Oral presentations

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

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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

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OBJECTIVES

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

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