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

**Iro Evangelia Vlachomitrou¹,
Vim Kumaratunga², Guido Pisani³,
Martina Nuti³, Filippo Cinti¹**

- 1 Eastcott Referrals, Swindon, United Kingdom
- 2 Langford Vets, Bristol, United Kingdom
- 3 Centro Veterinario Luni Mare, Luni, Italy

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

**Samuel Hornsey^{1,2,3}, Nicola Kulendra^{4,2},
Elvin Kulendra^{4,2}, Zoe Halfacre²,
Sarah Parker³**

- 1 Fitzpatrick Referrals Ltd., Easing, United Kingdom
- 2 The Royal Veterinary College, London, United Kingdom
- 3 Western College of Veterinary Medicine, Saskatoon, Canada
- 4 North Down Referrals, Bletchingley, United Kingdom

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

presence of concurrent injury and not having surgery were the two most significant predictors for survival. Multivariate analysis indicated that patients that with concurrent injury were 7.7 times more likely to not survive to discharge (confidence interval 1.8–34.1). Patients that had surgery, were 10.2 times more likely to survive to discharge (confidence interval 2.3–45.9).

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

The presence of concurrent injury and whether a patient goes for surgery can be used as prognostic indicators in cats that develop uroabdomen. This knowledge can be utilised by both primary care vets and referrals vets to allow owners to make more informed decisions when managing feline patients with uroabdomen.

End to end anastomosis of the common bile duct and cholangioduodenostomy for treatment of extrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma in an eleven-year-old cat

Alexandra Jifcovici, Johan Caraty, Gaëlle Vincken, Alexandre Bongartz

VetTeam, Liege, Belgium

OBJECTIVES

To describe an acceptable prognosis of 16 months after surgery in an 11-year-old cat with an extrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma with no pre-existing metastasis.

METHODS

A retrospective case report of a feline patient diagnosed with a common bile duct tumor. Clinical signs and

physical examination included anorexia and jaundice for two weeks. Blood analysis, abdominal CT scan and US showed hyperbilirubinemia, severe dilatation of the biliary ducts and a mass effect on the common bile duct. A cholecystoduodenostomy with mass resection and end to end anastomosis of the common bile duct was performed. Histopathology showed the mass to be a cholangiocarcinoma.

RESULTS

The patient remained stable with a good quality of life until 16 months postoperatively when recurrence of clinical signs were observed. Imaging showed multiple hepatic nodules as well as intrahepatic dilated ducts. A liver biopsy was performed. The histopathology revealed a relapse of the primary tumor. The patient was euthanized.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

With the information presented in the veterinary literature no conclusion can be made concerning the prognosis of feline cholangiocarcinoma depending on the surgery, the localization of the mass and the staging of the animal. In human medicine it is proven that all these parameters influence the prognosis.

This clinical case report is the first to describe an acceptable outcome after mass resection and gallbladder deviation in an 11-year-old cat with extrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma and highlight the possibility of a good prognosis.

The potential impact of an educational intervention tool on public perception of health problems in brachycephalic dog breeds

Dan Kenny¹, Rosie Freemantle², Andrea Jeffery³, Mickey Tivers¹

- 1 Paragon Veterinary Referrals, Wakefield, United Kingdom
- 2 Polden Hills Veterinary Centre, Bridgwater, United Kingdom
- 3 Linnaeus Group, Shirley, United Kingdom

OBJECTIVES

To assess the effect of an educational intervention on public opinion of brachycephalic obstructive airway syndrome (BOAS).