Oral presentations

An easier way to manage otitis externa (OE): Efficacy and safety of a new combination of florfenicol, terbinafine and mometasone furoate (Neptra®) in a randomised positive-controlled trial

Sandra Mensinger¹, Kerstin Adler², Matthias Pollmeier¹

¹ Bayer Animal Health GmbH, Leverkusen, Germany

² Klifovet AG, München, Germany

OBJECTIVES

This clinical study (positive-controlled, multicentre, blinded and randomised) evaluated the efficacy and safety of Neptra® in the treatment of acute and recurrent OE under field conditions in Europe.

METHODS

The study included 262 dogs with clinical signs of otitis externa (Total Clinical Score (TCS) ≥ 5 based on erythema, swelling, ulceration and exudate) that were allocated to receive either a single dose of Neptra® (G1) or 7 consecutive daily doses of Posatex® (G2). Samples for bacteriological, mycological and cytological analyses were collected on Days 0, 14 and 28. Dogs were re-examined on Days 7, 14 and 28. The primary outcome criterion was reduction in TCS from Day 0 to Day 28.

RESULTS

The mean reduction of TCS from Day 0 to Day 28 was 73.1 % in G1 and 69.3 % in G2 ($p = 0.227$). There were no significant differences for any of the secondary efficacy criteria (e.g., percentage of dogs with a clinical success (TCS ≤ 3): 87.4% in G1 and 79.5% in G2 on Day 28, clinical relapse, bacteriological and fungal response). There was no resistance induction in microbial pathogens after treatment.

The general assessment of the success of treatment by the Investigator at Day 28 was rated good or excellent in 75.5% and 60.6% of dogs in G1 and G2, respectively.

Adverse Events were non-serious and similar with regards to signs and incidence between groups.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

Neptra® was efficacious after single administration, well-tolerated and convenient to use, and non-inferiority to Posatex® was demonstrated.

Aetiology and outcome in dogs presenting with concurrent pleural and abdominal effusion

Matthew Pack¹, Jennifer Stallwood², Vicki Black³

¹ University Of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom

² Highcroft Veterinary Referrals, Bristol, United Kingdom

³ Langford Vets, Bristol, United Kingdom

OBJECTIVES

To describe the aetiology and outcome in dogs presenting to a referral hospital for investigation into concurrent pleural and abdominal effusion.

METHODS

Medical records from the internal medicine database at a single referral hospital were retrospectively searched from January 2014-October 2019 for dogs presenting for investigations into concurrent pleural and abdominal effusion. Data extracted included signalment, investigation findings, final diagnosis and outcome. Outcome was measured as 30-day survival rate.

RESULTS

Thirty-one dogs were recruited to the study, nine presented with concurrent pericardial effusion. Final diagnosis was most commonly neoplasia (7/31, 23%), idiopathic pericarditis (5/31, 16%), and protein losing enteropathy (4/31, 13%). Additional recorded causes included right-sided congestive heart failure ($n = 2$), and single cases of pancreatitis with DIC, hepatopathy, trauma, and rodenticide toxicity. Diagnosis was not reached in nine cases (29%).

Follow-up was available for 26 dogs. Eight dogs (31%) were deceased at 30 days (4 from the no diagnosis group, 3 from the neoplasia group, 1 dog with right sided congestive heart failure).

Delivered by BSAVA to:

Guest (guest)

IP: 35.173.137.237

On: Wed, 26 Apr 2023 14:11:02