Oral presentations

during 2013. Case definitions were derived from the International Veterinary Epilepsy Task Force. Multivariable logistic regression modelling evaluated associations with purebred, breed, adult bodyweight, age, sex, neuter, insurance and colour.

RESULTS

From 285,547 cats, there were 458 confirmed RSD cases: prevalence 0.16% (95% CI 0.15–0.18). Of these, 114 (24.89%) were recorded with epilepsy: prevalence 0.04% (95% CI 0.03–0.5). The median age for RSD cases (8.9 years, IQR: 3.5–14.2) was older than epilepsy cases (6.4 years, IQR: 3.5–11.3). Age and insurance were the only factors associated with RSD. RSD odds rose

progressively with aging. Compared with cats aged <3.0 years, cats aged 9.0 to <12.0 years had 2.23 odds ratio [OR] (95% CI 1.62–3.07, $P<0.001$) and cats aged >15.0 years had 4.27 OR (95% CI 3.21–5.69, $P<0.001$). Insured cats had 1.49 OR (95% CI 1.09–2.04, $P=0.012$) compared with uninsured cats.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

This is the largest study to date on RSD in cats and identified no breed predispositions. RSD is a disorder of aging in cats. These findings highlight the differences between RSD in cats and dogs and evokes the question: Is epilepsy more species-specific in companion animals than currently understood?

Neurological signs, MRI findings, and outcome in dogs with multiple myeloma

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OBJECTIVES

The study objective was to retrospectively evaluate clinical, neurological and MRI findings in dogs diagnosed multiple myeloma when presented for spinal pain and/or other neurological signs.

METHODS

The study is based on a retrospective case series design. Electronic records of four UK referral hospitals were reviewed. Dogs were included on the basis they had a confirmed diagnosis of multiple myeloma, had presented

for spinal pain with or without other neurological signs, and had undergone MR imaging of the vertebral column. Short term follow-up information was obtained from medical records at participating referral institutions two weeks after initial presentation. Long term follow-up information was obtained through access to patient medical records held at referral institutions and referring veterinary practices. The study was granted ethical approval by the regulatory bodies at the study institution.

RESULTS

Twelve dogs were included in the final study; the majority had a chronic progressive history, and spinal pain was a feature in all dogs, along with varying degrees of ataxia and paresis. MR imaging revealed polyostotic vertebral lesions with areas of bone lysis and new bone formation causing a variable degree of spinal cord compression. In one dog, vertebral lesions were associated with pathological fracture. Three dogs were euthanised at the time of diagnosis. Remaining dogs ($n=9$) were treated with a melphalan and prednisolone chemotherapeutic protocol, and all survived to short-term follow-up. Median survival time with treatment was 184 days (range 14–701).

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

Despite significant bone lesions and spinal cord compression, multiple myeloma is associated with a reasonable outcome.

What's up with sausage dogs: health of Miniature Dachshunds in UK primary practice

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OBJECTIVES

Miniature Dachshunds are a chondrodystrophic breed. Referral studies have reported over-representation specifically for intervertebral disc disease. However, little is known about general disease prevalence in the wider