

Subject Alert – Small Animal Neurology. No. 69 – Jan 2019

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News articles

- Children and adults often misinterpret dog body language
<https://www.cabi.org/vetmedresource/news/65958>
Awareness and recognition of dogs' stress signalling are vital to enable safe interactions
Date: 9 January 2019
- Do overweight dogs live shorter lives?
<https://www.cabi.org/vetmedresource/news/65945>
Study finds an adverse effect of overweight body condition on life span in pet dogs
Date: 3 January 2019
- Empathy towards animals may be hardwired in human DNA
<https://www.cabi.org/vetmedresource/news/65946>
Oxytocin has been linked to the relationships between people and animals for the first time
Date: 3 January 2019
- Joint statement of N. American and European veterinarians on combating antimicrobial resistance
<https://www.cabi.org/vetmedresource/news/65830>
Veterinary organizations in North America and Europe have teamed up to combat antimicrobial resistance (AMR) while ensuring the continuing availability of medications essential for human and animal health.
Date: 11 December 2018
- Atrioventricular accessory pathways in dogs treated with radiofrequency catheter ablation
<https://www.cabi.org/vetmedresource/news/65790>
Minimally invasive technique provides long-term resolution
Date: 7 December 2018
- WSAVA launches position paper on hereditary diseases
<https://www.cabi.org/vetmedresource/news/65771>
WSAVA calls for health-conscious breeding and greater use of genetic testing
Date: 5 December 2018
- Immune system dysfunction worsens liver disease in dogs
<https://www.cabi.org/vetmedresource/news/65676>

A study has found that the high concentration of ammonia in dogs with liver disease causes increased levels of inflammation

Date: 22 November 2018

- Study identifies risk factors for urinary incontinence in male dogs

<https://www.cabi.org/vetmedresource/news/65658>

The predominance of reports concentrating on bitches means that the population risk factors for males have not been previously well described

Date: 16 November 2018

- Leishmaniasis vaccine can be used to treat infected dogs

<https://www.cabi.org/vetmedresource/news/65656>

Vaccination of infected-healthy animals with an anti-Leishmania vaccine significantly reduced clinical progression

Date: 15 November 2018

- International effort needed to combat antimicrobial resistance

<https://www.cabi.org/vetmedresource/news/65640>

Ministers agree on international action to address antimicrobial resistance in animals and to safeguard medicines for humans and animals alike

Date: 9 November 2018

- Study evaluates prognostic factors in dogs with mitral valve disease

<https://www.cabi.org/vetmedresource/news/65626>

Cardiac biomarkers and key clinical findings have been identified that can help veterinary practitioners identify dogs with degenerative mitral valve disease that are at highest risk of death.

Date: 6 November 2018

- Clinical trial of MK-467 for canine sedation and anaesthesia

<https://www.cabi.org/vetmedresource/news/65584>

MK-467 reduced the adverse effects of other drugs on the cardiovascular system of canine patients

Date: 1 November 2018

- Study identifies common health issues in Labradors

<https://www.cabi.org/vetmedresource/news/65556>

Chocolate Labrador Retrievers have a shorter lifespan than their black and yellow counterparts, according to a UK study

Date: 23 October 2018

CAB Reviews

- Is vitality assessment important in neonatal animals?

Mota-Rojas, D.; López, A.; Martínez-Burnes, J.; Muns, R.; Villanueva-García, D.; Mora-Medina, P.; González-Lozano, M.; Olmos-Hernández, A.; Ramírez-Necochea, R.; CABI, Wallingford, UK, Is vitality assessment important in neonatal animals?, 2018, 13, 036, 1-13

<https://www.cabi.org/vetmedresource/review/20183347373>

Labour challenges the newborn to adapt to extrauterine life and survive the troublesome neonatal period. Low vitality is a recurrent problem in veterinary perinatology, and several factors can directly or indirectly culminate in neonatal death. One prime determinant of low vitality in animals is foetal hypoxia resulting from prolonged labour or dystocia. Factors such as foetal acidosis, metabolic and electrolyte imbalances, and asphyxia can quickly lead to neonatal death, while others are a consequence of low vitality in which the weak neonate cannot reach the teat and feed, thermoregulate, or breathe because of airway obstruction by meconium. Neonatal hypoxia can also lead to a failure of passive transfer and neonatal infections. The

birth weight, the age of the dam, the size of the litter, and parity are also relevant vitality determinants. Scoring systems, similar to the Apgar score used with human babies, have been modified in veterinary neonatology to identify low vitality neonates in need of medical intervention. This review focuses on the vitality assessments and risk factors associated with neonatal mortality in puppies, calves and piglets. Also reviewed is the relationship of umbilical cord morphology and hypoxia with the premature passing of meconium into the amniotic sac and subsequent aspiration into the lungs. Veterinary literature shows a need to improve Apgar scores in animals by using blood gases and other clinical and laboratory tests. Also, it is necessary to better train veterinarians and personnel to identify low vitality neonates and when necessary to implement a rapid medical intervention.

Evidence-based references

Citation 2.

Accession Number

20183383990

Author

Lacassagne, K.; Hearon, K.; Berg, J.; Seguin, B.; Hoyt, L.; Byer, B.; Selmic, L. E.;

Title

Canine spinal meningiomas and nerve sheath tumours in 34 dogs (2008-2016): distribution and long-term outcome based upon histopathology and treatment modality.

Source

Veterinary and Comparative Oncology; 2018. 16(3):344-351. 15 ref.

Publisher

Wiley

Country of Publication

UK

Abstract

The purpose of this retrospective, multicentre case series was to describe the outcome following surgery and/or radiation of spinal meningiomas and nerve sheath tumours (NSTs) based upon treatment modality, with a specific aim to evaluate the survival times and time to recurrence following treatment for each histopathological diagnosis. Our hypothesis was that the addition of radiation therapy modalities to treatment will yield longer time to recurrence of clinical signs and survival time. Thirty-four dogs met the inclusion criteria of histopathologically diagnosed extramedullary spinal meningioma or NST. Sixteen extramedullary spinal meningiomas and 18 NSTs were diagnosed. A diagnosis of meningioma was associated with a significantly longer survival time compared with NSTs, with median survival times (MST) of 508 days (95% confidence interval [CI]: 66-881) vs 187 days (95% CI: 76-433; P=.02). Dogs (seven) treated with stereotactic radiation therapy (SRT) for recurrence after surgery alone or SRT alone as their initial treatment gained an additional 125 to 346 days survival time.

Language

English.

Year of Publication

2018

Citation 3.

Accession Number

20183374542

Author

Ricco, C. F.; Samarani, F.; Behr, S.; Gomes, E.; Cauzinille, L.;

Title

Significance of suspected acquired cervical syringomyelia in 12 French Bulldogs with neurological deficits.

Source

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Revue de Medecine Veterinaire; 2018. 169(11/12):209-216. 34 ref.

Publisher

Ecole Nationale Veterinaire de Toulouse

Country of Publication

France

Abstract

This study aims primarily at describing the clinical presentation, the neurological examination and the magnetic resonance imaging findings in 12 French Bulldogs with neurological deficits and syringomyelia. Another objective was to assess if our preliminary findings could encourage further studies investigating syringomyelia, craniocervical junction abnormalities and the association between syringomyelia and clinical signs or neurological findings in this breed. The records of one hundred and forty four French Bulldogs requiring imaging of the brain or the cervical spine were reviewed. Syringomyelia was diagnosed by magnetic resonance imaging which also identified concomitant Chiari-like malformation, spinal cord dorsal compression at C1-C2 or intervertebral disc herniation. The most common neurological deficit observed in this study was decreased postural reaction while neck pain and scratching were not common. Chiari-like malformation, spinal cord dorsal compression at C1-C2 and cervical disc herniation were identified in 67%, 42% and 42% of the cases respectively. The prevalence of syringomyelia was only 8% in our study population and a correlation between the syrinx and the clinical presentation or neurological examination findings could not be established owing to the small number of dogs and the lack of statistical analysis. The syrinx maximum width ranged from 3.02 mm to 11.8 mm (holochord syringomyelia). Syringomyelia has been reported to be asymptomatic in other breeds of dogs and further prospective studies involving the use of a questionnaire and a systematic more extensive work up are needed to determine if this could be the case in the French Bulldog.

Language

English.

Year of Publication

2018

Citation 7.

Accession Number

20183353813

Author

Mahajan, S.; Dey, S.; Kumar, A.; Panigrahi, P. N.;

Title

Nitrosative stress indices in dogs with neurological form of canine distemper.

Source

Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research; 2018. 19(3):229-232. 22 ref.

Publisher

Shiraz University

Country of Publication

Iran

Abstract

This is a prospective, controlled, randomized clinical study to evidence the role of nitrosative stress in development of overt neurological sign of canine distemper (CD). The enrollment of cases was made on basis of overt sign of CD (n=139) and the findings were compared with apparently healthy dogs (n=15). The CD specific immunoglobulins resulted in 94 confirmed positive cases. The nitric oxide (NO) and neuronal nitric oxide synthase (nNOS) concentration in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) (18.08±or-2.76, 415.84±or-46.24, respectively) and plasma (32.68±or-4.31, 321.31±or-102.30, respectively) were significantly (P<0.05) elevated as compared to healthy control group. The concentration of neuron specific enolase (NSE) in CSF and plasma were also significantly (P<0.05) higher in dogs suffering from CD. The significant differences in other biochemical parameters like total protein, albumin and globulin were found in the CSF of dogs compared with healthy control. The author concludes that NO plays a role in pathophysiology of neurological form of CD and nNOS and NSE estimation in CSF and plasma could help in making early diagnosis of clinical cases.

Language

English.

Year of Publication

2018

Citation 9.**Accession Number**

20183353250

Author

Hodshon, A. W.; Thomas, W. B.;

Title

Transient depression of pelvic limb reflexes in dogs with acute focal thoracolumbar myelopathy.

Source

Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association; 2018. 253(8):1022-1031. 63 ref.

Publisher

American Veterinary Medical Association

Country of Publication

USA

Abstract

OBJECTIVE: To determine the prevalence of depressed pelvic limb reflexes and changes in those reflexes over time in dogs with acute thoracolumbar myelopathy. **DESIGN:** Prospective study. **ANIMALS** 34 dogs. **PROCEDURES:** Dogs with acute pelvic limb paralysis caused by acute noncompressive nucleus pulposus extrusion (ANNPE), fibrocartilaginous embolism (FCE), or compressive intervertebral disk herniation (IVDH) within the T3-L3 spinal cord segments were enrolled in the study. Dogs with depressed or absent pelvic limb withdrawal reflexes as determined by 2 examiners were classified as affected and underwent additional testing to rule out multifocal lesions. Pelvic limb reflexes of affected dogs were reassessed every 12 hours until they returned to normal. Neurologic examinations were performed at 4 and 8 weeks after initial examination for some dogs. **RESULTS:** Compressive IVDH, ANNPE, and FCE were diagnosed in 30, 1, and 3 dogs, respectively. Nine (5 with compressive IVDH and all 4 with FCE or ANNPE) of 34 (26%) dogs were classified as affected. Patellar reflexes were depressed in 2 of 9 affected dogs. The median time required for withdrawal reflexes to return to normal was 60 hours (range, 12 to 156 hours). Onset duration of paralysis was negatively associated with the odds of a dog being classified as affected. **CONCLUSIONS AND CLINICAL RELEVANCE:** Results indicated that dogs with focal thoracolumbar spinal cord lesions, especially those with peracute onset of paralysis, can develop transient depression of pelvic limb reflexes. Awareness of this phenomenon is important for veterinarians to accurately localize lesions and develop appropriate diagnostic plans and prognoses.

Language

English.

Year of Publication

2018

Citation 15.**Accession Number**

20183337511

Author

Santos, L. O. dos; Caldas, G. G.; Santos, C. R. O.; Junior, D. B.;

Title

Traumatic brain injury in dogs and cats: a systematic review.

Source

Veterinari Medicina; 2018. 63(8):345-357. many ref.

Publisher

Czech Academy of Agricultural Sciences

Country of Publication

Czech Republic

Abstract

Traumatic brain injury occurs frequently in dogs and cats due to motor vehicle accidents, falls and crush injuries. The primary lesion occurs at the time of injury and causes direct, irreversible damage to the brain parenchyma and vasculature. Secondary lesions occur in the minutes following the trauma due to a combination of physical and biochemical changes that lead to intracranial hypertension. Therefore, knowing the pathophysiology of the cranioencephalic trauma is essential for treatment directed at minimising secondary damage. The approach to the patient affected by traumatic brain injury is based on the ABCD of trauma, guided by the neurological examination with the aid of imaging exams and adequate therapeutic measures. The treatment of patients with cranioencephalic trauma is still in many ways controversial. For that reason, this literature review aims to address the main points regarding the pathophysiology of this disease and to describe the clinical and surgical therapeutic options currently available.

Language

English.

Year of Publication

2018

Citation 16.

Accession Number

20183337491

Author

White, C.; Brennan, M. L.;

Title

An evidence-based rapid review of surgical techniques for correction of prolapsed nictitans glands in dogs.

Source

Veterinary Sciences; 2018. 5(3):75. 67 ref.

Publisher

MDPI AG

Country of Publication

Switzerland

Abstract

Prolapsed nictitans gland (PNG) is an important ocular condition of dogs. Various surgical interventions have been described, but effective technique is currently considered to be a matter of personal clinician preference. The aim of this rapid review was to evaluate existing peer-reviewed evidence of effectiveness for surgical techniques and their subsequent effects on quantitative and clinical lacrimal outcomes for PNG. We performed a structured bibliographic search of CAB Abstracts, PubMed, and Medline using terms relevant to dogs, nictitans gland, and surgery on 13 September 2017. Included studies were assessed for study design, reporting characteristics, surgical techniques, and surgical and lacrimal outcomes. Fifteen of three hundred fifteen identified studies were eligible for inclusion. Seven different replacement techniques were identified, along with gland excision. All studies were observational or descriptive, with the exception of a single crossover trial. Outcomes reporting was heterogeneous and provided limited detail on lacrimal outcomes or on breed propensity for recurrence. Insufficient data precluded comparison of techniques for either surgical failure rates or lacrimal outcomes, although proportional meta-analysis yielded an overall failure rate of 3% (95% CI 1-7%) for the Morgan's pocket procedure. Improved reporting of veterinary surgical studies will improve evidence appraisal and synthesis, as well as reduce potential sources of bias.

Language

English.

Year of Publication

2018

Citation 17.

Accession Number

20183336700

Author

Darcy, H. P.; Humm, K.; Haar, G. ter;

Title

Retrospective analysis of incidence, clinical features, potential risk factors, and prognostic indicators for aspiration pneumonia in three brachycephalic dog breeds.

Source

Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association; 2018. 253(7):869-876.

Publisher

American Veterinary Medical Association

Country of Publication

USA

Abstract

OBJECTIVE: To investigate incidence, clinical features, potential risk factors, and prognostic indicators for aspiration pneumonia in Pugs, French Bulldogs, and Bulldogs. **DESIGN:** Retrospective, observational study. **ANIMALS:** 41 brachycephalic dogs with aspiration pneumonia. **PROCEDURES:** Medical records of a veterinary referral hospital were retrospectively searched to identify Pugs, French Bulldogs, and Bulldogs treated for aspiration pneumonia between 2006 and 2015. Signalment, clinical data, and outcomes were recorded. Variables of interest were analyzed for statistical associations with outcome. Incidence of aspiration pneumonia for the population of interest was compared with that for all other dog breeds and for the general hospital population of dogs during the study. **RESULTS:** 41 of 2,141 (1.91%) dogs of the selected brachycephalic breeds and 396 of 80,137 (0.49%) dogs overall had a diagnosis of aspiration pneumonia. Relative risk of the disease in the population of interest was 3.77 times that for all other breeds. Median age at disease onset was greater for Pugs (83 months) than for French Bulldogs (8 months) and Bulldogs (6 months). History of gastrointestinal signs was the most commonly observed preidentified risk factor (27/41 [66%]) in these breeds. Neurologic disease was significantly more common in Pugs than in French Bulldogs and Bulldogs. On univariate analysis, increased age, male sex, obtundation, hypoalbuminemia, azotemia, and high liver enzyme activities were associated with nonsurvival; on logistic regression, increased age was associated with nonsurvival. **CONCLUSIONS AND CLINICAL RELEVANCE:** Age at onset and presence of other risk factors for aspiration pneumonia may vary among brachycephalic dog breeds. Prospective studies are needed to determine common risk factors and prognostic indicators for aspiration pneumonia in the larger population of brachycephalic dogs.

Language

English.

Year of Publication

2018

Citation 18.

Accession Number

20183329643

Author

Furthner, E.; Cordonnier, N.; Dudal, M. le; Fontbonne, A.; Freiche, V.;

Title

Is electroejaculation a safe procedure in cats? An endoscopic and histological prospective blinded study.

Source

Theriogenology; 2018. 119:69-75. 69 ref.

Publisher

Elsevier

Country of Publication

USA

Abstract

Transrectal electrostimulation is a technique used for semen collection in several animals including felids, but also in humans with spinal cord injuries and in specific cases of anejaculation. To the authors' knowledge, safety and innocuity on rectal mucosa has not yet been assessed histologically. A prospective

study was performed on 10 European cats in order to determine the impact of electroejaculation on the rectal mucosa, by performing endoscopic and histological evaluation of the rectal mucosa. Endoscopic evaluation was performed before and after semen collection. Standardized biopsy specimens were collected immediately after semen collection, on the site of electrostimulation and on the proximal part of the descending colon as a control, for further double-blinded histopathological evaluation. The degree of inflammation was evaluated following the criteria from the WSAVA Gastrointestinal Standardization Group. Semen collection by electrostimulation did not induce significant histological and endoscopic lesions. Electrostimulation may therefore be considered as a safe technique to collect semen in cats.

Language

English.

Year of Publication

2018

Citation 19.

Accession Number

20183329221

Author

Wyatt, S.; Goncalves, R.; Gutierrez-Quintana, R.; Decker, S. de;

Title

Outcomes of nonsurgical treatment for congenital thoracic vertebral body malformations in dogs: 13 cases (2009-2016).

Source

Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association; 2018. 253(6):768-773. 29 ref.

Publisher

American Veterinary Medical Association

Country of Publication

USA

Abstract

OBJECTIVE: To characterize outcomes following nonsurgical treatment of congenital thoracic vertebral body malformations causing neurologic deficits in dogs. **DESIGN:** Retrospective case series. **ANIMALS:** 13 client-owned dogs treated nonsurgically for congenital thoracic vertebral body malformations at 3 veterinary referral hospitals from June 2009 through May 2016. **PROCEDURES:** Data were extracted from the medical records regarding dog signalment, duration and type of clinical signs before referral, general physical and neurologic examination findings, radiographic and MRI findings, and treatments provided after diagnosis. Follow-up data were obtained from records of recheck examinations and via a standardized owner questionnaire. **RESULTS:** All included dogs were screw-tail brachycephalic breeds with a median age of 6 months. All dogs had ambulatory paraparesis and ataxia, and in 1 dog, signs of spinal hyperesthesia could be elicited. Nonsurgical treatments consisted of restricted exercise without (n=5) or with (3) physiotherapy, physiotherapy without restricted exercise (3), and no exercise modification (2). Seven dogs received additional nonsurgical treatment consisting of prednisolone (n=5) or gabapentin (2). Four dogs were eventually euthanized because of progressive neurologic deterioration, 2 underwent surgery for the same reason, and the remaining 7 dogs survived for \geq 170 days after diagnosis, despite progressive neurologic deterioration. **CONCLUSIONS AND CLINICAL RELEVANCE:** Nonsurgical treatment of congenital thoracic vertebral body malformations was associated with an unfavorable outcome in this group of dogs. Despite this treatment, all dogs had progression of clinical signs.

Language

English.

Year of Publication

2018

Citation 20.

Accession Number

20183329220

Author

Qahwash, M.; Heller, H. L. B.;

Title

Seizure etiologic classification and long-term outcome for cats with juvenile-onset seizures.

Source

Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association; 2018. 253(6):763-767. 29 ref.

Publisher

American Veterinary Medical Association

Country of Publication

USA

Abstract

OBJECTIVE: To identify seizure etiologic classification for cats that developed seizures at <12 months of age and describe the long-term outcome of affected cats. DESIGN: Retrospective cohort study. ANIMALS: 15 client-owned cats with seizures that began at <12 months of age. PROCEDURES: Information on each cat was obtained from the medical records, veterinarians, and owners. Inclusion required an onset of seizures before 12 months of age and a complete medical record, including a final diagnosis. RESULTS: 7 of the 15 cats had structural epilepsy, 4 had idiopathic epilepsy, and 4 had reactive seizures. Median age at seizure onset was 27 weeks (range, 0.4 to 41 weeks). Cluster seizures were reported in 6 cats, and status epilepticus was reported in 2. Age at the onset of seizures, presence of cluster seizures, and seizure semiology (ie, generalized vs focal seizures) were not significantly associated with seizure etiologic classification. CONCLUSIONS AND CLINICAL RELEVANCE: Results suggested that cats that developed seizures at <12 months of age were more likely to have structural epilepsy than idiopathic epilepsy or reactive seizures. Therefore, advanced diagnostic imaging is recommended in cats with juvenile-onset seizures if metabolic and toxic causes are excluded.

Language

English.

Year of Publication

2018

Full-text online journals

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- [Search for online full-text articles available from our electronic journals](#)
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References from CAB Abstracts**Citation 38.****Accession Number**

20183385653

Author

Chien ChiaChing [Chien, C. C. R.]; Telford, C. R.; Shantanu Roy; Ali, I. K. M.; Shieh WunJu; Confer, A. W.;

Title

Canine amoebic meningoencephalitis due to Balamuthia mandrillaris.

Source

Veterinary Parasitology: Regional Studies and Reports; 2018. 13:156-159.

Publisher

Elsevier

Country of Publication

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Netherlands

Abstract

A 1-year-old Siberian Husky dog with acute-onset of seizures, recumbency, paddling, and muscular fasciculations was autopsied. A locally extensive hemorrhagic and malacic focus was noted in the right cerebral frontal cortex, and severe necrotizing and hemorrhagic, neutrophilic meningoencephalitis was diagnosed microscopically. Amoebic trophozoites and cysts were identified within the affected cerebral parenchyma and confirmed by indirect immunofluorescence assay and real-time PCR as *Balamuthia mandrillaris*. *B. mandrillaris* is found in soil and water and the infection has been reported in both immunocompromised and immunocompetent humans and rarely in the dog.

Language

English.

Year of Publication

2018

Citation 41.

Accession Number

20183385499

Author

Frade, M. T. S.; Ferreira, J. S.; Nascimento, M. J. R.; Aquino, V. V. F.; Macedo, I. L.; Carneiro, R. S.; Souza, A. P.; Dantas, A. F. M.;

Title

Central nervous system disorders diagnosed in dogs. [Portuguese]

Source

Pesquisa Veterinaria Brasileira; 2018. 38(5):935-948. many ref.

Publisher

Colegio Brasileiro de Patologia Animal

Country of Publication

Brazil

Abstract

Central nervous system (CNS) diseases in dogs diagnosed in the backlands of Paraiba are described. The necropsy records of 1,205 of dogs were reviewed. In 354 cases (29.38%) a history of clinical alterations of the nervous system were recorded. Two hundred and ninety six cases had a definitive diagnosis and 58 were inconclusive. Infectious diseases were observed in 59.60% (211/354) of cases representing the main cause of neurological disorders; 53% of the cases (186/354) were represented by viral diseases; 3.11% (11/354) were of parasitic etiology, 2.54% (9/354) were caused by bacteria and 1.41% (5/354) by fungi. Physical agents represented the second most important cause of CNS disorders with 9.89% (35/354) and tumors third cause with 5.93% (21/354). Other uncommon observed disorders were metabolic changes secondary to liver or kidney failure, accounting for 2.54% (9/354). Rare cases of congenital hydrocephalus were observed, 1.41% (5/354). The cases of neurological manifestations associated with vascular, degenerative and inflammatory noninfectious lesions, for many of which were specific cause was not established accounted for 4.24% (15/354); they were within the following disease categories: ischemic and hemorrhagic infarcts (6/15), vasculitis fibrinoide necrosis (5/15), intervertebral disc disease (2/15), granulomatous meningoencephalitis (1/15) and cholesterol granuloma (1/15). The central nervous system disorders represent an important cause of death or reason for euthanasia in dogs in the semiarid region of Paraiba. Clinical signs vary according to the agent involved, and the location and distribution of the lesions. The knowledge of the main agents that can affect the canine CNS it is important when making a list of differential diagnosis.

Language

Portuguese.

Year of Publication

2018

Citation 46.

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Accession Number

20183366194

Author

Raurell, X.; Centellas, C.; Feliz, G.;

Title

Update in the diagnosis of neurological canine distemper. [Spanish]

Source

Argos - Informativo Veterinario; 2018. (203):56-58. 12 ref.

Publisher

ASIS Biomedica s.l.

Country of Publication

Spain

Abstract

This article describes the different diagnostic techniques for canine distemper virus.

Language

Spanish.

Year of Publication

2018

Citation 47.**Accession Number**

20183360762

Author

Hoey, C. S. F. K.; Maunder, C.;

Title

Can cytosine arabinoside with prednisolone treatment for canine meningoencephalitis of unknown origin increase survival time compared to prednisolone treatment alone?

Source

Veterinary Evidence; 2018. 3(3):142. 6 ref.

Publisher

RCVS Knowledge

Country of Publication

UK

Abstract

PICO question: In treatment of canine patients with meningoencephalitis of unknown origin (MUO), is combination therapy of cytosine arabinoside (CA) with prednisolone more effective than prednisolone as a sole therapy at increasing survival time? Clinical bottom line: Based on current available evidence, cytosine arabinoside with prednisolone has greater median survival time than prednisolone as a sole therapy in dogs with meningoencephalitis of unknown origin. The evidence to support this is very weak, as there are currently a low number of published papers with a relatively small number of cases reported in these studies evaluating cytosine arabinoside with prednisolone or prednisolone as a sole therapy for treatment of meningoencephalitis of unknown origin.

Language

English.

Year of Publication

2018

Citation 49.**Accession Number**

20183360515

Author

Lowrie, M.

Title

Canine epilepsy innovations.

Source

Veterinary Times; 2018. 48(45):14-16. 30 ref.

Publisher

Veterinary Business Development Ltd

Country of Publication

UK

Language

English.

Year of Publication

2018

Citation 50.

Accession Number

20183378468

Author

Darie, L.; Tudor, N.; Neagu, A.; Savescu, M.; Fernoaga, C.;

Title

Clinical, imagistic and therapeutical aspects of astrocytoma in a dog.

Source

Revista Romana de Medicina Veterinara; 2018. 28(1):27-30. 15 ref.

Publisher

Asociatia Generala a Medicilor Veterinari din Romania

Country of Publication

Romania

Abstract

Intracranial neoplasms are common conditions in geriatric dogs, 10% of primary tumors with CNS localization being astrocytoma. The patient, a dog ten years old, male, West Highland White Terrier, came in for a neurological examination due to changes in posture in motion and behavioral changes. In the neurological examination, using the VITAMIND acronym, there were suspicions of vascular disorders (V), inflammatory/infectious (I) conditions or neoplastic (N) process. Because the hematological and biochemical blood tests, thoracic Rx and abdominal ultrasound examination were normal, a MRI and cytological examination of the cerebrospinal fluid were recommended. By interpretation of the MRI results, the diagnosis was compatible with an intraneuraxial, infiltrative tumor located at pontine level, having the appearance of a grade II infiltrative astrocytoma; reserved prognosis. The treatment was determined by following the established protocol for palliative therapy with corticosteroids, antioxidants and supplements, noticing a significant improvement of the clinical condition of the patient.

Language

English.

Year of Publication

2018

Citation 54.

Accession Number

20183378439

Author

Cucos, C. A.; Ionascu, I.; Barut, A.; Constantinescu, R.; Vlagioiu, C.;

Title

Magnetic resonance imaging findings of Chiari-like malformation and syringomyelia in dogs.

Source

Revista Romana de Medicina Veterinara; 2017. 27(2):23-26. 16 ref.

Publisher

Asociatia Generala a Medicilor Veterinari din Romania

Country of Publication

Romania

Abstract

Magnetic Resonance Investigation (MRI) procedure is a high performance diagnostic imaging, which uses a magnetic field and radio frequency pulses which generate images of various organs and tissues investigated. In most of the cases, MRI complements the information obtained by X-ray, ultrasonography or computed tomography. Represents a minimally invasive and non-irradiated method. Chiari-like malformation and syringomyelia represents a common condition in brachycephalic dogs, especially seen in Cavalier King Charles Spaniel and Griffon Bruxellois. Before the appearance of the magnetic resonance imaging, diagnosis of Chiari-like malformation and/or syringomyelia has been frequently confused with various skin problems, especially allergic skin disorders, ear infections, epilepsy or discopathies. Thus, MRI is essential in diagnoses of Chiari-like malformation and/or syringomyelia, as well as of the extension of lesions and the occurrence of secondary complications.

Language

English.

Year of Publication

2017

Citation 67.**Accession Number**

20183367498

Author

Purdoiu, R. C.; Ondreka, N.; Kiss, T.; Popovici, C.; Papuc, I.; Danciu, C. G.; Lazar, A. C.; Lacatus, R.;

Title

Computed tomographic finding in Chiari like malformation in Cavalier King Charles Spaniel - case report.

Source

Lucrari Stiintifice - Universitatea de Stiinte Agricole a Banatului Timisoara, Medicina Veterinara; 2018. 51(2):106-111. 9 ref.

Publisher

Facultatea de Medicina Veterinara

Country of Publication

Romania

Abstract

Chiari like malformation represent a pathologic condition related to increase opening of foramen magnum, this malformation produce cerebellar herniation associated with Syringomielia. Cavalier King Charles Spaniel breed have 92% prevalence of Chiari like malformation. The diagnosis procedure includes MRI evaluation. Because the CT scan in more accessible, the aim of this paper is to identify the cages that are evident on CT in order to diagnose the disease.

Language

English.

Year of Publication

2018

Citation 68.**Accession Number**

20183367490

Author

Demeny, H.; Mircean, M.; Popovici, C.; Florea, B.; Danciu, C.; Ognean, L.;

Title

Diagnosis and monitoring protocol in canine epilepsy.

Source

Lucrari Stiintifice - Universitatea de Stiinte Agricole a Banatului Timisoara, Medicina Veterinara; 2018. 51(2):42-48. 15 ref.

Publisher

Facultatea de Medicina Veterinara

Country of Publication

Romania

Abstract

Canine epilepsy represents one of the most frequent pathology in veterinary medicine, with prevalence up to 5% (1, 2). Different habits of approaching and treating epilepsy bring differences between geographical regions, the lack of a national or at least regional epilepsy register, the real need of a structured unitary approach of the canine epilepsy motivated the energy necessary for the present paper (3). The aim of our work is to create a protocol as much as possible accepted in terms of diagnosis and time monitoring. Therapy decision that follows, based on these evidences has the unique aim of seizure free status, increasing the quality of our veterinary patients and in the same time of their owners (6). Statistical data on all 31 dogs show that 20 were known having previously epileptic seizures (64,5%), shifting to Status Epilepticus in 11 cases (35,5%), mainly in those with viral and bacterial encephalitis, with highest mortality rate. 7 out of 11 needed anesthesia as third line in ICU protocol for Status Epilepticus, mainly in the group with first seizures. 5 out of 11 had sudden onset with refractory status epilepticus (New Onset Refractory Status Epilepticus=NORSE). Cerebral imagery was not achieved in 25 of 31 dogs and influenced in a negative way the symptomatic epilepsy group, when other paraclinical tests were negative. Sleep seizures were noted in 6 out of 31 dogs, and the semiology faced with autonomic phenomena in 2 dogs (6,5%), focal motor phenomena in 10 dogs and generalized tonic-clonic seizures in 19 (61,2%). Only 9 dogs had antiepileptic medication before EEG. The number increased at 27 (87%) after EEG, which influenced the survival as unique factor.

Language

English.

Year of Publication

2018

Citation 84.**Accession Number**

20183359191

Author

Rohdin, C.; Haggstrom, J.; Ljungvall, I.; Lee, H. N.; Decker, S. de; Bertram, S.; Lindblad-Toh, K.; Jaderlund, K. H.;

Title

Presence of thoracic and lumbar vertebral malformations in pugs with and without chronic neurological deficits.

Source

Veterinary Journal; 2018. 241:24-30. 20 ref.

Publisher

Elsevier Ltd

Country of Publication

UK

Abstract

Congenital vertebral malformations (CVMs) are common in brachycephalic dogs such as the pug, and are often considered incidental findings. However, specific CVMs have been suggested to be associated with neurological deficits in pugs. The objective of this study was to investigate the clinical importance of CVMs in the pug by comparing computed tomography studies of the thoracolumbar spine from pugs without neurological deficits with those from pugs with a confirmed T3-L3 spinal cord lesion and neurological deficits consistent with a chronic T3-L3 myelopathy. A total of 57 pugs were recruited into the study from Sweden (n=33), United Kingdom (n=21) and Norway (n=3); 30 with neurological deficits and 27 without. Focal T3-L3 pathology was confirmed in all pugs with neurological deficits by magnetic resonance imaging (n=29) and/or pathology (n=15). Computed tomography studies of the thoracolumbar spine from pugs with and without neurological deficits were compared to investigate possible associations between presentation of neurological deficits consistent with chronic T3-L3 pathology and signalment variables, presence of CVMs

and type of CVMs. Congenital vertebral malformations were as common in pugs with, as in pugs without, neurological deficits. Regardless of neurological status, the majority of pugs (96%) presented with one or more CVM. An association between presence, or type of CVM in the T1-L3 vertebral column, and neurological deficits consistent with T3-L3 pathology could not be confirmed.

Language

English.

Year of Publication

2018

Citation 85.

Accession Number

20183359190

Author

Samarani, F.; Fuente, C. de la; Parodi, A.; Mandara, M. T.; Pumarola, M.; Anor, S.;

Title

Immunohistochemical expression of cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) is not associated with tumor grade in feline meningiomas.

Source

Veterinary Journal; 2018. 241:20-23. 13 ref.

Publisher

Elsevier Ltd

Country of Publication

UK

Abstract

Meningioma is the most common primary brain tumor in cats and occurs less frequently in the spinal cord. This study aimed to investigate cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) expression in feline meningiomas, and the possible association between COX-2 immunoreactivity and tumor grade using eight low-grade and seven high-grade meningiomas. All tumors (n=15/15) were immunoreactive to COX-2. The expression of COX-2 was not significantly correlated with tumor grade (P=0.22 and 0.34 for staining and intensity, respectively) but was significantly associated with necrosis (P=0.04 and 0.01 for staining and intensity, respectively). The findings in this study suggest that feline meningiomas express COX-2, but there were no differences in COX-2 immunoreactivity patterns between low- and high-grade meningiomas. However, the association between COX-2 expression and the presence of necrosis indicates a potential area for therapeutic intervention with selective COX-2 inhibitors.

Language

English.

Year of Publication

2018

Citation 86.

Accession Number

20183359069

Author

Zandona, L.; Brunetta, R.; Zanardello, C.; Vascellari, M.; Persico, L.; Mazzolini, E.;

Title

Cerebral toxoplasmosis in a cat with feline leukemia and feline infectious peritonitis viral infections.

Source

Canadian Veterinary Journal; 2018. 59(8):860-862. 13 ref.

Publisher

Canadian Veterinary Medical Association

Country of Publication

Canada

Abstract

A diarrheic young cat died after neurological involvement. Biochemistry pointed to feline infectious peritonitis (FIP). The final diagnosis was severe multifocal meningoencephalitis due to *Toxoplasma gondii*. The presence of the parasite in the brain was confirmed using immunohistochemical staining. Concomitant feline leukemia virus (FeLV) and FIP were possible contributors to the clinical, fatal outcome.

Language

English.

Year of Publication

2018

Citation 88.

Accession Number

20183358879

Author

Babicsak, V. R.; Klein, A. V.; Tsunemi, M. H.; Vulcano, L. C.;

Title

Brain parenchymal changes during normal aging in domestic cats.

Source

Pesquisa Veterinaria Brasileira; 2018. 38(6):1196-1202. 40 ref.

Publisher

Colegio Brasileiro de Patologia Animal

Country of Publication

Brazil

Abstract

This study aimed to identify changes related to brain parenchyma as advancing age in healthy domestic cats. Our hypothesis is that cats suffer cerebral and cerebellar atrophy and show focal changes in signal intensity of the brain parenchyma in accordance with the progression of age. Twelve adult (1 to 6 years), eleven mature (7 to 11 years) and ten geriatric non-brachycephalic cats (12 years or more of age) underwent brain magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). There were no changes in signal intensity and contrast uptake in brain parenchyma of the cats. Geriatric animals showed significantly lower average thickness of the interthalamic adhesion and percentage of the cerebral parenchyma volume in relation to intracranial volume than those found in the adult group. No significant differences were found between groups for cerebral volume, cerebellar volume and percentage of cerebellar volume in relation to intracranial volume. The results of this study indicate that atrophy of the cerebral parenchyma, including the interthalamic adhesion, occurs with age in domestic cats, confirming the hypothesis of the study. However, the results did not corroborate the hypothesis that cats show cerebellar atrophy and focal changes in signal intensity of the brain parenchyma with advancing age.

Language

English.

Year of Publication

2018

Citation 89.

Accession Number

20183326363

Author

Gomes, S. A.; Lowrie, M.; Targett, M.;

Title

Long-term outcome following lateral foraminotomy as treatment for canine.

Source

Veterinary Record; 2018. 183(11):352.

Publisher

BMJ Publishing Group

Country of Publication

UK

Abstract

Lateral foraminotomy has been described as an effective surgical treatment for foraminal stenosis in the treatment of degenerative lumbosacral stenosis (DLSS) in dogs. Clinical records were reviewed from 45 dogs which had undergone lateral foraminotomy at the lumbosacral junction either alone or in combination with decompressive midline dorsal laminectomy. Short-term outcome at six weeks was assessed by the surgeon to be good (11.1 per cent) or excellent (88.9 per cent) in all 45 cases. Long-term outcome beyond six months for lumbosacral syndrome was assessed by the owner as excellent in all 34 cases for which follow-up was available despite recurrence in five cases. Recurrence of clinical signs was not related to re-establishment of foraminal compression at the surgical site when assessed on repeat MRI and was managed by either contralateral foraminotomy in one case or conservative management with excellent response. This study confirms lateral foraminotomy as an effective procedure in the management of DLSS-affected dogs suffering from foraminal stenosis and demonstrates that initial good short-term results are maintained long term despite some treatable recurrences. Lateral foraminotomy is an effective procedure when used appropriately in DLSS with foraminal stenosis either alone or in combination with midline dorsal laminectomy.

Language

English.

Year of Publication

2018

Citation 90.

Accession Number

20183358874

Author

Santoro, M. B.; Arias, M. V. B.;

Title

Complications observed in dogs and cats with neurological diseases. [Portuguese]

Source

Pesquisa Veterinaria Brasileira; 2018. 38(6):1159-1171. many ref.

Publisher

Colegio Brasileiro de Patologia Animal

Country of Publication

Brazil

Abstract

Dogs and cats with neurological diseases can show several sequelae and complications as a result of motor, sensory and visceral deficiencies. Some complications are an important cause of mortality, mainly complications related to spinal cord injury. The aim of this study was to evaluate in 100 dogs and cats brought to the Neurology Service of Veterinary Hospital from Universidade Estadual de Londrina the frequency of complications, epidemiology, lesion localization and etiology, still assessing the evolution and survival time. It was observed that 91% of the animals developed complications. The most frequent were muscular atrophy (n=32), urinary retention (n=24), urinary incontinence (n=24), fecal incontinence (n=17) and pressure sores (n=16). The main site of injury associated with the onset of complications was spinal cord (91%) and the main cause was the spinal cord trauma (37.3%). The median survival time of animals with complications was two months and the mean was seven months. The main causes of death or euthanasia were related do spinal cord trauma, traumatic brain injury or inflammatory/infectious disease. The estimated lifetime was lower for older and heavier animals. Although the survival rate of animals with complications was high, most of them remained with sequelae, indicating that survival does not mean normal functional capacity. Dogs and cats with neurological problems require a high degree of attention of the veterinarian and their guardians, and guidelines regarding the real expectation of recovery and management difficulties that may be encountered in the course of the disease are essential.

Language

Portuguese.

Year of Publication

Citation 91.**Accession Number**

20183358691

Author

Bouzouraa, T.; Rannou, B.; Sayag, D.; Ponce, F.; Segard, E.; Belluco, S.; Cadore, J. L.; Chabanne, L.;

Title

Large granular leukemia with concurrent central nervous system and articular infiltration in a cat.

Source

Revue Veterinaire Clinique; 2018. 53(2):59-65.

Publisher

Elsevier Masson

Country of Publication

France

Abstract

A 2-year-old female domestic shorthair cat was referred with a 2 month history of lethargy, weight loss, recurrent hyperthermia and polyarthropathy despite prednisolone. Upon physical examination, the cat showed apathy, hyperthermia, multiple appendicular joint pain and swelling. The CBC showed severe macrocytic normochromic non-regenerative anemia and thrombocytopenia. A population of immature large granular lymphocytes (LGL) was noted on blood smear. Abdominal ultrasonography revealed enlarged mesenteric lymph nodes (LNs), hyper echoic liver and splenomegaly. Cytology of fine needle aspirate of synovial fluid, spleen, liver, enlarged abdominal LNs and bone marrow supported a diagnosis of LGL leukemia with concurrent articular infiltration. A COP-based protocol was initiated with L-asparaginase (400 UI/kg intramuscularly) and prednisolone (1 mg/kg/day orally). However, the cat presented 1 week later with obtundation and paresis, indicating the involvement of the central nervous system (CNS). LGL were also observed on cerebrospinal fluid analysis. Histologic examination noted LGL in the spleen, liver and LNs. Immunohistochemistry (IHC) yielded negative results for both B- and T-cells thus suggesting NK-cells. The diagnosis was LGL leukemia with concurrent articular and CNS involvement. Articular infiltration with LGL is rarely reported in small animals, whereas CNS involvement was previously only suspected in a cat at necropsy.

Language

English.

Year of Publication2018

Citation 100.**Accession Number**

20183355704

Author

Schulze, S.; Ondreka, N.; Malberg, S.; Laws, E. J.; Schmidt, M. J.;

Title

Lipomenocele associated with diplomyelia in a dog.

Source

Tierärztliche Praxis. Ausgabe K, Kleintiere/Heimtiere; 2018. 46(5):323-329. 21 ref.

Publisher

Schattauer GmbH

Country of Publication

Germany

Abstract

A 2-year-old male neutered mixed breed dog with a body weight of 30 kg was presented for evaluation of a soft subcutaneous mass on the dorsal midline at the level of the caudal thoracic spine. A further clinical sign was intermittent pain on palpation of the area of the subcutaneous mass. The owner also described a

prolonged phase of urination with repeated interruption and re-initiation of voiding. The findings of the neurological examination were consistent with a lesion localization between the 3rd thoracic and 3rd lumbar spinal cord segments. Magnetic resonance imaging revealed a spina bifida with a lipomeningocele and diplomyelia (split cord malformation type I) at the level of thoracic vertebra 11 and 12 and secondary syringomyelia above the aforementioned defects in the caudal thoracic spinal cord. Surgical resection of the lipomeningocele via a hemilaminectomy was performed. After initial deterioration of the neurological status post-surgery with paraplegia and absent deep pain sensation the dog improved within 2 weeks to non-ambulatory paraparesis with voluntary urination. Six weeks postoperatively the dog was ambulatory, according to the owner. Two years after surgery the owner recorded that the dog showed a normal gait, a normal urination and no pain. Histopathological diagnosis of the biopsied material revealed a lipomeningocele which confirmed the radiological diagnosis.

Language

English.

Year of Publication

2018

Citation 104.

Accession Number

20183337836

Author

Huber, D.

Title

Necrotizing leukoencephalitis of dogs. [Croatian]

Source

Hrvatski Veterinarski Vjesnik; 2018. 26(3/4):42-45. 6 ref.

Publisher

Hrvatska Veterinarska Komora

Country of Publication

Croatia

Abstract

Necrotizing leukoencephalitis is a disease of unknown cause, which mostly affects small dog breeds including Chihuahuas, and Boston and Yorkshire terriers. Symptoms are related to central nervous system damage and include spasms, involuntary movements and tremors. Gross findings may be absent in some dogs, while others show mild to severe necrotizing inflammation of the cerebral white matter (leukoencephalitis). Microscopic findings correspond to necrotic inflammation with lymphocytic and histiocytic cuffs primarily around the blood vessels of the white matter. This article describes a case of necrotizing leukoencephalitis in a three-year old Chihuahua bitch, with a detailed description of gross and histological cerebral lesions.

Language

Croatian.

Year of Publication

2018

Citation 107.

Accession Number

20183337720

Author

McCartney, W.

Title

Case reports: neurology at NOAH.

Source

Veterinary Ireland Journal; 2018. 8(10):588-590.

Publisher

Veterinary Ireland
Country of Publication
Irish Republic
Language
English.
Year of Publication
2018

Citation 123.

Accession Number

20183353255

Author

Pfeil, D. J. F. von; Zellner, E.; Fritz, M. C.; Langohr, I.; Griffiths, C.; Stanley, B. J.;

Title

Congenital laryngeal paralysis in Alaskan Huskies: 25 cases (2009-2014).

Source

Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association; 2018. 253(8):1057-1065. 31 ref.

Publisher

American Veterinary Medical Association

Country of Publication

USA

Abstract

OBJECTIVE: To characterize congenital laryngeal paralysis (CLP) in Alaskan Huskies. **DESIGN:** Prospective case series. **ANIMALS:** 25 Alaskan Huskies with CLP. **PROCEDURES:** Data were collected for each dog regarding signalment; history; results of physical, orthopedic, neurologic, and laryngeal examinations; esophagographic findings; treatments; histologic findings; and outcomes. **RESULTS:** Severely affected dogs were profoundly dyspneic at birth or collapsed after brief exercise; less affected dogs reportedly tired easily or overheated with minimal exercise. Mean age at initial onset of clinical signs was 6.4 months. Blue eyes, white facial markings, and oral mucosal tags or tissue bands were noted in 23 (92%), 19 (76%), and 13 (52%) dogs. Neurologic examination revealed signs of mononeuropathy of the recurrent laryngeal nerve but not of polyneuropathy. Histologic examination revealed neurogenic atrophy of the cricoarytenoideus dorsalis muscle but no polyneuropathy. Eight (32%) dogs underwent unilateral cricoarytenoid lateralization, resulting in substantial clinical improvement, including ability to compete in sled dog races. Without surgery, 4 (16%) dogs died of asphyxiation, 10 (40%) had spontaneous improvement of clinical signs (but insufficient improvement to race), and 3 (12%) remained affected. Results of pedigree analysis suggested an autosomal recessive mode of CLP inheritance, with variable penetrance. **CONCLUSIONS AND CLINICAL RELEVANCE:** CLP in the evaluated Alaskan Huskies involved mononeuropathy of the recurrent laryngeal nerves, without polyneuropathy. Most affected dogs had blue eyes, white facial markings, and oral mucosal tags or tissue bands. Given the apparent genetic component to CLP in this breed, we recommend that dogs with these features be prevented from breeding.

Language

English.

Year of Publication

2018

Citation 131.

Accession Number

20183348660

Author

Ruel, H. L. M.; Steagall, P. V.;

Title

Pruritus & neuropathic pain in a dog.

Source

NAVC Clinician's Brief; 2018. (October):39-41. 7 ref.

Publisher

Educational Concepts LLC

Country of Publication

USA

Language

English.

Year of Publication

2018

Citation 133.**Accession Number**

20183348221

Title

Intranasal midazolam versus rectal diazepam for the management of canine status epilepticus.

Source

Advances in Small Animal Medicine and Surgery; 2018. 31(8):5-6.

Publisher

Elsevier Inc.

Country of Publication

USA

Language

English.

Year of Publication

2018

Citation 136.**Accession Number**

20183344334

Author

Paiva, F. N. de; Barros, V. E. A. de; Brito, E. S. A.; Damasceno, A. D.;

Title

Hemangiosarcoma in skin, brain and spinal cord of a bitch - case report. [Portuguese]

Source

Clinica Veterinaria; 2018. 23(134):48-56. 30 ref.

Publisher

Editora Guara

Country of Publication

Brazil

Abstract

Hemangiosarcoma is a neoplasm which originates from the vascular endothelium, presenting itself in two distinct forms, visceral and non-visceral. The visceral form occurs mainly in the spleen, with main foci of metastasis in the lungs, liver, omentum and mesentery, affecting the central nervous system in rare cases. The present study reports on a case of hemangiosarcoma in a bitch, with cutaneous and central nervous system involvement. The animal presented important neurological signs with an acute clinical evolution, and was submitted to euthanasia. Necropsic examination revealed multiple cutaneous nodules and masses in the brain and spinal cord, which were submitted to histopathological examination. The final diagnosis was hemangiosarcoma.

Language

Portuguese.

Year of Publication

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Citation 139.**Accession Number**

20183344186

Author

Junqueira, A. M. C.; Britto, F. C.; Rosa, B. K. S.; Cunha, R. F.; Jesus, M.; Stefani, R. Q.; Mello, F. P. S.; Ferreira, M. P.;

Title

Laryngeal paralysis in dog: case report. [Portuguese]

Source

Ars Veterinaria; 2018. 34(2):93-97. 17 ref.

Publisher

Faculdade de Ciências Agrárias e Veterinárias, Campus de Jaboticabal, UNESP

Country of Publication

Brazil

Abstract

Laryngeal paralysis consists of the loss of the capacity of abduction of arytenoid cartilages during inspiration. The etiology may be congenital or acquired, secondary to trauma, neoplasia, polyneuropathy or endocrinopathy. The diagnosis is based on clinical signs and on the examination of the larynx. A 9-year-old Labrador Retriever was treated at the veterinary hospital, with symptoms of inspiratory dyspnea, exercise intolerance, overweight, restlessness and tachycardia. After oxygen therapy, complete blood count, biochemicals, hemogasometry and chest radiography were requested. The definitive diagnosis of laryngeal paralysis was obtained by ultrasonography of the ventral cervical region and laryngoscopy. Asymmetric movements of the arytenoid cartilages were observed during inspiration. Therefore, emergency tracheostomy treatment was instituted. After the assessment of the operative risks, it was chosen to perform the unilateral laryngeal lateralization procedure. Throughout 14 days of hospitalization, the patient's respiratory pattern was restored, resulting in the discharge of the animal.

Language

Portuguese.

Year of Publication

2018

Citation 151.**Accession Number**

20183343199

Author

Eguchi, G. U.; Oliveira, D. R.; Andreussi, P. A. T.; Terra, V. J. B.; Palumbo, M. I. P.;

Title

Pneumomediastinum, pneumothorax and subcutaneous emphysema in a dog with pneumopathy and infection by the canine distemper virus: case report. [Portuguese]

Source

Arquivo Brasileiro de Medicina Veterinária e Zootecnia; 2018. 70(5):1403-1408. 12 ref.

Publisher

FEPMVZ - Editora

Country of Publication

Brazil

Abstract

A case of pneumomediastinum, pneumothorax and subcutaneous emphysema in a dog with pneumopathy associated to distemper is reported. The main complaints were cough, purulent nasal discharge, lethargy and subcutaneous emphysema in the face, neck, and chest area. Radiographic examination showed pneumomediastinum, pneumothorax, and severe bronchopneumopathy with areas of pulmonary consolidation. Rapid test for canine distemper antigen detection was positive. After the antibiotic therapy

there was an improvement of respiratory signs; however, the patient developed neurological symptomatology. As far as the author's knowledge by literature review carried out, there are no similar cases reported.

Language

Portuguese.

Year of Publication

2018

Citation 162.

Accession Number

20183337504

Author

Negrin, A.; Negrin, L.; Cherubini, G. B.;

Title

Spinal shock in dogs and humans: clinical and comparative findings.

Source

Companion Animal; 2018. 23(9):523-526. 14 ref.

Publisher

MA Healthcare Limited

Country of Publication

UK

Abstract

Spinal cord lesion site is mainly localised through correct performance and interpretation of a full neurological examination. Decreased or absent spinal reflexes localises the lesion within that reflex arc (low motor neuron), while intact or increased spinal reflexes indicates a lesion cranial to the reflex arc (upper motor neuron). In acute and severe spinal cord injury, lesion localisation may be compromised by the presence of spinal shock, because in individuals with spinal shock, the clinical presentation shows discrepancy between spinal reflexes and lesion localisation, with loss of segmental spinal reflexes caudally to a lesion, although the intumescence may remain intact. Lack of recognition of spinal shock in these patients could lead to erroneous clinical localisation of the lesion, inappropriate utilisation of diagnostic tests and incorrect reporting of patient prognosis to the owner.

Language

English.

Year of Publication

2018

Citation 176.

Accession Number

20183327203

Author

Gentil, M.; Kahnt, E.; Muller, E.;

Title

Canine distemper virus, Tick-borne encephalitis virus, Anaplasma phagocytophilum, and Protozoa. - Frequency of detection in the cerebrospinal fluid of dogs in Central Europe. [German]

Source

Wiener Tierärztliche Monatsschrift; 2018. 105(9/10):249-255. 2 ref.

Publisher

Grobner GmbH

Country of Publication

Austria

Abstract

This paper highlights the results of a study which discussed the significance of examining the cerebrospinal fluid in dogs suspected of neuropathy. Cerebrospinal fluid samples (from Germany (n = 734), the Czech

Republic (n = 72), Austria (n = 59) and Slovakia (n = 31)) were subjected to real time PCR and enzyme immunoassay and then evaluated. Results showed that antibodies against diseases in dogs such as canine distemper virus (0.7%), Tick-borne encephalitis virus, Anaplasma phagocytophilum (0.5%), and Neospora caninum (0.1%). The other serum samples were negative for Toxoplasma and other viral disease.

Language

German.

Year of Publication

2018

Citation 178.

Accession Number

20183372499

Author

Ozkan, O.; Alcigir, M. E.;

Title

Encephalitozoonosis infection in a traditional rabbit farm with neurological manifestations.

Source

Veterinary Parasitology; 2018. 262:26-29. 23 ref.

Publisher

Elsevier B.V.

Country of Publication

Netherlands

Abstract

Encephalitozoon cuniculi, a zoonotic and opportunistic pathogen, can cause latent infection, especially in lagomorphs. Nowadays, this member of the Eukaryotes has drawn significant attention in the fields of veterinary and public health. The purpose of this study was to determine the seroprevalence of infection in a New Zealand rabbit farm that has a clinical history of neurological manifestations including head tilt ataxia, aggressiveness, seizures, and circling and rotational movements around the body length axis, but the general conditions and food intake were normal. Blood samples were taken from 42 breeding rabbits and researched for E. cuniculi antibodies. Out of that, 25 (59%) animals resulted positive against the pathogen. The rabbit was found to be seropositive for E. cuniculi antibodies, but negative for Toxoplasma gondii and Listeria monocytogenes antibodies. Hematological and serum biochemical parameters were measured at reference intervals. No brain tissue impairment was observed the computed tomography (CT) scan. As a result of these histopathological findings, the brain cortex presented severe neuronal degeneration and partial myelin loss, with reactive diffuse gliosis against the parasite spores was observed to the histopathology. These results are possibly related to the early stage of infection because the parasitic infestation comprise long time spreading. E. cuniculi DNA was detected on brain tissues using polymerase chain reaction (PCR), and it partial DNA sequence was identified as E. cuniculi genotype I.

Language

English.

Year of Publication

2018
