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

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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.