STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

This study concludes that obstructive sleep apnoea is a condition that may affect the CKCS and all five cases

described here improved following surgical intervention. Consequently, sleep disordered breathing is a presentation that veterinary surgeons should be aware of in this breed.

Complications and survival associated with surgical intervention for oesophageal foreign bodies

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OBJECTIVES

To retrospectively report the complications and survival associated with oesophageal foreign bodies requiring surgery.

METHODS

Data were retrospectively collected from the hospital records of all dogs that had undergone a surgical procedure associated with an oesophageal foreign body (2008–2017).

RESULTS

Sixteen dogs met the inclusion criteria. Jack Russell terriers, Staffordshire bull terriers and West Highland white terriers were the most common breeds (n=2 each). Mean age was 5.4 years (SD 3.1).

Mean time from ingestion to presentation was 3 days (SD 2.7). The most common oesophageal foreign body was bone (11/16); all in the distal oesophagus. Endoscopic retrieval was attempted in 10/16 and fluoroscopic retrieval in 3/16. 7/16 were taken to surgery as the foreign body was unable to be retrieved, 6/16 due to an oesophageal rupture, 1/16 for a pyothorax and 2/16 for mediastinal abscesses.

Mean surgical time was 133.7 minutes (SD 75.6). The oesophagus was closed with 2 Metric PDS in a single, simple interrupted pattern in 5 dogs and simple continuous in 3.

One dog developed pneumonia 1 day post-operatively which resolved. Three died in the post-operative period due to septic shock. At long term follow up (n=13), 9 were still alive and 1 had died of unrelated causes (mean 1759 days).

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

Based on our results, the majority of dogs undergoing surgical repair for oesophageal foreign bodies survive to discharge and this should be considered as a treatment option where other options have failed or resulted in a surgical complication.