Oral presentations

previous dog ownership experience. Future research within this longitudinal study will investigate the influence acquisition age has on various health/behaviour

outcomes, with the potential to provide evidence for puppy purchasing recommendations regarding minimum age at acquisition.

Identifying disorders of greatest importance to Staffordshire Bull Terriers under veterinary care

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OBJECTIVES

Staffordshire Bull Terriers (SBT) are a common UK dog breed, but reliable and generalisable health data are limited. This study aimed to report demography, mortality and common disorders in SBTs under first-opinion veterinary care in the UK during 2016, with a special focus on obesity.

METHODS

Signalment, diagnosis and mortality information were extracted from anonymised VetCompass™ clinical records. A cross-sectional analysis was used to report

the 1-year period prevalence of the most commonly diagnosed disorders.

RESULTS

The study included 20,837 (6.19%) SBTs from 336,865 dogs overall. Adult bodyweight of males (median 21.5 kg, IQR 19.1–24.0) was heavier than females (18.6 kg, IQR 16.5–21.0) ($p < 0.001$). Median longevity was 12.0 years (range 0.60–19.82). The most common causes of death were neoplasia ($n = 34$, 16.66%) and mass-associated lesion ($n = 23$, 11.27%).

The most prevalent disorders overall were overgrown nail(s) ($n = 216$, 6.67%, 95% CI: 4.66–7.53), overweight/obesity (176, 5.44%, 95% CI: 4.48–6.02), otitis externa (167, 5.16%, 95% CI: 4.4–5.92) and skin (cutaneous) disorder (163, 5.04%, 95% CI: 4.29–5.79).

Female SBTs had 1.5 times the odds of overweight/obese than males. SBTs aged 10 years and over were over twice as likely to be diagnosed as overweight/obese as dogs aged below 10.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

This presentation will discuss the most common disorders of SBTs and explore how this information can be used to prioritise health management in the breed. The results will provide veterinarians with a solid evidence-base when advising owners on clinical and lifestyle decisions for their SBT.

What factors influence the development and outcome of Gastric dilatation and volvulus (GD/GDV) in Greyhounds?

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OBJECTIVES

Greyhounds appear anecdotally to be at an increased risk of developing GD/GDV. Little specific research has been conducted into particular factors influencing the onset of GD/GDV in the breed. This study aimed to identify epidemiological characteristics that influence the development and outcome of GD/GDV in Greyhounds.

METHODS

A survey containing multiple choice and free text questions was constructed and distributed to Greyhound owners in person and via email. Microsoft Excel was used for descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESULTS

Data was available for 83 Greyhounds, of which 19 suffered from GD/GDV. Significantly, 14 (78%) of the dogs which

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