Poster presentations

were significantly associated with a change in peri-operative regurgitation risk.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

Multiple patient repositioning during anaesthesia is a significant risk factor for peri-operative regurgitation,

therefore unnecessary repositioning should be avoided. Prophylactic measures to manage the consequences of regurgitation are particularly important for canine patients expected to undergo multiple repositioning during anaesthesia, and should be considered at the pre-operative stage.

Clinical and endoscopic findings and outcomes in two cats treated conservatively for feline gastrointestinal eosinophilic sclerosing fibroplasia

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OBJECTIVES

To describe clinical, imaging findings and outcome in two cats diagnosed with feline gastrointestinal eosinophilic sclerosing fibroplasia (FGESF) and conservatively treated.

METHODS

Review of medical records of two cats diagnosed with FGESF.

RESULTS

Cat 1 was a 5-year-old female spayed Maine Coon with chronic diarrhoea and vomiting; cat 2 was a 7-year-old female spayed DSH with chronic haematochezia and constipation.

Ultrasonographically, mural thickening with layering loss was identified in the stomach in cat 1 and in the descending colon in cat 2.

Endoscopically, a sessile polypoid-like ulcerated lesion was disclosed close to the duodenal papilla in cat 1 and in the distal descending colon in cat 2.

Histopathology was consistent with FGESF in both cats. Intra-lesional bacteria and concurrent IBD were observed in cat 1.

Both cats were treated with immunosuppressive therapy and antimicrobial agents.

At the time of writing both cats are still alive and subsequent abdominal ultrasound showed regression of the disease.

Mean follow-up was 18 months.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

FGESF is an inflammatory gastrointestinal disease characterized by the presence of single to multiple eosinophilic masses along the gastrointestinal tract and the tributary lymph-nodes. The majority of cases reported have been treated surgically.

To the best author's knowledge, these are the first two cases of FGESF treated conservatively with regression of both clinical and ultrasonographic changes. It is likely that the small dimension of the lesions allowed a non-invasive diagnostic approach by endoscopic examination and resulted in a good response to medical treatment.

Survival time of extradural primary hemangiosarcoma in a dog

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OBJECTIVES

Primary extradural hemangiosarcoma is a rare condition in dogs. The aim of our report is to describe presentation, treatment, survival time and quality of life after treatment.

METHODS

An 8-year-old, neutered male, Staffordshire Bull Terrier presented with a 5 day acute onset of paraplegia and spinal hyperesthesia after jumping. Neurological examination revealed absence of postural reactions and normal to increased patellar reflexes. Neurological findings were