Poster presentations

Portuguese Water Dog-associated phenotype in canine atopic dermatitis

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OBJECTIVES

To establish Portuguese Water Dog (PWD) atopic dermatitis (AD) specific phenotype.

METHODS

Ninety-nine client or breeder-owned PWD were enrolled. The clinical diagnosis of AD was made according to accepted criteria and after ruling out other causes of pruritus. Exclusion criteria included any conditions/medications that might have prevented accurate assessment of AD and

potentially interfered with the study's outcome. Participating atopic dogs (n=26) required to receive appropriate flea control and owners were given a custom-made questionnaire. A thorough clinical examination was performed and all clinical data recorded. Additionally, serology for flea saliva specific antigen was also executed (LETI univet®). Results were compared with a generic population of atopic dog with Z test for proportions.

RESULTS

Significant differences were found between the clinical phenotype of atopic PWD and the whole population. This includes a special predisposition to lesions in the dorsolumbar area (38.5%) ($p<0.05$) (not related to flea allergic dermatitis as shown by serology ($p>0.05$), front feet (96.2%) ($p<0.05$), pinnae (92.3%) ($p<0.001$), eyelids (69.2%) ($p<0.001$), development of otitis (92.3%) ($p<0.001$), dry skin (69.2%) ($p<0.001$) and conjunctivitis (57.7%) ($p<0.001$).

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

PWD presents a specific breed phenotype for CAD with, among others, a particular predisposition for development of lesions in the dorsolumbar area. This can be misleading as the region is classically associated to fleabite hypersensitivity. CAD is a multifaced disease whose clinical presentation may be affected by numerous factors. Recent studies shown breed-associated differences regarding clinical phenotype.

Use of computed tomography for the diagnosis of pylorogastric intussusception in a 7 year old male dog: case report

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OBJECTIVES

Pylorogastric intussusception is rare with very few reports in the veterinary literature. The use of computed tomography (CT) for diagnosis of pylorogastric intussusception has

not been described. The aim of this report is to present the imaging features including CT findings of pylorogastric intussusception in a dog.

METHODS

A seven-year-old male neutered Dalmatian was presented for acute onset of haematemesis. Initially, an underlying coagulopathy (e.g. rodenticide intoxication) was suspected. Abdominal ultrasonography and radiography, and pre- and post-contrast CT examination were performed.

RESULTS

Radiography and ultrasonography showed a distorted semi-lunar-shaped gastric lumen. Ultrasonography further showed closely apposed and thickened stomach walls, and a pylorus-like structure present in the left cranial abdomen. Pylorogastric intussusception was suspected. However, patient size and conformation hindered complete ultrasonographic evaluation of the stomach. A CT examination was therefore performed to confirm diagnosis, and screen for gastric wall necrosis or underlying causes (e.g. gastric mass). CT confirmed pylorogastric intussusception. The gastric wall was markedly thickened but showed regular contrast enhancement suggesting viability. There was also mild lymphadenomegaly adjacent