Poster presentations

The use of Lipoderm as a transdermal base in veterinary compounding: a systematic literature review

Chris Simmons¹, Carly Edwards²,
Maria Carvalho¹, A J Day¹

1 Professional Compounding Centers of America (PCCA),
Houston, USA

2 Harding University College of Pharmacy, Searcy, USA

OBJECTIVES

A systematic literature review was conducted to evaluate the use of Lipoderm, a proprietary transdermal base, in compounded medications for veterinary patients.

METHODS

Embase, Pubmed and ScienceDirect were the 3 biomedical databases screened for 'Lipoderm' and 'Veterinary'. In order to include non-indexed publications, the internet

search engine Google Scholar was cross-referenced using both keywords. Inclusion criteria: scientific journal articles in English; no date range limits. Exclusion criteria: book chapters, citations, conference proceedings, dissertations and patents; scientific journal articles that referred to other Lipoderm products and human studies only. The systematic literature review was conducted on October 5th and 6th, 2017.

RESULTS

A total of 52 publications were retrieved: Embase (1), PubMed (4), ScienceDirect (4) and Google Scholar (43). Though Google Scholar retrieved a large number of publications, the majority did not correspond to scientific information. Following cross-referencing and exclusions, 12 journal articles were selected for literature review, dating from 2003 to 2017, and were classified as follows: 5 clinical studies discussing the use of Lipoderm transdermal compounded medications in feline patients, 1 *in vitro* study using the inner ear of domestic feline skin, and 6 literature reviews or references to other studies.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

Despite the variability of results and limitations of the published studies, there is evidence to suggest that Lipoderm transdermal compounded medications are a valuable treatment option in veterinary patients, who may benefit from customized formulations to meet their particular needs. Veterinarians and pet owners also benefit from easier to administer medications, when compared to the traditional oral and injectable routes.

Hyperplasia of the suprarytenoid pharyngeal fold in brachycephalic and non-brachycephalic toy dogs: clinical presentation, treatment and outcome in 6 cases

Andrea Cocci¹, Valentina Greci²,
Matteo Gobbetti³

1 Clinica Veterinaria Cà Bianca, Milano, Italy

2 Ospedale Veterinario Gregorio VII, Roma, Italy

3 Clinica Veterinaria Città Di Monza, Monza, Monza, Italy

OBJECTIVES

To report 6 cases of hyperplasia of the suprarytenoid pharyngeal fold (HSPF) in brachycephalic and non-brachycephalic toy dogs.

METHODS

Medical records of six dogs diagnosed with HSPF were reviewed. All dogs underwent endoscopic evaluation of the upper and lower airways. In all dogs the pharyngeal hyperplastic fold was lifted with a cotton swab improving laryngeal abduction during inspiration.

RESULTS

Three dogs were Pugs, two dogs Pomeranian and one Chihuahua; three dogs were females and three males, with a mean age of 5 years. Main clinical signs were inspiratory stridor and inspiratory dyspnea in all dogs. Main findings were HSPF with reduction of laryngeal abduction and laryngeal collapse in all dogs. Two Pugs underwent surgical correction of the HSPF with significant clinical improvement. One dog died of unrelated causes and the other Pug was euthanized. The remaining three dogs that showed mild endoscopic alterations, had resolution of clinical signs after therapy with inhaled corticosteroids. Mean follow-up was 16 months.