Oral presentations

were assessed. Side effects were graded using the VCOG criteria.

RESULTS

There were 11 neutropenic events in Group 1 vs. 10 in Group 2 (one dog experienced two neutropenic episodes). All events were VCOG grade 1 or 2. There was one thrombocytopenic event, concurrent with neutropenia,

in Group 2. The majority of neutropenic events occurred at week 2 in both groups. These caused some treatment delays, dose reduction.

STATEMENT

Results of this study are suggestive that RT together with VBL-P chemotherapy is safe and does not increase the risk of bone marrow toxicity.

The use of complementary and alternative therapies in dogs and cats with cancer in the UK

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OBJECTIVES

To determine the usage of complementary and alternative therapies in dogs and cats with cancer at a UK oncology hospital. To identify whether a need exists for veterinary professionals to be more aware of these therapies.

METHODS

Clients presenting for oncology consultations with their dog or cat were asked to complete a questionnaire. The data are presented as counts and percentages and chi-square was used to evaluate significant data.

RESULTS

Study population: 140
Complementary and alternative therapy usage: 38.6%
Most popular therapies used: nutritional supplements (25%), probiotics 20%
Reasons for usage: improve general wellbeing (38%), improve immune function (16%), cure cancer (4%)
Sources of information used to instigate a therapy: Internet (34%), Veterinary Surgeon (30%)
Vet aware of usage: Yes (27%), No (16%), Don't know (7%)
Owner's belief on whether the vet would be supportive of usage: Yes (27%), No (4%), Don't know (69%)
Participants level of interest in these therapies: Strong (37%), Average (56%), No (7%)
Participants using these therapies were predominantly women with an average/strong level of interest
Participants using these therapies themselves were more likely to be using these therapies in their pet

STATEMENT

Veterinary professionals need to be aware that complementary and alternative therapies may be being used in approximately one third of pets with cancer. Regardless of personal opinions, clinicians must understand the actions and possible interactions of these treatments. To prevent concealment of treatment by the owner from the vet, an open and honest approach is recommended.

Prognostic utility of the modified Glasgow prognostic score in dogs with lymphoma undergoing treatment with chemotherapy

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OBJECTIVES

To determine if the modified Glasgow prognostic score (mGPS) provides prognostic information for dogs undergoing treatment for canine lymphoma.

METHODS

Overall median survival times (MSTs) were calculated for 15 dogs with lymphoma treated with a variety of induction and rescue protocols between January 2011 and December 2012. The mGPS was calculated for each dog at presentation as follows: Score 0 CRP<20mg/l and albumin>25g/l, Score 1 CRP>20mg/l