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

Abbey Johnson, Vanessa Woolhead, Dave C. Brodbelt, David B. Church, Dan G. O'Neill, Imogen Schofield, Camilla L. Pegram

Royal Veterinary College, London, United Kingdom

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

Rachel Kinsman¹, Rachel Casey¹, Toby Knowles², Séverine Tasker^{2,3}, Rosa Da Costa¹, Joshua Woodward¹, Jane Murray¹

- 1 Dogs Trust, London, United Kingdom
- 2 University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom
- 3 Linnaeus Group, Shirley, United Kingdom

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

any adverse reactions they had observed following vaccine administration. A free text box was available for 'other' responses. Descriptive statistics were used to summarise the prevalence and type of adverse reactions reported.

RESULTS

At age 16-weeks, 94.5% (1750/1851) of owners reported their puppy had been vaccinated since acquisition. Excluding 14 puppies who had been vaccinated within the last 24-hours and 42 dogs with missing data relating to adverse reactions, 21.0% (356/1694) of owners reported ≥ 1 adverse reaction to have occurred within two days. Most owners, 62.1% (221/356), reported one reaction, 29.5% (n = 105) and 8.4% (n = 30) reported two and ≥ 3 reactions respectively.

The most commonly reported reactions selected from the pre-defined list were "seemed lethargic or off colour" (n = 168, 47.2%), "vomiting or diarrhoea" (n = 93, 26.1%), "developed a lump or swelling on the vaccination site" (n = 73, 20.5%), or "was off his/her food" (n = 67, 18.8%). The most commonly reported reaction in the free text box was 'sleepiness' (n = 45, 12.6%).

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

This study suggests that owners potentially perceive adverse reactions at a higher rate than those reported in veterinary surveillance schemes for adverse reactions to vaccines. Future work will investigate if owner-perceived adverse reactions following vaccination impacts on owners' subsequent decisions to vaccinate.

What's Weighing on Your Mind? An Insight on How to Approach Canine Weight Management

**Cara Loney, Brittany Hodgkiss,
Ariel Wickers, Abbie Lo, Philippa S. Yam**

University of Glasgow School of Veterinary
Medicine, Glasgow, United Kingdom

OBJECTIVES

To identify within dog owners a preference for language and approach used in a first opinion veterinary consult to address body condition. Additionally, to assess use of the framework called the 5-A's in veterinary medicine. The 5-A's are used in human medicine as steps physicians can take with their clients when setting goals.

METHODS

A questionnaire with five sections was distributed to clients at small animal, primary care veterinary clinics.

Sections one to three focused on demographics, goal setting, weight, and language. Sections four and five were scenarios developed from the 5-A's framework. Data was analyzed using the IBM SPSS statistics program.

RESULTS

Owners felt shared responsibility between their veterinarian and themselves to develop a weight management plan (59/90; 65.6%, $p < 0.05$). A 5-A's approach where the veterinarian initiated the weight conversation was preferred (44/90; 48.9%, $p < 0.05$). The term 'overweight' was preferred among high-BCS descriptors: 'overweight', 'obese', 'fat', 'heavy', and 'chubby' (63/150; 42%, $p < 0.05$); there was no difference between low-BCS descriptors: 'thin', 'skinny', and 'lean' ($p = 0.201$). To understand BCS, clients preferred a practical demonstration with their dog over having their dog's BCS stated, explained, or demonstrated with a picture (62/90; 68.9%, $p < 0.05$). A take-home post-consult plan was preferred over a verbal plan reviewed in-consult (76/90; 84.4%).

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

This study will equip veterinarians to select appropriate language in canine weight management consults and enhance client compliance with weight management plans. This may be a promising approach to help reduce canine obesity and has already been used successfully in human medicine.