Poster presentations

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

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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

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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.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

HSPF might cause severe upper respiratory obstruction by occluding the dorsal portion of the laryngeal aditus and covering the corniculate processes of the arytenoid cartilages. HSPF might limit or block laryngeal abduction during inspiration. HSPF might represent an underestimated disease of the upper airways and clinician should

be aware of this condition when evaluating brachycephalic and non-brachycephalic toy dogs with signs of upper respiratory obstruction. A larger case series of dogs with HSPF is warranted to better characterize this condition and the indications for surgical versus conservative management.

Incidence and treatment of early transitory postoperative hypoxemia in dogs without cardio-pulmonary pathologies: a pilot study

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OBJECTIVES

To establish the incidence of early transitory postoperative hypoxemia (TPH) in dogs recovering from general anaesthesia, without cardiorespiratory pathology and to assess the duration of oxygen therapy.

METHODS

One hundred and eight client-owned dogs, undergoing general anesthesia for different surgical procedures, were enrolled in this prospective clinical study. To assess the oxygenation status, after extubation, the peripheral capillary oxygen saturation (SpO₂) value at room air was recorded every 7 minutes for 12 consecutive times after minimum 2 minutes of reading with a good plethysmographic signal. All the patients were monitored for a total of 84 minutes. The moderate hypoxemic patients (SpO₂<95%) received face mask (FM) oxygen therapy at a flow rate of 8–10 L/min while the severe hypoxemic patients (SpO₂<90%) received 5 cmH₂O of non-invasive continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) with a helmet at a FiO₂ of 0.35–0.45. All the data were processed using a descriptive statistical analysis.

RESULTS

The incidence of TPH was 50%, 10% of patients were severe hypoxemic and 40% were moderate hypoxemic. Regarding the moderate hypoxemia, it had a greater incidence in the first 20 minutes while severe hypoxemia occurred most frequently at extubation time and decreased progressively at 5 and 10 minutes after extubation. The average length of time for oxygen treatment was 16.25 min for FM and 11.6 min for CPAP therapy.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

TPH has an incidence of 50% in dogs with healthy lungs. FM oxygen therapy and CPAP with the paediatric helmet are adequate treatments for moderate and severe hypoxemia.

A case study of consent discussions for elective neutering in a small animal practice

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OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this case study were

1. to elicit the topics covered in the consent discussion prior to elective neutering
2. to evaluate the role of the consent discussion in relation to the consent form
3. to make recommendations for improvement to the pre-operative consent process

METHODS

A single centre case study was conducted in a large small animal hospital. Ten consent discussions involving eight different veterinary surgeons were audiotaped, transcribed and then thematically analysed.