transfusion reaction. 25/30 adverse events occurred after a pRBCs transfusion; 5/30 after WB transfusion. The portion of adverse reactions was (37/129) with pRBCs and (7/36) after WB. 23/44 (52%) reactions occurred in dogs receiving single transfusions; 17/44 (38%) occurred after multiple transfusions. Of the 43 dogs receiving multiple transfusions, 10 (23%) had repeated reactions.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

Immune-mediated disease was the commonest cause of transfusion-dependent anaemia. Treatment with corticosteroids did not decrease the incidence of transfusion reactions. Performance of more than one transfusion was not associated with an increased risk of adverse reactions.

The influence of prior corticosteroid administration on diagnostic imaging findings in dogs with Immune-Mediated Haemolytic Anaemia

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OBJECTIVES

To evaluate whether prior corticosteroid administration influences imaging findings in dogs with immune-mediated haemolytic anaemia (IMHA).

METHODS

Retrospective review of case records of a referral population of dogs with IMHA, for whom medical histories and thoracic and/or abdominal imaging studies were available.

Cases were classified based upon presence (S+) or absence (S-) of corticosteroid administration prior to

referral. Thoracic and abdominal imaging findings were categorized into (a) clinically significant findings altering case management or follow-up, including potential triggers; (b) incidental, clinically insignificant; (c) attributable to IMHA; (d) normal. For statistical analysis, significant imaging findings (a) *versus* non-significant imaging findings (b, c and d) were compared in S+ and S- dogs, using χ^2 test to determine whether prior corticosteroids significantly influenced imaging findings.

RESULTS

55 dogs met the inclusion criteria, comprising 23 S+ and 32 S-. 46 had thoracic and abdominal imaging. 2 and 7 dogs had only thoracic or abdominal imaging, respectively. The 48 thoracic studies comprised 25 computed-tomographic and 23 plain radiographic. The 53 abdominal studies comprised 24 computed-tomographic and 29 ultrasonographic.

Thoracic imaging findings were clinically significant in 6/19 S+ dogs and 6/29 S- dogs. Abdominal imaging findings were clinically significant in 13/22 S+ dogs and 19/31 S- dogs. Incidence of clinically significant thoracic or abdominal imaging findings did not differ between S+ and S- dogs ($p < 0.05$).

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

In this population, prior corticosteroid administration did not significantly influence imaging findings. Imaging for underlying disease in IMHA is therefore considered worthwhile, even if corticosteroids have been administered.

Presenting signs and clinical outcome in dogs with metaphyseal osteopathy, 32 cases (2009–2018)

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OBJECTIVES

To describe presentation, treatment, and clinical outcome of dogs with metaphyseal osteopathy.

METHODS

Multi-centre retrospective review of medical records from January 2009 to September 2018 at three referral