CONCLUSIONS

The CCSA angiosome suitable for use as an axial pattern skin flap was defined as the area cranial to the saphenous artery and caudal to the cranial border of the thigh, extending proximally from the level of the tibial tuberosity to two-thirds of the distance to the inguinal ring. This conservatively estimated the overall angiosome of the CCSA to allow easy tension-free closure of the donor site for clinical usage.

CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE

An axial pattern flap based on the CCSA offers an alternative means of reconstruction of wounds in the region of the stifle of the dog.

Clinical parameters in bitches with open *versus* closed pyometra

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INTRODUCTION AND AIM

Pyometra is a common and potentially life-threatening disease in dogs. Clinical signs include depression, polyuria, polydipsia, anorexia and vaginal discharge (open cervix pyometra) but vaginal discharge can sometimes be absent (closed cervix pyometra). Closed cervix pyometra is considered to be more severe. Leukocytosis, neutrophilia with left shift, anaemia and hypoalbuminaemia are common findings in dogs with pyometra and leukocytosis and anaemia are more common in closed pyometra. The aim of this study was to compare clinical and hematological variables between bitches with closed and open pyometra.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Data from 309 bitches diagnosed with pyometra, 237 with open pyometra and 72 with closed pyometra, was studied retrospectively. Case history data, physical examination findings and hematology results were analysed. Prolonged postoperative hospitalization was defined as ≥ 3 days.

Statistical analyses were performed by using SAS 9.2 for Windows version 6.1.7601 (SAS Institute Inc. Cary, NC, USA). Chi-square tests were used for comparisons between open and closed pyometra.

RESULTS

In bitches with open pyometra, the mean $\pm$ SD age was 8.2 ± 3.1 years ($n = 236$) and mean $\pm$ SD weight was 24.5 ± 14.4 kg ($n = 195$). In bitches with closed pyometra the mean age was 8.0 ± 2.7 years ($n = 71$) and the mean weight was 21.8 ± 14.1 kg ($n = 67$).

Leukocytosis was present in 57% and anaemia in 53% of the bitches with open pyometra, and only 4% had leukopenia in this group. The corresponding proportions for bitches with closed pyometra were 46% for leukocytosis, 40% for anaemia and 4% for leukopenia.

In bitches with open pyometra, moderate to severe depression was recorded in 26%, vomiting in 19%, polydipsia in 62% and polyuria in 61%. In cases with closed pyometra, moderate to severe depression was recorded in 28%, vomiting in 25%, polydipsia in 59% and polyuria in 52%.

The differences in distribution of analysed variables were not significantly different between the two groups ($p > 0.05$).

Of the bitches with open pyometra, the postoperative hospitalization was prolonged in 21% whereas the corresponding proportion in bitches with closed pyometra was 18% ($p = 0.50$).

CONCLUSIONS

None of the studied variables differed significantly in bitches with open *versus* bitches with closed pyometra

Ileocolic valve resection in dogs and cats: 17 cases (2001–2014)

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INTRODUCTION

There are only occasional reports of dogs or cats with resection of the ileocolic valve (ICV) described in the veterinary

literature. The aims of this retrospective study were to characterise the different diseases affecting the ICV resulting in surgical resection and to determine the long-term outcome in a cohort of dogs and cats.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Medical records of dogs and cats that had the ICV removed between 2001 and 2014 at a multidisciplinary referral hospital were retrospectively reviewed. Data regarding signalment, diagnosis and long-term management were obtained.

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