(involved in axonal guidance) and heat shock protein HSP70 (protecting cells from stress).

Western blot confirmed presence of these proteins in all 6 samples analysed. However, there was no difference in protein density between 'responders' and 'non-responders'.

OEC immunocytochemistry revealed strong hnRNPa2 nuclear labeling and moderate CRMP4 and HSP70 cytoplasmic labeling.

STATEMENT

We have identified three proteins involved in neural function that might play a role in OEC transplant efficacy. Further work is needed to validate these preliminary findings but this suggests that genetically modifying OECs to over-express these proteins could enhance their efficacy.

A comparison of survival for Granulomatous Meningoencephalomyelitis (GME) following treatment with either Cytosine Arabinoside or Lomustine in combination with corticosteroids in dogs

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OBJECTIVES

To compare survival for Granulomatous Meningoencephalomyelitis (GME) in dogs following treatment with corticosteroids in combination with either Cytosine Arabinoside or Lomustine

METHODS

A retrospective analysis was undertaken of cases of GME treated in 2 clinics between 2009 and 2015 with either cytosine arabinoside and prednisolone combination therapy or lomustine and dexamethasone combination therapy. Diagnosis of GME was made on a combination of focal or multifocal neurological signs with MRI lesions consistent with GME or cerebrospinal fluid changes of pleocytosis or increased protein. Initial therapy was either with Cytosine arabinoside 200mg/m² divided over 48 hours, repeated once after 3 weeks or lomustine 60–80 mg/m² single dose. In cases of recurrence, a further dose of the initial drug was used. Kaplan Meier survival analysis was performed.

RESULTS

71 cases were treated with cytosine arabinoside and 92 with lomustine. Kaplan Meier analysis showed a similar trend for both cohorts except in the period of day 100–600, where the lomustine treatment protocol has a lower survival percentage than the cytosine arabinoside protocol. There was no statistical significance between the survival data using log rank tests. In both cohorts the number of surviving patients was greater than the number of fatalities. Median survival rate for cytosine arabinoside treated cases was 1349 days and Lomustine remained undefined as 50% of the patients were still alive at the end point of the study.

STATEMENT

The clinical outcome was not different between the two treatment protocols and longer than those in the published literature for cytosine arabinoside.

Drug compliance in canine epilepsy

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OBJECTIVES

Inadequate compliance has been identified in human medicine as a major cause of treatment failure and increased seizure frequency. The aim of this study was to find the level of owner compliance in treatment of canine epilepsy patients and to identify factors that could lead to reduced compliance.

METHODS

Ninety-four cases were obtained from three first opinion, small animal practices in the UK. For inclusion in the

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