs. Until now it has not been established with certainty what type of diet is indicated for dogs: "natural" food (prepared in the household) or dry food produced in industrial regime (7, 8, 9). Basic nutrients essential to dogs are proteins, lipids, carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals (1, 2, 3). Dogs need dietary protein to meet the needs of essential amino acids that the body can not synthesize in a sufficient quantity of an optimal performance. Moreover, these amino acids are used in the synthesis of new proteins that are essential cellular constituents by regulating metabolic processes (as enzymes) and are used for growth and tissue repair (10, 4, 5, 6). Through the present study we sought to identify changes occurring on biochemical and hematological constants that can arise from the consumption of different types of dry granulated dog food and to establish the effects induced by prolonged consumption of this type of diet on health.
Language
English.

Citation 52.
Accession Number
20123386127
Author
Miller, H. C.; Bender, C.;
Title
The breakfast effect: dogs (<i>Canis familiaris</i>) search more accurately when they are less hungry.
Source
Publisher
Elsevier Ltd
We investigated whether the consumption of a morning meal (breakfast) by dogs (*Canis familiaris*) would affect search accuracy on a working memory task following the exertion of self-control. Dogs were tested either 30 or 90 min after consuming half of their daily resting energy requirements (RER). During testing dogs were initially required to sit still for 10 min before searching for hidden food in a visible displacement task. We found that 30 min following the consumption of breakfast, and 10 min after the behavioral inhibition task, dogs searched more accurately than they did in a fasted state. Similar differences were not observed when dogs were tested 90 min after meal consumption. This pattern of behavior suggests that breakfast enhanced search accuracy following a behavioral inhibition task by providing energy for cognitive processes, and that search accuracy decreased as a function of energy depletion.
The aim of this study is to present a documentation about the antioxidants used in pet feed, and the toxicity exerted on pets. Natural and artificial antioxidants are used in the industry of pet feed to protect oils and fats against lipid peroxidation or oxidative rancidity. In the present paper 4 brands of moist and dry feed were analysed. In order to determine the toxicity of the antioxidants used in pet feed, some literature studies regarding genotoxicity, teratogenicity, carcinogenity, allergen potential and fetotoxicity were consulted. After revising the literature we found that: ADI for BHA was established 100 mg/kg bw/day. The NOAEL for a 90 days study was 62.5 mg/kg bw; In a long term study the NOAEL was 250 mg/kg bw; at reproductive and developmental levels the NOAEL was 0.125 mg/kg bw and at teratogenic level the NOAEL was 400 mg/kg bw. Following the studies results we can conclude that: TBHQ (BHA secondary metabolite) has carcinogenic effect; TBHQ has genotoxic effect; BHA has no teratogenic effect; BHA has allergen potential.

Language
English.

Citation 59.
Accession Number
20123382000
Author
Grutzner, N.; Cranford, S. M.; Norby, B.; Suchodolski, J. S.; Steiner, J. M.;
Title
Evaluation of serum cobalamin concentrations in dogs of 164 dog breeds (2006-2010).
Source
Publisher
American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians
Country of Publication
USA
Abstract
Altered serum cobalamin concentrations have been observed in dogs with gastrointestinal disorders such as exocrine pancreatic insufficiency (EPI) or gastrointestinal inflammation. The aims of the current study were (1) to identify breeds with a higher proportion of dogs with a decreased serum cobalamin concentration, (2) to determine whether dogs with such decreased concentrations tend to have serum canine trypsin-like immunoreactivity (cTLI) concentrations diagnostic for EPI, and (3) to compare the number of submissions for serum cobalamin analysis by breed to the American Kennel Club (AKC) breed ranking list of 2009. In this retrospective study, results of 28,675 cobalamin tests were reviewed. Akitas, Chinese Shar-Peis, German Shepherd Dogs, Greyhounds, and Labrador Retrievers had increased proportions of serum cobalamin concentrations below the lower limit of the reference interval (<251 ng/l; all <i>P</i><0.0001). Akitas, Chinese Shar-Peis, German Shepherd Dogs, and Border Collies had increased proportions of serum cobalamin concentrations below the detection limit of the assay (<150 ng/l; all <i>P</i><0.0001). Akitas, Border Collies, and German Shepherd Dogs with serum cobalamin concentrations <150 ng/l were more likely to have a serum cTLI concentration considered diagnostic for EPI (<2.5 micro g/l; all <i>P</i><0.0001). The breed with the highest proportion of samples submitted for serum cobalamin analysis in comparison with the AKC ranking list was the Greyhound (odds ratio: 84.6; <i>P</i><0.0001). In Akitas and Border Collies, further investigations are warranted to clarify if a potentially breed-specific gastrointestinal disorder is responsible for the increased frequency of decreased serum cobalamin and cTLI concentrations.
Language
English.

Citation 61.
Accession Number
20123381411
Author
Hambrook, L. E.; Kudnig, S. T.;
Title
Tumor thrombus formation in two dogs with insulinomas.
Source
Publisher
American Veterinary Medical Association
Country of Publication
USA
Abstract
Case Description: A 9-year-old sexually intact male Staffordshire Bull Terrier and a 9-year-old neutered male Boxer were evaluated for intermittent neurologic signs including muscle tremors, ataxia, episodic collapse, disorientation, and seizures. Clinical Findings: Both dogs had low blood glucose and high serum insulin concentrations. Results of abdominal ultrasonography were unremarkable for both dogs. Exploratory laparotomy revealed a mass that extended from the body of the pancreas into the pancreaticoduodenal vein in each dog. Treatment and Outcome: Marginal resection of pancreatic masses was performed, and tumor thrombi were removed via venotomy in both dogs. Histologic evaluation indicated the masses were pancreatic islet cell tumors with tumor thrombi. Clinical signs resolved following surgical resection of tumors and tumor thrombi, and the dogs were euglycemic during the follow-up period (17 and 45 months after surgery). Clinical Relevance: Although gross tumor thrombus formation has been identified in humans with insulinomas, tumor thrombi have not been previously reported for dogs with insulinomas. Surgical removal of tumor thrombi via venotomy seemed to be well tolerated by the dogs. Tumor thrombus formation did not seem to adversely affect prognosis for the 2 dogs of this report.

Language English.

Citation 63.
Accession Number
20123379357
Author
Damian, A.; Irimescu, I.; Gudea, A.; Stan, F.; Dezdrobitu, C.; Tuns, F.; Crisan, M.;
Title
Comparative study of the internal conformation of the postdiaphragmatic digestive tract in the dog (Canis lupus familiaris) and in the cat (Felis catus).
Source
Bulletin of University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Cluj-Napoca. Veterinary Medicine; 2012. 69: 1/2, 100-106. 9 ref.
Publisher
University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine
Country of Publication
Romania
Abstract
The present study offers a detailed anatomical description of the macroscopical characteristics of the internal conformation of the postdiaphragmatic digestive tract in the main pet species - the dog and the cat. After domestication, the two species, while of common philogenetic origins, have evolved with certain differences from the point of view of feeding habits in the modern era, to omnivore for dogs and strict carnivore for cats. This fact reflects itself in the pathology of this segment and in therapeutic necessities. This aspect justifies the need for better anatomical knowledge of the differences between the two species in the digestive segment. Having discussed in a previous article the differences between these species in terms of external shape, features and organ topography, we have turned to the inner conformation of the gastrointestinal tract. Our study focused on species characteristics description, without underlining race particularities. The study was carried out in the Comparative Anatomy Laboratory of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of Cluj-Napoca, on five dog bodies and 5 cat bodies lacking digestive pathological modifications. The research used usual dissection techniques, followed by the isolation, the section and the examination of the gastrointestinal segment in all subjects. Common traits of carnivorous species displayed overall by the digestive tract aside, the main internal conformation differences between dogs and cats were mainly registered in the stomach. In this segment, the cat displays a uniform gastric mucosa, while the lining varies in the dog. The duodenum of both species has similar mucosa and two duodenal papillae, but the placement and presence of the papillae differ. The large intestine of dogs and cats has lesser differences, aside from the disposition of the lining folds of the colon.

Language English.

Citation 64.
Accession Number
20123379346
Author
Aronescu, R.; Lacatus, R.; Purdoiu, R. C.; Papuc, I.;
Title
The influence of dry food on blood parameters in dogs.
Source
Bulletin of University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Cluj-Napoca. Veterinary Medicine; 2012. 69: 1/2, 39-43. 5 ref.
Publisher
University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine
Country of Publication
Romania
Abstract
To request photocopies, please quote search reference number & record number/s of the paper/s required.
15 of 39
The study of the effects induced by dry food consumption was studied in a total of 30 dogs, males and females, aged 3.5-6 months. The dry food that was given had protein content between 18%-30% and a fat content of 8%. Observations were performed on a period of 6 months, aiming to follow the dynamic of 17 biochemical parameters and 20 hematological parameters. After eating dry food for 30 days, minor changes have been reported in GPT, GOT, GGT, which presumes a tendency towards chronic hepatic steatosis. Hematological and biochemical changes in 60 days after eating dry food indicate chronic liver disorders and appearance of a secondary anemia disorder.

Language
English.

Citation 65.
Accession Number
20123361325
Author
Farrell, M.
Title
Non-surgical management of hip dysplasia.
Source
14th ESVOT Congress Proceedings, Munich, Germany, 10-14 September 2008. The cutting edge in veterinary orthopaedics CE; 2008. 63-64. 7 ref.
Publisher
European Society of Veterinary Orthopaedics and Traumatology
Country of Publication
Italy
Language
English.

Citation 66.
Accession Number
20123361316
Author
Budsberg, S.
Title
Multimodal management of canine osteoarthritis.
Source
Publisher
European Society of Veterinary Orthopaedics and Traumatology
Country of Publication
Italy
Language
English.

Citation 67.
Accession Number
20123361141
Author
Schulz, K. S.
Title
Medical management of OA - contemporary clinical strategies Parts I and II.
Source
Publisher
European Society of Veterinary Orthopaedics and Traumatology
Country of Publication
Italy
Language
English.

Citation 68.
Accession Number
20123361110
Author
Hazewinkel, H. A. W.

To request photocopies, please quote search reference number & record number/s of the paper/s required.

16 of 39
Title
Nutrition and skeletal development: recent advances.

Source
12th ESVOT Congress Proceedings, Munich, Germany, 10-12 September, 2004; 2004. 56-59. 7 ref.

Publisher
European Society of Veterinary Orthopaedics and Traumatology

Country of Publication
Italy

Language
English.

Citation 69.
Accession Number
20123361092

Author
Bockstahler, B.

Title
Management of the overweight lame dog.

Source
12th ESVOT Congress Proceedings, Munich, Germany, 10-12 September, 2004; 2004. 18-19. 1 ref.

Publisher
European Society of Veterinary Orthopaedics and Traumatology

Country of Publication
Italy

Language
English.

Citation 70.
Accession Number
20123361090

Author
Bennett, D.

Title
Feline bone diseases.

Source
12th ESVOT Congress Proceedings, Munich, Germany, 10-12 September, 2004; 2004. 15-17. 8 ref.

Publisher
European Society of Veterinary Orthopaedics and Traumatology

Country of Publication
Italy

Language
English.

Citation 71.
Accession Number
20123361046

Author
Budsberg, S.

Title
Effects of fatty acid supplementation on the development of osteoarthritis in dogs: biochemical, clinical and radiographic evaluation.

Source
1st World Orthopaedic Veterinary Congress Proceedings, Munich, Germany, 5-8 September 2002; 2002. 56-57. 7 ref.

Publisher
European Society of Veterinary Orthopaedics and Traumatology

Country of Publication
Italy

Language
English.

Citation 72.
Accession Number
20123361027

Author

To request photocopies, please quote search reference number & record number/s of the paper/s required.

17 of 39
Lepine, A. J.; Nap, R. C.;

Title
Nutritional research on bones and joints in the dog.

Source

Publisher
European Society of Veterinary Orthopaedics and Traumatology

Country of Publication
Italy

Language
English.

Citation 73.
Accession Number
20123361014

Author
Linder, D.

Title
Weighing in on obesity: prevention, treatment and management.

Source
The Veterinary Nurse; 2012. 3: 8, 502-507. 33 ref.

Publisher
MA Healthcare Limited

Country of Publication
UK

Abstract
Obesity is a common health problem in companion animals, with almost half of dogs and cats being overweight or obese. Obesity can lead to many diseases and worsen others. Clinically, obesity may increase medical costs to owners and may increase risk of complications from anaesthesia or medication dosing. Treatment of obesity is a multiphase process: first, an initial assessment; second, developing a plan that includes proper diet selection, adequate caloric restriction, and exercise if possible; and finally, intensive follow up and ongoing assessment. Successful weight management can be challenging and requires understanding of the complex relationship between owners and their pets. Client communication is therefore crucial for compliance. Obesity is more easily prevented than treated and the veterinary nurse can play an important role in educating clients about proper body condition at new puppy and kitten visits, and reassessing body condition at yearly wellness visits.

Language
English.

Citation 79.
Accession Number
20123372307

Author
Diana, A.; Guglielmini, C.; Specchi, S.; Tommaso, M. di; Pietra, M.; Toaldo, M. B.; Cipone, M.;

Title
Ultrasonographic evaluation of preprandial and postprandial gallbladder volume in healthy cats.

Source
American Journal of Veterinary Research; 2012. 73: 10, 1583-1588. 32 ref.

Publisher
American Veterinary Medical Association

Country of Publication
USA

Abstract
Objective: To noninvasively assess the influence of ingestion of a standard meal on gallbladder volume (GBV) in healthy cats. Animals: 10 healthy adult domestic shorthair cats (4 neutered females, 5 neutered males, and 1 sexually intact male). Procedures-Nonsedated cats were positioned in dorsal and left lateral recumbency to obtain ultrasonographic measurements of the gallbladder via the subcostal and right intercostal acoustic windows, respectively. Gallbladder volume was calculated from linear measurements by use of an ellipsoid formula (volume [mL]=length [mm] x height [mm] x width [mm] x0.52). Measurements were recorded after food was withheld for 12 hours (0 minutes) and at 5, 15, 30, 45, 60, and 120 minutes after cats were fed 50 g of a standard commercial diet (protein, 44.3%; fat, 30.3%; and carbohydrate, 15.6% [dry matter percentage]). Results: Agreement between gallbladder linear measurements or GBV obtained from the subcostal and right intercostal windows was good. Feeding resulted in linear decreases in gallbladder linear measurements and GBV. Via the subcostal and intercostal windows, mean ±or- SD GBV was 2.47±or-1.16 mL and 2.36±or-0.96 mL, respectively, at 0 minutes and 0.88±or-0.13 mL and 0.94±or-0.25 mL, respectively, at 120 minutes. Gallbladder width most closely reflected postprandial modification of GBV. Conclusions and Clinical Relevance: Results indicated that ultrasonographic assessment (via the subcostal or right intercostal acoustic window) of...
Postprandial changes in GBV can be used to evaluate gallbladder contractility in cats. These data may help identify cats with abnormal gallbladder emptying.

**Language**

English.

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**Citation 80.**

**Accession Number**

20123371608

**Author**

Bradshaw, J. W. S.; Casey, R. A.; Brown, S. L.;

**Title**

Hunting and predation.

**Source**


**Publisher**

CABI

**Country of Publication**

UK

**Abstract**

This chapter discusses the physiological and behavioural aspects of predation, learning, predator prey relationships, the impact of cats on wild prey populations and methods on how to reduce this impact.

**Language**

English.

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**Citation 81.**

**Accession Number**

20123371607

**Author**

Bradshaw, J. W. S.; Casey, R. A.; Brown, S. L.;

**Title**

Feeding behaviour.

**Source**


**Publisher**

CABI

**Country of Publication**

UK

**Abstract**

The nutrient requirements, nutrition physiology and feeding behaviour of cats are discussed.

**Language**

English.

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**Citation 89.**

**Accession Number**

20123366488

**Author**

Coutinho, N. R.; Tripathi, S. D.; Lokhande, D. U.;

**Title**

Fecal impaction and its surgical management in a cat.

**Source**

Intas Polivet; 2012. 13: 1, 157-158. 2 ref.

**Publisher**

Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd

**Country of Publication**

India

**Abstract**

A torn cat was presented with history of inability to pass stools since last one month. Survey radiograph clearly indicated faces in the intestinal loops. Haematological parameters were within the normal range and colotomy was then performed. The colon was approached through a ventral midline celiotomy and the animal was kept on intravenous fluids for the next three days and on the fifth post-operative day animal passed loose stools. The cat's owners were advised to include water and salt to cat food to prevent re-occurrence.

**Language**

English.
Abstract
Feline pelvic disease may result in hindlimb lameness, dysfunction of the terminal urogenital and gastrointestinal tracts, internal haemorrhage and pain. Long-term sequelae include chronic hindlimb lameness and/or neurological dysfunction, urinary or faecal incontinence, obstipation and dystocia. Conditions of the feline pelvis and hips are most commonly of traumatic aetiology, with up to one third of cat fractures involving the pelvis. Nonetheless, the general practitioner should be aware of the few conditions of the feline pelvis which occur in the absence of trauma. This article focuses on the diagnosis, clinical significance and therapy of conditions of the pelvis, sacrum and hip joints in the cat, traumatic and otherwise. Analogous conditions exist in dogs, and the differences between the two species are highlighted.

Language
English.
Chronic kidney disease is a common disease in cats with an increasing prevalence with age. Causes of renal damage are variable and include inflammatory, infectious, neoplastic or mechanical lesions. Eventually, any patient will progress to severe chronic kidney disease with irreversible loss of renal function. The severity of chronic kidney disease is now classified according to the degree of elevation of serum creatinine and the presence or absence of systemic hypertension and proteinuria following the IRIS classification scheme. Management aims to decrease the systemic consequences and reduce progression of the renal disease. Dietary management and maintenance of hydration are important in the treatment of chronic kidney disease. Drugs can be used in combination with diet to improve the control of hyperphosphataemia, hypertension, proteinuria, nausea, urinary tract infection or anorexia. Negative prognostic factors recognised in the cat with CKD are presence of proteinuria, increasing IRIS stage, anaemia and hyperphosphataemia.

Abstract
This case report describes a dog with thyroid carcinoma and paraneoplastic hypercalcemia. Following thyroidectomy the dog became hypocalcemic and required supplementation with calcitriol and calcium carbonate. During the following 2 years, attempts to reduce the supplementation resulted in hypocalcemia. The dog died from renal failure with no evidence of thyroid carcinoma.

Abstract
Short-term prednisolone therapy has minimal impact on calcium metabolism in dogs with atopic dermatitis.
Glucocorticoids (GCs) are a large group of drugs used to treat a range of inflammatory, autoimmune and neoplastic diseases in dogs. Glucocorticoids have been linked to disturbances in calcium metabolism and skeletal disorders in humans, yet their effects at therapeutically effective dosages in dogs with spontaneous diseases are poorly understood. Serum concentrations of calcium, phosphate, vitamin D metabolites and plasma concentrations of parathyroid hormone and ionised calcium together with urinary fractional excretion of calcium and phosphate, were measured in 16 dogs with atopic dermatitis before and 6 weeks after standard dosage prednisolone treatment (0.93-1.06 mg/kg) every other day after 7 days of treatment with the same dosage once daily. The severity of their physical signs, as assessed by the canine atopic dermatitis extent and severity index version 3 (CADESI-03) and the Edinburgh Pruritus Scale (EPS), decreased in all dogs following prednisolone treatment. There was no significant difference in any of the biochemical parameters measured following prednisolone treatment. This study indicates that prednisolone, used at a therapeutically effective dose, has minimal impact on calcium metabolism in dogs with atopic dermatitis.
Accession Number
20123348940
Title
Efficacy of gastric acid suppressants in dogs.
Source
Publisher
Elsevier Inc.
Country of Publication
USA
Language
English.

Citation 112.
Accession Number
20123347534
Author
Mohan-Gibbons, H.; Weiss, E.; Slater, M.;
Title
Preliminary investigation of food guarding behavior in shelter dogs in the United States.
Source
Animals; 2012. 2: 3, 331-346. 17 ref.
Publisher
MDPI Publishing
Country of Publication
Switzerland
Abstract
A survey given to animal shelters across the US reported food bowl guarding as one of the most common reasons for euthanasia and only 34% attempted to modify this guarding behavior. This study identified 96 dogs that guarded their food bowl during an assessment, and then placed them into a home on a modification program. Food guarding behavior was identified as stiffening, gulping, growling, freezing, and/or biting a fake hand during the SAFERReg. food bowl assessment. Dogs that exhibited guarding behavior over toys were excluded. Follow-up was done at 3 days, 3 weeks, and 3 months post adoption to measure all guarding behavior in the home. Six adopters reported at least one incident involving guarding in the first three weeks, of which only one was around the food bowl. By three months, those adopters reported no guarding behavior except one new occurrence of a dog guarding a rawhide was reported in the third month. For dog identified with food guarding, the return rate to the shelter was 5% and 9% for adult dogs not identified with guarding behavior. Adopters did not comply with at least one aspect of the program, so it is unclear why so little guarding was reported. The key finding is that dogs that guarded their food bowl in the shelter were not guarding their food in their new homes.
Language
English.

Citation 114.
Accession Number
20123345199
Author
Singleton, C.; Wack, R.; Larsen, R. S.;
Title
Bacteriologic and nutritional evaluation of a commercial raw meat diet as part of a raw meat safety program.
Source
Zoo Biology; 2012. 31: 5, 574-585. 47 ref.
Publisher
Wiley-Blackwell
Country of Publication
USA
Abstract
This study evaluated selected bacteriologic and nutritional components of a commercially prepared ground raw horsemeat diet as part of a raw meat safety program. Six lots of meat were analyzed in triplicate. Frozen meat samples were thawed for 44 hr at 5 degrees C. Meat samples were tested at three times during thawing (<i>t</i>=0, 24, 44 hr) for selected bacteria. Samples were screened for <i>Salmonella</i> sp. using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. <i>Escherichia coli</i> and total coliform bacteria were quantified using a ready-made culture medium system. Proximate, energy, macro and trace mineral composition was determined at a reference laboratory. <i>Salmonella</i> sp. antigen was detected in one sample of meat at <i>t</i>=0 hr. Frozen meat samples had low average maximum expected numbers of <i>E. coli</i> and coliforms. The average maximum number of <i>E. coli</i> did not change significantly at <i>t</i>=24 or 44 hr, but the average maximum number of coliforms increased significantly by <i>t</i>=44 hr. These bacteriologic tests were easily incorporated into a raw meat safety program. Median concentrations of
moisture, dry matter, crude protein, crude fat, ash, calcium, and phosphorus conformed to the guaranteed analysis but median crude fiber exceeded the guaranteed maximum. Median magnesium, potassium, and sodium concentrations conformed to the approximate nutrient content. Median concentrations of copper exceeded, whereas iron, zinc, and manganese fell below, the approximate nutrient content. Median copper and manganese concentrations exceeded the National Research Council's recommendation for adult domestic cats, whereas iron and zinc were below the National Research Council's recommendations for adult cats.

Language
English.
Citation 121.
Accession Number
20123326094
Author
Caney, S. M. A.
Title
Phosphate restriction and kidney disease.
Source
Veterinary Times; 2012. 42: 40, 14, 16. 7 ref.
Publisher
Veterinary Business Development Ltd
Country of Publication
UK
Abstract
This paper presents the results of an owner survey on management of chronic kidney disease (CKD) in cats. Focus is given on opinions regarding the management of CKD through the use of intestinal phosphate binders (IPBs).
Language
English.

Citation 122.
Accession Number
20123326093
Author
Chandler, M.
Title
Dietary fibre in dogs and cats - its therapeutic importance.
Source
Veterinary Times; 2012. 42: 40, 10, 12. 19 ref.
Publisher
Veterinary Business Development Ltd
Country of Publication
UK
Abstract
This article discusses the many types of dietary fibre and their use in the treatment of several disorders including diabetes mellitus and diarrhoea. Focus is given on the relationship between fibre, satiety and obesity, effects of fibre on the intestine and side effects of fibre.
Language
English.

Citation 124.
Accession Number
201233320937
Author
Firth, A. M.; Howie, K.;
Title
Oral rehydration therapy - simple administration of basic nutrients.
Source
The Veterinary Nurse; 2012. 3: 7, 438-443. 15 ref.
Publisher
MA Healthcare Limited
Country of Publication
UK
Abstract
Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) is a helpful strategy in managing critically ill patients from day 1. ORT solutions supply small amounts of nutrients that are readily absorbed by the small intestine and more specifically, provide nutrients to the cells that line the small intestine thus promoting gastrointestinal function and integrity. ORT solutions can be used in patients who have gastroenteritis, pancreatitis or a variety of other conditions. It is cost effective and easily administered by owners or staff members.
Language
English.
Feline lower urinary tract disease (FLUTD) is a common problem in veterinary practice. The causes of and predispositions to FLUTD are often misunderstood and this can lead to recurrence within patients. Sex, weight, diet and stress have all been suggested as factors that increase the risk of a cat developing FLUTD. Males would appear to be more predisposed to FLUTD than females and are regularly over represented in studies of FLUTD cats. Obesity also seems to be a predisposing factor with larger cats more likely to experience FLUTD. However cats that are fed a dry diet do not appear to be significantly more likely to develop FLUTD when compared to those fed a wet diet. Stress would seem to be the most significant inciting factor in the recurrence of FLUTD with much research conducted in this area.

Language
English.

The aim of this study was to determine the effects of the type of food the dog receives on the clinical stage of the periodontal disease. Another aim of this study was to determine the level of oral hygiene the dogs receive from the owners. The dogs were randomly selected from the patients of a small animal surgery hospital in Berlin, Germany, between April and August 2011. This study concluded that dogs that receive mostly or only soft food show more severe forms of periodontal disease. Also, more than half of the dog owners from this study give no attention to the pets’ oral hygiene, although 20% of these dogs had periodontitis.

Language
English.

Due to the increased number of cases with diabetes mellitus we consider it necessary to list the most frequent errors in the management of diabetes, caused by doctors and owners. Purpose of this paper is to recognize pets with diabetes,

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treatment optimization and to highlight the most common mistakes in diagnosis and treatment of diabetes so that diagnostic errors are to be avoided. Feline diabetes affects between 1 in 50 and 1 in 400 cats, depending on the population. In 80-95% of diabetic cats, their diabetes appears analogous to human type 2 diabetes. Environmental factors which predispose pets to diabetes include low physical activity and being kept entirely indoors (cats), high body condition score, dental disease, chronic or recurring health problems. Chronic high demand for insulin secretion as a result of high carbohydrate diet may predispose to diabetes. Early intervention with good glycemic control reverses or decreases B-cell glucose toxicity. Diabetic dogs are at increased risk for developing bacterial infections particularly of the urinary tract. Routine bacterial culture of urine is recommended.

Language
English.

Citation 129.
Accession Number
20123359984
Author
Kumar, K. R.; Kulkarni, V. V.; Chandirasekaran, V.;
Title
Preparation, storage stability and palatability of dry rendered spent hen meal based dog pet food.
Source
Publisher
Indian Poultry Science Association
Country of Publication
India
Abstract
Pet foods for grower and adult pet dogs were prepared by pallet process incorporating dry rendered spent hen meal (SHM). The pet foods packed in LDPE bags and stored at ambient temperature (35±2 degrees C) up to 90 days. The thiobarbituric acid (TBA), tyrosine values, free fatty acid content and acid value and total bacterial counts increased gradually during storage but <i>E. coli</i>, <i>Salmonella</i> spp., <i>Clostridium</i> spp., <i>Staphylococci</i> spp. and fungi were not detected during storage. The pet owners rated the pet foods as good. The body weight of the pet dogs did not decrease during the feeding trial of one month and the health condition of pets was good. The digestibility of the grower and adult pet food was 72.64 and 69.06 per cent, respectively. The cost of production of pet food for grower and adult was Rs. 31.30 and Rs. 26.2/kg, respectively. The results indicated that pet food with good nutritive quality and palatability to grower and adult dogs can be prepared by incorporating spent hen meal which can be stored up to 90 days at ambient temperature.

Language
English.

Citation 130.
Accession Number
2012335809
Author
Parker, V. J.; Freeman, L. M.;
Title
Incorporating enteral nutrition into your practice.
Source
Veterinary Medicine; 2012. 107: 9, 400-410. 30 ref.
Publisher
Advantstar Communications Inc
Country of Publication
USA
Abstract
This article discusses how to assess the nutritional needs of hospitalized animals; how to use that information to develop an individualized nutrition plan; and how to best incorporate enteral nutrition into small animal practice.

Language
English.

Citation 132.
Accession Number
2012335657
Author
Williams, T. L.; Elliott, J.; Syme, H. M.;
Title
Calcium and phosphate homeostasis in hyperthyroid cats - associations with development of azotaemia and survival time.

To request photocopies, please quote search reference number & record number/s of the paper/s required.

27 of 39
Objectives: To evaluate calcium and phosphate homeostasis in hyperthyroid cats and determine if plasma parathyroid hormone and fibroblast growth factor-23 are associated with the presence of azotaemic chronic kidney disease and/or have prognostic significance. Methods: Retrospective cohort study. Logistic regression analysis and Cox regression analysis were performed to identify if parathyroid hormone and fibroblast growth factor-23 were predictors of development of azotaemia following treatment and survival time, respectively. Results: Two hundred and seven hyperthyroid cats were included. Elevated plasma parathyroid hormone concentrations, hyperphosphataemia, decreased plasma fibroblast growth factor-23 concentrations and hypocalcaemia were documented; however, all parameters returned to reference intervals following treatment of hyperthyroid cats without azotaemic chronic kidney disease. After adjustment for plasma creatinine concentration, baseline plasma parathyroid hormone and fibroblast growth factor-23 concentrations were not predictors of the development of azotaemia following treatment. Baseline plasma fibroblast growth factor-23 concentrations were associated with all-cause mortality; however, this association was not maintained after adjustment for packed cell volume. Clinical Significance: Changes in plasma parathyroid hormone and fibroblast growth factor-23 concentrations which occur in hyperthyroid cats are not mediators of progression of chronic kidney disease; however, fibroblast growth factor-23 would appear to have some prognostic significance in hyperthyroidism.
Abstract
This study evaluated primary practitioners' perceptions of managing feline diabetics. Surveys distributed during local continuing education events achieved a response rate of 46% (90/195). A mean of 74% feline diabetics required chronic insulin; 26% were transient diabetics. Choice of insulin was most influenced by duration of action: human recombinant protamine zinc insulin was ranked first (42%) and glargine second (27%). Dietary management was always/usually recommended by 97% respondents, with prescription or proprietary low-carbohydrate, high-protein diets recommended in 93% responses. More recent graduates (<i>P</i>=0.0419), those who worked in larger practices (<i>P</i>=0.0315), and those who saw more transient diabetics (<i>P</i>=0.0288) were more likely to recommend dietary change. In-house blood glucose curves (BGCs) were the most popular method of assessing glycemic control, while at-home BGCs were least popular, although their use correlated positively with annual diabetic caseload (r=0.43, <i>P</i>=0.0239). Owners mishandling insulin was cited as the most common cause of poor glycemic control, while clinical signs of acromegaly were rarely recognized.

Language
English.

Citation 135.
Accession Number
20123335376
Author
Farrow, H.; Rand, J. S.; Morton, J. M.; Sunvold, G.;
Title
Postprandial glycaemia in cats fed a moderate carbohydrate meal persists for a median of 12 hours - female cats have higher peak glucose concentrations.
Source
Publisher
Sage Publications
Country of Publication
USA
Abstract
The postprandial increase in glucose concentration is typically not considered in selecting diets to manage diabetic and pre-diabetic cats. This study describes increases in glucose and insulin concentrations in 24 clinically healthy, neutered adult cats following one meal (59 kcal/kg) of a moderate carbohydrate diet (25% of energy). Median time to return to baseline after feeding for glucose was 12.2 h (1.8-24 h) and for insulin was 12.3 h (1.5-24 h). Time to return to baseline for glucose was not different between male (10.2 h) and female (17.2 h) cats. There was evidence female cats had a longer return to baseline for insulin (18.9 h versus 9.8 h) and females had higher (0.9 mmol/l difference) peak glucose than males. This demonstrates that the duration of postprandial glycaemia in cats is markedly longer than in dogs and humans, and should be considered when managing diabetic and pre-diabetic cats.

Language
English.

Citation 138.
Accession Number
20123335371
Author
Laflamme, D. P.; Xu, H.; Cupp, C. J.; Kerr, W. W.; Ramadan, Z.; Long, G. M.;
Title
Evaluation of canned therapeutic diets for the management of cats with naturally occurring chronic diarrhea.
Source
Publisher
Sage Publications
Country of Publication
USA
Abstract
Dietary therapy plays an important role in the management of most gastrointestinal disorders. This study was designed to test the efficacy of a new therapeutic diet for cats with diarrhea, compared to the top selling brand. Sixteen adult cats with chronic diarrhea were grouped and assigned to diet X (Hill’s Prescription Diet i/d Feline) or diet Y (Purina Veterinary Diets EN Gastroenteric Feline Formula). Following baseline evaluations, cats were fed their assigned test diet for 4 weeks. Fecal scores (FS; 7=very watery; 1=extremely dry and firm) were recorded daily during the last week on each diet. Each cat was then switched to the alternate test diet and the procedure was repeated. Fifteen cats completed the study. Both therapeutic diets resulted in a significant improvement in average FS and diet Y also resulted in significantly better results compared with diet X. Average FS improved at least one unit in 40% of the cats while fed diet X and in 67% of the cats while fed diet Y, resulting in normal stools (average FS<=3) in 13.3% of cats fed diet X and 46.7% of cats fed diet Y. This study confirms the value of dietary change in the management of chronic diarrhea in cats.

Language
English.

To request photocopies, please quote search reference number & record number/s of the paper/s required.
A 9-year-old, spayed, female golden retriever was evaluated for hypercalcaemia and a mass protruding from the vulva. The mass originated from the clitoris and was completely excised. Microscopic examination of the mass revealed features consistent with adenocarcinoma. There was no evidence of metastasis to the lungs, abdomen or peripheral lymph nodes at the time of surgical excision. Inguinal lymph node enlargement and recurrence of hypercalcaemia were noted at a reexamination seven months after surgery. The dog was administered palliative treatment with oral prednisone. The dog was euthanised 14 months after surgery for clinical signs related to hypercalcaemia and prolonged corticosteroid use, including gastrointestinal disease, weakness and lethargy. The clinical features and course of this case share similarities to the other reported case of clitoral adenocarcinoma in the dog. This case report discusses clinical features of the rarely documented tumour and highlights clitoral adenocarcinoma as another differential diagnosis for humoral hypercalcaemia of malignancy in a female dog.

Language

English.
Romania

Abstract

Heavy metals represent very dangerous compounds mainly because of their cumulative character, the detection of these metals in pet food being of utmost importance in the appreciation of the sanitation degree of this products. Numerous implications in diseases such as dental, bone or nerve disorders make of great importance the investigation of different types of pet food in order to determine the amount of lead and cadmium. Following our research it has been found the exceedance of the maximum allowed limit for cadmium and also for lead in one type of food out of six (16.6%) (a sort of cat food). This can happen because of the use of some ingredients with high degree of contamination, possibly prohibited for human consumption. It is required to identify the contamination sources and to act in order to address this cause.

Language

English.

Citation 145.
Accession Number
20123327843
Author
Hopper, K.; Epstein, S. E.;
Title
Incidence, nature, and etiology of metabolic acidosis in dogs and cats.
Source
Journal of Veterinary Internal Medicine; 2012. 26: 5, 1107-1114. 33 ref.
Publisher
Wiley-Blackwell
Country of Publication
USA
Abstract

Background: Metabolic acidosis is an important abnormality in ill and injured dogs and cats. Objectives: To describe the incidence, nature, and etiology of metabolic acidosis in dogs and cats that had arterial or venous blood gases measured for any reason at a university teaching hospital. Animals: Dogs and cats at the Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital. Methods: Acid base parameters and electrolyte and lactate concentrations in dogs and cats measured during a 13-month period were retrospectively retrieved from a computer database. Metabolic acidosis was defined as a standardized base excess (SBE) in dogs of < -4 mmol/L and in cats < -5 mmol/L. Results: A total of 1,805 dogs and cats were included; of these, 887 (49%) were classified as having a metabolic acidosis (753 dogs and 134 cats). Primary metabolic acidosis was the most common disorder in dogs, whereas mixed acid base disorder of metabolic acidosis and respiratory acidosis was most common in cats. Hyperchloremic metabolic acidosis was more common than a high anion gap (AG) metabolic acidosis; 25% of dogs and 34% of cats could not be classified as having either a hyperchloremic metabolic acidosis or a high AG metabolic acidosis. Conclusions and Clinical Importance: Metabolic acidosis was found commonly in this patient population and was associated with a wide variety of disease processes. Mixed acid base disorders occur frequently and routine categorization of metabolic acidosis based on the presence of high AG or hyperchloremia may be misleading in a large proportion of cases.

Language

English.

Citation 149.
Accession Number
20123327485
Author
Title
Evaluation of cognitive learning, memory, psychomotor, immunologic, and retinal functions in healthy puppies fed foods fortified with docosahexaenoic acid-rich fish oil from 8 to 52 weeks of age.
Source
Publisher
American Veterinary Medical Association
Country of Publication
USA
Abstract

Objective - To assess effects of foods fortified with docosahexaenoic acid (DHA)-rich fish oil on cognitive, memory, psychomotor, immunologic, and retinal function and other measures of development in healthy puppies. Design - Evaluation study. Animals - 48 Beagle puppies. Procedures - Puppies were assigned to 3 groups after weaning (n=16/group) and received 1 of 3 foods (low-DHA, moderate-DHA, or high-DHA food) as their sole source of nutrition until 1 year of age. Visual discrimination learning and memory tasks, psychomotor performance tasks, and physiologic tests including blood and serum analysis, electroretinography, and dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry were performed at various time points. Anti-rabies virus antibody titers were evaluated 1, 2, 4, and 8 weeks after vaccination at 16 weeks of...
age. Results - Foods had similar proximate analysis results but varied in concentration of DHA from fish oil; the high-DHA food also contained higher concentrations of vitamin E, taurine, choline, and L-carnitine than did other foods. The high-DHA group had significantly better results for reversal task learning, visual contrast discrimination, and early psychomotor performance in side-to-side navigation through an obstacle-containing maze than did the moderate-DHA and low-DHA groups. The high-DHA group had significantly higher anti-rabies antibody titers 1 and 2 weeks after vaccination than did other groups. Peak b-wave amplitudes during scotopic electoretinography were positively correlated with serum DHA concentrations at all evaluated time points. Conclusions and Clinical Relevance - Dietary fortification with fish oils rich in DHA and possibly other nutrients implicated in neurocognitive development following weaning improved cognitive, memory, psychomotor, immunologic, and retinal functions in growing dogs.

Language
English.

Citation 150.
Accession Number
20123327374
Author
Title
Validation of a fecal scoring scale in puppies during the weaning period.
Source
Publisher
Elsevier B.V.
Country of Publication
Netherlands
Abstract
In puppies weaning is a high risk period. Fecal changes are frequent and can be signs of infection by digestive pathogens (bacteria, viruses, parasites) and indicators of nutritional and environmental stress. The aim of this study was to define a pathological fecal score for weaning puppies, and to study the impact on that score of two intestinal viruses (canine parvovirus type 2 and canine coronavirus). For this, the quality of stools was evaluated on 154 puppies between 4 and 8 weeks of age (100 from small breeds and 54 from large breeds). The scoring was performed immediately after a spontaneous defecation based on a 13-point scale (from 1; liquid to 13; dry and hard feces). Fecal samples were frozen for further viral analysis. Each puppy was weighed once a week during the study period. The fecal score regarded as pathological was the highest score associated with a significant reduction in average daily gain (ADG). Fecal samples were checked by semi-quantitative PCR or RT-PCR for canine parvovirus type 2 and canine coronavirus identification, respectively. The quality of feces was affected by both age and breed size. In small breeds, the ADG was significantly reduced under a fecal score of 6 and 7 for puppies at 4-5 and 6-8 weeks of age, respectively. In large breeds, the ADG was significantly reduced under a fecal score of 5 whatever the age of the puppy. Whereas a high viral load of canine parvovirus type 2 significantly impacted feces quality, no effect was recorded for canine coronavirus. This study provides an objective threshold for evaluation of fecal quality in weaning puppies. It also emphasizes the importance to be given to age and breed size in that evaluation.
Language
English.

Citation 153.
Accession Number
20123326870
Author
Buffington, C. A. T.
Title
Lower urinary tract signs in cats.
Source
NAVC Clinician's Brief; 2012. September, 31-34.
Publisher
Educational Concepts LLC
Country of Publication
USA
Abstract
This article discusses the chronic recurrent idiopathic lower urinary tract signs (LUTS) commonly diagnosed in feline medicine as well as their treatment. Focus is given on establishing client communication, examining and treating the patient and evaluating the environment.
Language
English.

Citation 154.
To request photocopies, please quote search reference number & record number/s of the paper/s required.
Accession Number
20123326867
Author
Webb, C. B.
Title
Feline inflammatory bowel disease.
Source
NAVC Clinician’s Brief; 2012. September, 11-14.
Publisher
Educational Concepts LLC
Country of Publication
USA
Abstract
This article covers feline inflammatory bowel disease and its treatment. The importance of correct diagnosis in the successful treatment of this disease is discussed. Focus is given on making a diagnosis, initiating stepwise approach to treatment, initiating dietary intervention, adjusting vitamin intake, administering medical treatment and assessing therapy and doing necessary readjustments.
Language
English.

Citation 157.
Accession Number
20123321084
Author
Veenhof, E. Z.; Knol, E. F.; Willemse, T.; Rutten, V. P. M. G.;
Title
Immune responses in dogs with cutaneous adverse food reactions.
Source
Veterinary Quarterly; 2012. 32: 2, 87-98. many ref.
Publisher
Taylor & Francis
Country of Publication
UK
Abstract
Adverse food reactions (AFR) in dogs are reactions due to apparently harmless food antigens, with an unknown aetiology, i.e. immunopathogenesis. Despite the entry of food allergens via the intestinal tract, in the majority of dogs with AFR, clinical symptoms are only associated with the skin (CAFR). In the present review, factors are presented of relevance in triggering the differentiation of naive T cells into effector T cell types and the role of these T cell types in allergy. More specifically, the allergic immune responses in intestine and skin are discussed in this article as well as the potential pathways, e.g. homing of antigen presenting cells or allergen-induced T cells to the skin, of induction of cutaneous symptoms.
Language
English.

Citation 159.
Accession Number
20123320499
Author
Clark, M. H.; Hoenig, M.; Ferguson, D. C.; Dirikolu, L.;
Title
Pharmacokinetics of pioglitazone in lean and obese cats.
Source
Journal of Veterinary Pharmacology and Therapeutics; 2012. 35: 5, 428-436. 31 ref.
Publisher
Wiley-Blackwell
Country of Publication
UK
Abstract
Pioglitazone is a thiazolidinedione insulin sensitizer that has shown efficacy in Type 2 diabetes and nonalcoholic fatty liver disease in humans. It may be useful for treatment of similar conditions in cats. The purpose of this study was to investigate the pharmacokinetics of pioglitazone in lean and obese cats, to provide a foundation for assessment of its effects on insulin sensitivity and lipid metabolism. Pioglitazone was administered intravenously (median 0.2 mg/kg) or orally (3 mg/kg) to 6 healthy lean (3.96±0.56 kg) and 6 obese (6.43±0.48 kg) cats, in a two by two Latin Square design with a 4-week washout period. Blood samples were collected over 24h, and pioglitazone concentrations were measured via a validated high-performance liquid chromatography assay. Pharmacokinetic parameters were determined using two-compartmental analysis for IV data and noncompartmental analysis for oral data. After oral administration,
mean bioavailability was 55%, $t_{1/2}$ was 3.5 h, $T_{\text{max}}$ was 3.6 h, $C_{\text{max}}$ was 2131 ng/mL, and $\text{AUC}_{0-\infty}$ was 15 556 ng/mL·h. There were no statistically significant differences in pharmacokinetic parameters between lean and obese cats following either oral or intravenous administration. Systemic exposure to pioglitazone in cats after a 3 mg/kg oral dose approximates that observed in humans with therapeutic doses.

**Language**
English.

**Citation 164.**

**Accession Number**
20123320222

**Author**
Oliveira, L. D. de; Takakura, F. S.; Kienzle, E.; Brunetto, M. A.; Teshima, E.; Pereira, G. T.; Vasconcellos, R. S.; Carciofi, A. C.;

**Title**
Fibre analysis and fibre digestibility in pet foods - a comparison of total dietary fibre, neutral and acid detergent fibre and crude fibre.

**Source**

**Publisher**
Wiley-Blackwell

**Country of Publication**
Germany

**Abstract**
Six dry dog foods and six dry cat foods with different carbohydrate sources were investigated in digestion trials. Food and faecal samples were analysed for CF, TDF and starch. In dogs, also neutral detergent fibre (aNDFom) and acid detergent fibre (ADFom) were analysed. N-free extract (NFE) was calculated for CF, and similarly for all other fibre analyses. Linear regressions were calculated between fibre intake and faecal fibre excretion. True digestibility was calculated from the regression coefficients [true digestibility in %=(1-regression coefficient)*100], with the intercept of the equation representing excretion of material of non-food origin. Crude fibre analyses gave the lowest values, and TDF the highest, while ADFom and aNDFom were in between. Variation between diets was lowest in CF and highest in TDF. Total dietary fibre, aNDFom and ADFom in food were positively correlated. Crude fibre in food did not correlate with any other method. The NFE analogue for TDF was closest to the starch content. Methods of fibre analyses in faeces did not agree very well with each other. Crude fibre had the lowest apparent digestibility, followed by ADFom, TDF and aNDFom. For all fibre analyses, there was a significant correlation between fibre intake and faecal fibre excretion. True digestibility was close to zero for CF, with a high uniformity in both species. In dogs, true digestibility of aNDFom was 53%, of ADFom 26% and of TDF 37%; in cats, true digestibility of TDF was 31%. Except for CF, the intercept of the regression equations suggest that faecal excretion of some material of non-food origin is analysed as fibre. A combination of TDF and CF analyses might give good information on the content of total (TDF), unfermentable (CF) and partially fermentable fibre (TDF-CF) in pet foods.

**Language**
English.

**Citation 165.**

**Accession Number**
20123320215

**Author**

**Title**
Obesity increases initial rate of fibrin formation during blood coagulation in domestic shorthaired cats.

**Source**

**Publisher**
Wiley-Blackwell

**Country of Publication**
Germany

**Abstract**
Obesity predisposes to a prothrombotic state in humans, but whether a similar state occurs in obese animals is unknown. The objective of the current study was to examine the effect of body fat percentage (BF) on haemostatic parameters including thromboelastography with tissue factor as activator (TF-TEG) in client owned indoor-confined physically inactive cats. Seventy-two cats were included following an initial thorough health examination, and a complete blood count, biochemistry panel, conventional coagulation panel and a TF-TEG analysis were performed with tissue factor (1:50000) as activator. The cats were anaesthetized, and BF was measured using Dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry. Significant difference between lean (BF <35%, n=26), overweight (35% < BF <45%, n=28) and obese (BF >45%, n=18) cats was identified using ANOVA. The correlation between BF, serum leptin and total adiponectin, respectively, with individual TEG and conventional coagulation parameters was evaluated. Obese cats showed a faster
rate of fibrin formation (TF-TEG(R), p<0.05), and TF-TEG(R) was positively correlated with plasma leptin levels. Increasing BF did not affect other conventional coagulation or TF-TEG parameters. In conclusion, this study indicates a connection between body fat content and altered haemostasis, also in cats. Whether feline obesity causes a hypercoagulable state of clinical relevance should be further investigated.

Language
English.

Citation 166.
Accession Number
20123320213
Author
Title
Energy intake for maintenance in a mammal with a low basal metabolism, the giant anteater (<i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i>).
Source
Publisher
Wiley-Blackwell
Country of Publication
Germany
Abstract
Giant anteaters (<i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i>) are among those mammals for which a particularly low metabolism has been reported. In order to verify presumably low requirements for energy, we used eight anteaters (two males, six females; aged 1-14 years; body mass between 46 and 64 kg) in a total of 64 individual trials, in which a variety of intake levels was achieved on various diets. Digestible energy (DE) intake was quantified by measuring food intake and faecal excretion and analysing representative samples for gross energy, and animals were weighed regularly. Maintenance DE requirements were calculated by regression analysis for the DE intake that corresponded to zero weight change. Differences between individuals were significant. Older anteaters (<i>n</i>=3 animals aged 12-15 years in 29 trials) had lower relative requirements than younger ones (<i>n</i>=5 animals aged 1-7 years in 35 trials); thus, giant anteaters resemble other mammals in which similar age-specific differences in energy requirements are known. However, estimated maintenance requirements were 347 kJ DE/kg<sup>0.75</sup>/day in the anteaters, which is low compared to the 460-580 kJ DE/kg<sup>0.75</sup>/day maintenance requirements of domestic dogs. The lack of knowledge that metabolic requirements are below the mammalian average could make species particularly susceptible to overfeeding, if amounts considered adequate for average mammals were provided. Non-scientific reports on comparatively fast growth rates and high body masses in captive giant anteaters as compared to free-ranging animals suggest that body mass development and feeding regimes in captivity should be further assessed.

Language
English.

Citation 167.
Accession Number
20123320208
Author
Title
Comparative therapeutic efficacy and safety of type-II collagen (uc-II), glucosamine and chondroitin in arthritic dogs: pain evaluation by ground force plate.
Source
Publisher
Wiley-Blackwell
Country of Publication
Germany
Abstract
The investigation was conducted on client-owned moderately arthritic dogs with two objectives: (i) to evaluate therapeutic efficacy of type-II collagen (UC-II) alone or in combination with glucosamine hydrochloride (GLU) and chondroitin sulphate (CHO), and (ii) to determine their tolerability and safety. Dogs in four groups (<i>n</i>=7-10), were treated daily for a period of 150 days with placebo (Group-I), 10 mg active UC-II (Group-II), 2000 mg GLU+1600 mg CHO (Group-III), and UC-II+GLU+CHO (Group-IV). On a monthly basis, dogs were evaluated for observational pain (overall pain, pain upon limb manipulation, and pain after physical exertion) using different numeric scales. Pain level was also measured objectively using piezoelectric sensor-based GFP for peak vertical force and impulse area. Dogs were also examined every month for physical, hepatic (ALP, ALT and bilirubin) and renal (BUN and creatinine) functions. Based on observations, significant (p<0.05) reduction in pain was noted in Group-II, III, and IV dogs. Using GFP, significant increases in peak vertical force (N/kg body wt) and impulse area (Ns/kg body wt), indicative of a decrease in

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arthritis associated pain, were observed in Group-II dogs only. None of the dogs in any group showed changes in physical, hepatic or renal functions. In conclusion, based on GFP data, moderately arthritic dogs treated with UC-II (10 mg) showed a marked reduction in arthritic pain with maximum improvement by day 150. UC-II, GLU and CHO operate through different mechanisms of action, and were well tolerated over a period of 150 days.

Language
English.

Citation 170.
Accession Number
20123319722
Author
Title
Evaluation of cytokines and hormones in dogs before and after treatment of diabetic ketoacidosis and in uncomplicated diabetes mellitus.
Source
Veterinary Immunology and Immunopathology; 2012. 148: 3/4, 276-283. 32 ref.
Publisher
Elsevier Ltd
Country of Publication
UK
Abstract
In human beings, diabetes mellitus (DM) and diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA) are recognized as proinflammatory states and dysregulation of cytokines has been linked to some potentially fatal complications. Cytokine profiles of dogs with DM or DKA have not been reported. The objectives of this study were to compare cytokine and hormone concentrations in dogs with DKA before and after resolution of ketoacidosis, to compare these concentrations before treatment of DKA to those measured in dogs with uncomplicated DM and healthy dogs, and to compare concentrations in dogs with uncomplicated DM to those measured in healthy dogs. 27 dogs were included in this prospective clinical study. 18 dogs had naturally-occurring disease (9 DKA and 9 DM) and 9 dogs were healthy. Serum GMCSF, IL-2, IL-4, IL-6, IL-7, CXCL8, IL-10, IL-15, IL-18, IFN gamma , IP-10, TNF alpha , Monocyte Chemoattractant Protein-1 (MCP-1), Keratinocyte Chemoattractant (KC), glucagon, leptin, adiponectin, and resistin were assayed using Milliplex MAP Canine kits.<sup>2,3</sup> IL-18, resistin, and GMCSF concentrations were significantly higher in dogs with DKA before treatment compared to after resolution of ketoacidosis. CXCL8, MCP-1, KC, and resistin were significantly higher in DKA dogs compared to healthy controls, and KC was also significantly higher in DKA compared to DM dogs. Additionally, CXCL8 and MCP-1 were significantly higher in dogs with DM compared to healthy controls. Significant differences were not detected in concentrations of the other measured analytes, including glucagon. It is concluded that IL-18, resistin, GMCSF, and KC may be involved in the pathogenesis of canine DKA, and their importance in this pathogenesis may be as great as that of glucagon. Dysregulation of CXCL8 and MCP-1 may be involved in the pathogenesis of DM in dogs.

Language
English.

Citation 173.
Accession Number
20123299704
Author
Caney, S. M. A.
Title
Advances in our understanding of feline hyperthyroidism.
Source
Veterinary Ireland Journal; 2012. 2: 9, 450-454. 11 ref.
Publisher
Veterinary Ireland
Country of Publication
Irish Republic
Language
English.

Citation 174.
Accession Number
20123312911
Author
Gu, D.; Neuman, Z. L.; Modiano, J. F.; Turesky, R. J.;
Title
Biomonitoring the cooked meat carcinogen 2-amino-1-methyl-6-phenylimidazo[4,5-<i>b</i>]pyridine in canine fur.
Source

To request photocopies, please quote search reference number & record number/s of the paper/s required.
2-Amino-1-methyl-6-phenylimidazo[4,5-<i>b</i>]pyridine (PhIP) is a heterocyclic aromatic amine (HAA) that is formed during the cooking of meat, poultry, and fish. PhIP is a rodent carcinogen and is thought to contribute to several diet-related cancers in humans. PhIP is present in the hair of human omnivores but not in the hair of vegetarians. We have now identified PhIP in the fur of 14 out of 16 healthy dogs consuming different brands of commercial pet food. The levels of PhIP in canine fur varied by over 85-fold and were comparable to the levels of PhIP present in human hair. However, high density fur containing PhIP covers a very high proportion of the body surface area of dogs, whereas high density terminal hair primarily covers the scalp and pubis body surface area of humans. These findings signify that the exposure and bioavailability of PhIP are high in canines. A potential role for PhIP in the etiology of canine cancer should be considered.

Language
English.
Acromegaly, or hypersomatotropism, results from chronic, excessive secretion of growth hormone in the adult animal. The anabolic effects of growth hormone are exerted through the intermediary hormone, insulin-like growth factor 1, which is produced in the liver under the influence of growth hormone. Feline acromegaly is caused by a pituitary adenoma that secretes excessive amounts of growth hormone. Characteristic effects of excessive growth hormone secretion include the development of diabetes mellitus and growth of the acral segments of the body (jaw, extremities, skull, etc.). Acromegaly occurs in older, predominately male cats and is often associated with diabetes mellitus. Other clinical signs include stridor, enlargement of the jaw and extremities, lean weight gain, and organomegaly (heart, liver, kidney, etc.). Diagnosis is made by documentation of increased levels of growth hormone or insulin-like growth factor (or both) and demonstration of a pituitary mass via magnetic resonance imaging or computed tomography. The most effective treatment to date has been radiation therapy. Prognosis is fair to good with proper treatment.

Language
English.

Citation 182.
Accession Number
20123311706
Author
Cross, E.; Moreland, R.; Wallack, S.
Title
Feline pituitary-dependent hyperadrenocorticism and insulin resistance due to a plurihormonal adenoma. (Special Issue: Pituitary disorders.)
Source
Topics in Companion Animal Medicine; 2012. 27: 1, 8-20. 59 ref.
Publisher
Elsevier Inc
Country of Publication
USA
Abstract
A 12-year-old female spayed domestic short-haired cat presented for lethargy, poor hair coat, alopecia, difficulty walking, and mild polyuria/polydipsia. The cat’s skin tore easily in the neck area during routine restraint for blood draw. Physical examination, blood analysis, and ultrasound imaging were all consistent with pituitary-dependent hyperadrenocorticism (PDH) with secondary insulin-resistant diabetes mellitus, which was nonketotic. Insulin therapy, fluids, and diet change were initiated for the diabetes mellitus and the owner reported improvement in clinical signs although the blood glucose measurements remained elevated. Surgical repair of the torn skin was successful. Although a guarded prognosis was given to the owner because of an advanced stage of hyperadrenocorticism, and the limited treatment options currently available for feline PDH, trilostane was agreed on as an initial therapeutic option. The day trilostane was to be initiated, the cat presented with dyspnea and the owner chose to euthanize. Because of the rarity of hyperadrenocorticism disease in the cat, permission was obtained by the owner for a necropsy to confirm suspected PDH as the underlying cause for insulin resistance and skin fragility syndrome.
Language
English.

Citation 183.
Accession Number
20123311705
Author
Greco, D. S.
Title
Pituitary deficiencies. (Special Issue: Pituitary disorders.)
Source
Topics in Companion Animal Medicine; 2012. 27: 1, 2-7. 38 ref.
Publisher
Elsevier Inc
Country of Publication
USA
Abstract
Diabetes insipidus, arising from damage to or congenital abnormalities of the neurohypophysis, is the most common pituitary deficiency in animals. Hypopituitarism and isolated growth hormone or thyrotropin deficiency may result in growth abnormalities in puppies and kittens. In addition, treatment of associated hormone deficiencies, such as hypothyroidism and hypoadrenocorticism, in patients with panhypopituitarism is vital to restore adequate growth in dwarfed animals. Secondary hypoadrenocorticism is an uncommon clinical entity; however differentiation of primary versus secondary adrenal insufficiency is of utmost importance in determining optimal therapy. This article will focus on the pathogenesis, diagnosis and treatment of hormone deficiencies of the pituitary gland and neurohypophysis.
Language
English.
Citation 186.
Accession Number
20123311167
Author
Hutchinson, D.; Freeman, L. M.; McCarthy, R.; Anastasio, J.; Shaw, S. P.; Sutherland-Smith, J.;
Title
Seizures and severe nutrient deficiencies in a puppy fed a homemade diet.
Source
Publisher
American Veterinary Medical Association
Country of Publication
USA
Abstract
Case Description - An 8-month-old male Saint Bernard developed tetanic seizures and hyperthermia during evaluation of bilateral osteochondritis dissecans of the shoulder joints. Further investigation revealed that the dog was receiving an unbalanced homemade diet. Clinical Findings - Preliminary evaluation of the dog revealed bilateral signs of pain and mild muscle wasting in the shoulder joint areas. Serum biochemical analysis revealed severe hypocalcemia, hyponatremia, hypocloremia, hyperphosphatemia, vitamin D deficiency, and taurine deficiency. Diffuse osteopenia was identified on radiographs of the mandible and long bones, confirming bone demineralization. Analysis of the homemade diet revealed that the dog's diet was severely deficient in a variety of nutrients. Treatment and Outcome - The dog responded positively to treatment for hypocalcemia, hyperthermia, and seizures. The dog's diet was changed to a complete and balanced canine diet formulated for growth. Body weight and body condition were monitored, and dietary intake was adjusted to achieve optimal body condition during growth. After initial evaluation, serial monitoring of serum calcium and taurine concentrations revealed that values were within reference limits and the dog had no further clinical signs associated with dietary deficiency. Clinical Relevance - Findings in this puppy highlight the risks associated with feeding an unbalanced homemade diet during growth and the importance of obtaining a thorough dietary history from all patients. For owners who elect to feed a homemade diet, it is critical to have the homemade diet carefully formulated by a veterinary nutritionist to avoid severe nutrient imbalances, especially in young, growing dogs.
Language
English.

Citation 188.
Accession Number
20123277567
Author
Heflin, M.
Title
Putting a new nutritional tool to work.
Source
Publisher
BowTie News
Country of Publication
USA
Language
English.