20.1% of 154 dogs undergoing laparoscopic ovariectomy developed a recorded complication. 11% developed wound healing complications most of which were minor and self limiting. The rate of superficial SSI was 3.2% with no cases of deep SSI recorded. No incisional herniation occurred in any laparoscopic cases.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

Laparoscopic ovariectomy is associated with a decreased risk of postoperative complication and SSI compared to open ovariectomy. Laparoscopy should be considered the approach of choice when performing ovariectomy in dogs.

Incidence and risk factors for post-attenuation neurological signs in 50 cats with a single Congenital Portosystemic Shunt

Rhiannon Strickland¹, Mickey Tivers², Vicky Lipscomb¹

- 1 Department of Clinical Science and Services, Royal Veterinary College, London, United Kingdom
- 2 Paragon Veterinary Referrals, Wakefield, United Kingdom

OBJECTIVES

To determine the incidence, outcome, and risk factors for post attenuation neurological signs (PANS) and seizures after attenuation of single congenital portosystemic shunts (CPSS) in cats.

METHODS

Medical records of cats treated at a single institution by surgical attenuation of a single CPSS between 2003

and 2017 were reviewed for signalment and preoperative and postoperative clinical outcomes, including the occurrence of PANS and seizure activity. Binary logistic regression was performed to investigate risk factors.

RESULTS

Fifty cats undergoing surgical CPSS attenuation were included (80% extrahepatic, 20% intrahepatic). Eleven (22%) of cats had complete attenuation, 39 (68%) had a partial attenuation. Thirty one (62%) cats suffered PANS, including 11 (22%) cats that experienced seizures. Of the 31 cats that suffered PANS, 5 (16.1%) did not survive to discharge.

There were no significant associations between PANS or seizures and the type of CPSS, degree of attenuation, age, the use of pre-operative anti-seizure medication or the presence of HE immediately before surgery. Osmolality at time point 3 (median 24 hours) was lower in cats with PANS and this was a significant risk factor (p = 0.049, odds ratio 0.855).

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

PANS is a significant complication and cause of mortality in cats treated surgically for CPSS. Peri-operative levetiracetam did not seem to protect against the development of PANS. Postoperative changes in osmolality were associated with the development of PANS. Further studies are required to determine the importance of this finding.

Thoracic dog bite wounds: a retrospective study of 123 dogs (2003–2016)

Anna Frykfors von Hekkel, Zoë Halfacree

Royal Veterinary College, London, United Kingdom

OBJECTIVES

To compare clinical findings, investigate indications for thoracotomy and identify factors associated with outcome in dogs with thoracic dog bite wounds.

METHODS

Medical records of dogs with thoracic dog bite wounds presenting to a single institution were retrospectively reviewed. Data relating to clinical presentation, wound depth and management, radiographic findings and mortality were collected. Wound management was defined