STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

The findings of this study suggest that dogs with CPSS experience chronic physiological stress with upregulation of their hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis

and this is likely to have a negative effect on their welfare. Measurement of cortisol is easily performed on hair samples and this may have potential for monitoring response to treatment in dogs with CPSS.

X-Y Shaped Periosteal Reconstructive Surgery Following Enucleation: A Retrospective Study in 16 Dogs

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OBJECTIVES

To describe the X-Y shaped orbital periosteal release reconstruction technique following enucleation in dogs and to evaluate its cosmetic and functional results.

METHODS

Medical records of 16 dogs from two different institutions that required enucleation were reviewed in our retro-

spective study. Eight of the dogs had a transconjunctival enucleation, whereas the rest had enucleation via the transpalpebral technique. In all of these cases the enucleation was followed by a periosteal tissue reconstruction in X-Y shape, followed by subcutaneous and eyelid closure.

RESULTS

In the short term follow up (two weeks) all dogs showed good clinical outcomes, no signs of discomfort, discharge or sinking of the eyelids. Only two dogs had mild periorbital oedema, which was treated with cold compresses and non steroid anti-inflammatory drugs for five days. Sixty days post surgery, all patients were still in good clinical condition, while the periorbital oedema in the two dogs had completely resolved and the owners were very satisfied with the cosmetic result. None of the patients showed eyelid depression.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

The X-Y periosteal reconstructive procedure is quick, easy to perform and it does not require the use of synthetic implants in the orbit. It also provides excellent support for the eyelids in cases where a more extensive excision/exenteration of the orbital contents is required. Finally it provided an excellent cosmetic result without complications in all of our cases in the long term follow up.

Factors affecting survival to discharge in sixty-two cats diagnosed with uroabdomen; a retrospective analysis

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OBJECTIVES

To investigate factors which affect survival to discharge in cats diagnosed with uroabdomen.

METHODS

Sixty-two cats diagnosed with uroabdomen at a veterinary teaching hospital were identified between June 2003 and September 2016. Data collected included signalment, presenting signs, aetiology, location of rupture, presence of concurrent injury, outcome of urine culture, presence of uroliths, surgical procedure, packed cell volume at presentation and creatinine/potassium levels at presentation. Patients were also determined if they survived to discharge and if they were euthanised or died.

RESULTS

Seventy four percent (n = 46) of patients survived to discharge. Male cats were statistically more likely than female cats to develop uroabdomen (P = 0.032). The