Oral presentations

confirmed on blood film evaluation. Cats with a normal platelet count were selected for comparison. Cats were categorized for data analysis based on final diagnosis and mechanism of thrombocytopenia.

RESULTS

Of 3288 cats presented to the hospital, 194 (5.9%) were thrombocytopenic; which is greater than previously reported (1.2%). Disease processes associated with thrombocytopenia were haematological disease (15%; $P<0.0001$), infectious disease (15%; $P<0.0001$) and neoplasia (13%; $P=0.5314$). Primary immune-mediated thrombocytopenia was uncommon (3%); and it was associated with a significantly lower platelet count ($19 \times 10^9/L$; $P<0.0001$) than other disease groups. Severe thrombocytopenia (ST), defined as a

platelet count $<50 \times 10^9/L$ ($n=49$), was significantly more likely to be associated with haematological disease than all other disease processes combined ($P=0.0051$). Twenty nine percent of ST cats had bone marrow disease and 16% had primary immune mediated thrombocytopenia. Ten of the 93 cats tested were FeLV positive (11%).

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

The prevalence of feline thrombocytopenia was higher than previously reported. FeLV was less commonly associated with thrombocytopenia in this study compared to an older study (30% prevalence of infection). Cats with primary immune-mediated thrombocytopenia had a significantly lower platelet count but this appeared to be an uncommon cause of ST.

Gallbladder mucocoele in Border terriers – a new breed predisposition?

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OBJECTIVES

Gall bladder mucocoele is an increasing cause of canine biliary disease and we have anecdotally noted a higher incidence in the Border terrier at our hospital. Therefore, this study aimed to determine whether this breed is predisposed to gall bladder mucocoele.

METHODS

A retrospective review of the medical records from our hospital between January 2011 and August 2017 was performed to identify dogs with ultrasonographically confirmed gall bladder mucocoele. Information reviewed included

signalment, laboratory results, histopathology, gall bladder rupture status, short-term mortality (survival to discharge) and survival at long-term follow-up (via contact with referring veterinary practice). An odds Ratio was performed to evaluate the predisposition of Border terriers to gall bladder mucocoele compared to non-Border terrier breeds.

RESULTS

Thirty-three dogs were diagnosed with gall bladder mucocoele during the study period, including 15 Border terriers (45.5%). Diagnosis was made on ultrasound alone (13), or ultrasound and histopathology (21). Cholecystectomy was performed in 23/33 dogs (69.7%). Twelve out of 15 (80%) Border terriers survived to discharge, compared to 12/18 (66%) of non-Border terriers. All surviving Border terriers were alive at a median follow-up of 637 days (155–1077). Fifteen of 208 Border terriers had gall bladder mucocoele compared to 18/2447 non-Border terriers. Border terriers were predisposed with an odds ratio of 95.5 (95% confidence interval 47.42–192.22).

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

In our hospital Border terriers were predisposed to gall bladder mucocoele and their short and long-term outcome was good. This study forms part of collaborative investigations into predisposition and aetiology of gall bladder mucocoele in Border terriers.