Poster presentations

Clinical and laboratory alterations in 37 dogs diagnosed with lungworm infection: a retrospective study (July 2010–April 2017)

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OBJECTIVES

To report the clinical and laboratory findings in 37 dogs diagnosed with lungworm infection.

METHODS

Review of records of dogs diagnosed with lungworm infection.

RESULTS

Twenty-four dogs were male and 13 female. Thirty dogs were pure-breed-dog and seven mixed-breed-dog.

Mean age was 46.7 months (2–156 months). Main duration of clinical signs was 11.4 days (1–60 days). Coughing (23 dogs) and dyspnea (16) were the main symptoms; six dogs exhibited acute onset of neurological signs. Thoracic radiographs showed mild (4/37) to moderate (8/37) or severe (25/37) mixed alveolar-bronchial-interstitial pattern.

CBC-count showed anemia (15/33), leukocytosis (16/33), neutrophilia (15/33), eosinophilia (16/33), monocytosis (12/33), basophilia (5/33), lymphocytosis (3/33) and low PLT count (14/33). Biochemistry showed increase in total protein count (13/29), globulin count (16/29), CPK (17/29), amylase (14/29), C-reactive protein (22/29), phosphorus (11/29) and urea (9/29). Protein-serum-electrophoresis showed increased in the β 1-fraction (11/14 and β -fraction (13/14). Urinalysis showed increase PU/CU (2/4). Coagulative profile was suggestive of DIC (13/17), eleven of these dogs had a mean hematocrit of 24% (17.1–30.1%).

Fecal examination was positive in 22 dogs and negative in two; IDEXX-Angio-detect-text tested positive in 22 dogs and negative in one dog. One dog was diagnosed on BAL and three post-mortem. Overall seven dogs died.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

Lungworm infection should be included in the differential diagnosis of dog presenting with respiratory disease and also acute onset of neurological signs. Though hematological alteration is non-specific, the presence of DIC, increase globulin count and β -fraction should alert the clinician to a possible underlying lungworm infection.

Veterinary surgeons' and nurses' uniforms: how many bacteria do they carry after one shift?

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OBJECTIVES

To document bacterial contamination on veterinary surgeon and nurse uniforms after a clinical shift within a referral hospital, to investigate influence of home laundry on veterinary surgeon and nurse uniforms after

a clinical shift and to assess veterinary uniform hygiene regimes.

METHODS

Prospective observational cohort study of 9 veterinary surgeons and 8 veterinary nurses (confidence level 95%). Sterilised uniforms were distributed. The results reported were the heterotrophic growth plate count, methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) growth, vancomycin-resistant *Enterococci* (VRE), identification of the heterotrophic plate counts and extended-spectrum beta-lactamases (ESBL). Results were grouped together and also grouped into 'veterinary surgeon' and 'veterinary nurse' categories. Paired t-test was performed for plate counts before and after home laundry.

RESULTS

Analysis of data collected (over 80% of this study is completed) demonstrates a mean bacterial count pre-wash of 165.11 colony forming units (cfu)/cm² and a mean bacterial count post-wash of 10.11 cfu/cm² (P value=0.0077). There was no growth of MRSA, VRE or ESBL. Pre-wash scrubs