Oral presentations

required increase in prednisolone dose (to 0.9mg/kg BID) to control clinical signs.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

While stomatitis is a common finding in dogs, vasculitis is an uncommon and poorly understood condition, and

association with oral ulceration has, to the authors' knowledge, only been reported once. Concurrent neutrophilic-eosinophilic-granulomatous inflammation made the case even more unusual. The presentation resembles a form of granulomatosis with polyangiitis seen in humans.

Exploring the occurrence of hypoadrenocorticism (Addison's Disease) in UK dogs attending VetCompass primary-care practices

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OBJECTIVES

To estimate prevalence, explore risk factors and benchmark presenting signs, diagnostic approaches and management for hypoadrenocorticism in dogs in the UK.

METHODS

Hypoadrenocorticism cases were identified by searching electronic patient records from primary-care UK practices participating in VetCompass™ in 2016. Data on demography, clinical presentation, diagnostic investigation and

management were extracted. Risk factor analysis used logistic regression.

RESULTS

There were 234 hypoadrenocorticism cases from 905543 dogs giving a 0.066% (95% CI: 0.066–0.067) prevalence.

Logistic regression identified five associated risk factors. Predisposed breed types included Poodles, Labradoodles and West-highland-white-terriers. Poodle-type breeds had 5.91 greater odds (CI 2.39–14.59, $P < 0.001$) compared to non-poodles. Increasing muzzle size increased odds of diagnosis. Sex was not associated with diagnosis, but entire males had 0.27 reduced odds compared to neutered males (CI 0.11–0.64, $P = 0.003$). Dogs weighing 10–20kg has 3.57 greater odds (CI 1.30–9.83, $P = 0.014$) than dogs <10kg. Dogs aged 5–8 years had 3.93 greater odds (CI 1.73–8.93; $P = 0.001$) than dogs <9 years. The most common presenting signs were inappetence (76.60%), lethargy (73.92%) and vomiting (61.59%).

Of those with results reported, 51.22% had absent stress leukograms, 88.89% were hyperkalaemic, 86.90% were hypernatraemic and 61.54% were hypoglycemic.

A relapse in hypoadrenocorticism was experienced by 2.99% of dogs treated with DOCP and 10.68% with fludrocortisone.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

This largest UK epidemiological study of canine hypoadrenocorticism to date confirms predisposition in Poodles, but conflicts previous reports of a female predisposition. These results provide benchmark data for veterinarians about presenting signs, diagnostics and outcomes that can promote quality improvement in the clinical management of this disorder.

Owner-perceived adverse reactions within two days of vaccine administration in dogs

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OBJECTIVES

To investigate owner-perceived adverse reactions in the two days following vaccine administration, reported by participants in an ongoing longitudinal study of canine health and behaviour.

METHODS

In an online survey issued when puppies were 16-weeks-old, owners were asked to select from a pre-defined list