The relationships between the behavioural tool, the bio-marker and CIAE were assessed for statistical significance.

RESULTS

There was no statistically significant increase in nausea behaviours over time. The strongest differences in behaviour for patients revisiting the clinic for chemotherapy was a 17% increase of salivation score ($P = 0.264$). No association between intensity of CIAE and anticipatory nausea was found.

AVP had a tendency to decrease with visit number ($P = 0.054$). Two dogs had markedly higher AVP concentrations than the rest of the group. Overall, there was no statistically significant correlation between AVP and nausea scores.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

The results from this small scale study do not support the consistency of chemotherapy induced anticipatory nausea, although in some patients receiving repeated injectable chemotherapy, a conditioned anticipatory nausea response did develop.

Management of suspected canine multicentric lymphoma in UK first opinion practice

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OBJECTIVES

Describe management of cases of suspected canine multicentric lymphoma in first opinion practice (FOP) and investigate whether socioeconomic factors are associated with management.

METHODS

Clinical narratives from electronic health records collected by the Small Animal Veterinary Surveillance Network (SAVSNET) were searched. Peripheral lymphadenomegaly

cases in which multicentric lymphoma was the recorded as the top differential were grouped into those in which a diagnosis was made (ML) or suspected (MLS) and included in this study. Associations between management and socio-economic factors (Indices of Multiple Deprivation, IMD) were assessed.

RESULTS

In total, 373 with ML and 381 MLS were identified.

A diagnosis was made in 43% of dogs residing in more deprived areas of England and 55% in dogs in the less deprived half. A diagnosis was equally likely in insured and non-insured patients (both 50%).

Corticosteroid monotherapy was the most commonly prescribed therapy in both groups (58.3% MLS, 45% ML) followed by chemotherapy (35% ML) and euthanasia (25.2% MLS, 6.9% ML). 9.6% of cases were referred.

Within ML cases frequency of treatment with multi-agent chemotherapy was similar between groups residing in areas in the higher and lower halves of the IMD (27% vs 24%), but insured patients received chemotherapy more frequently than non-insured (49% vs 39%).

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

A minority of suspected lymphoma cases are referred. Therefore, a greater understanding of management of suspected lymphoma in FOP is required to guide vets and clients. Socioeconomic inequalities impact diagnosis and management of suspected lymphoma cases in FOP.

Clinical Presentation of Canine Insulinoma: 32 Cases (2009–2019)

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OBJECTIVES

To describe the clinical presentation in dogs diagnosed with insulinoma in a referral hospital.

METHODS

Dogs diagnosed with insulinoma between 2009–2019 were retrospectively reviewed. The inclusion criteria were a paired glucose (low) and insulin (normal or high) combined with an imaging report suggestive of an insulinoma, or histopathological confirmation.

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