Oral presentations

The importance of measurement of ionised calcium in characterisation of diseases in a referral population of dogs with polyuria and polydipsia

Sophie Broughton, Jessica Adamany, Alenka Hrovat

Pride Veterinary Centre, Derby, United Kingdom

OBJECTIVES

To examine the utility of measuring the serum total calcium (tCa) and blood ionised calcium (iCa) concentration in a referral population of dogs presenting with polyuria and polydipsia (PUPD).

METHODS

Medical records of dogs presenting with PUPD and measured tCa and iCa were searched retrospectively between 2016 and 2019.

RESULTS

Forty five dogs met the inclusion criteria. The median serum tCa and blood iCa concentrations were 2.55 (range, 1.94–3.74 mmol/l) and 1.4 (range, 0.79–2.08 mmol/l), respectively. Hypercalcaemia was documented in 23/45 dogs. Nine dogs had increased both, tCa and iCa, with median values of 3.42 (range, 3.11–3.74; RI 2.1–3 mmol/l) and 1.88 (range, 1.46–2.08; RI 1.12–1.4 mmol/l), respectively. Discordance between iCa and tCa in classifying calcium status occurred in 14/23 dogs; thirteen dogs had isolated ionised hypercalcaemia (iCa 1.49 (range, 1.42–1.73 mmol/l)); normal iCa with increased tCa was documented in one dog. Reliance on tCa alone would miss 41% of dogs with ionised hypercalcaemia. Diseases associated with increased tCa and iCa were neoplasia (5/9), CKD (1/9) and primary hyperparathyroidism (PHPTH) (3/9); diseases associated with isolated ionised hypercalcaemia were congenital portosystemic shunt (3/13), CKD (3/13), neoplasia (3/13), pyogranulomatous and immune mediated conditions (2/13) and PHPTH (2/13). Measurement of iCa was only paramount to the final diagnosis in two dogs diagnosed with PHPTH.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

Isolated ionised hypercalcaemia in this cohort of hypercalcaemic dogs with PUPD was common but predominantly offered additional diagnostic value in accurate assessment of the calcium status in a small number of dogs with PHPTH.

Sterile Pyogranulomatous Lymphadenitis in an 8-month-old Golden Retriever with nictitans conjunctivitis as the leading sign

Marina Martin-Ambrosio Frances¹, Cárol García de Joz², Irene Cerrada², Eduardo Huguet Baudin², Carolina Arenas Bermejo³

¹ Animal Health Trust, Newmarket, United Kingdom

² Oftalmovet, Valencia, Spain

³ Valencia Sur, Valencia, Spain

OBJECTIVES

Sterile lymphadenitis is a poorly understood disorder in dogs usually characterised by the presence of pyrexia and generalised lymphadenopathy. A variety of other clinical signs have been associated with this condition. However, to the best of our knowledge, bulbar nictitans conjunctivitis has never been reported in the literature as part of this syndrome.

METHODS

An eight-month-old female entire Golden Retriever presented for further investigations of marked bilateral erythematous thickening of the third eyelids and generalised lymphadenopathy. Serology was positive for *Ehrlichia canis* and biopsy of the nictitating membrane revealed nodular granulomatous conjunctivitis. No response to topical cyclosporine or systemic amoxicillin-clavulanate and doxycycline had been noted.

Histopathological evaluation of submandibular lymph nodes was consistent with chronic pyogranulomatous lymphadenitis. Special stains (Gram, PAS and Ziehl-Neelsen) were negative. PCR for *Leishmania* and *Bartonella* on the lymph node and serology for *Neospora* and *Toxoplasma* were negative. Results pending, the dog developed a mass on the mammary gland and a nodule

Delivered by BSAVA to:

Guest (guest)

IP: 54.237.206.68

On: Wed, 26 Apr 2023 10:09:19