Poster presentations

serum hypocobalaminemia, this case report adds interesting clinical information to the current available literature. Furthermore, epileptic seizures as a sole neu-

rological manifestation is uncommon with MMA, as signs of concurrent progressive encephalomyelopathy have been reported in dogs and children.

Tilapia skin use in the management of bilateral degloving injuries in a Lurcher

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OBJECTIVES

To evaluate the use of tilapia wound dressings in the management of contaminated, degloving injuries of the distal limb. Lessons learnt when applying this novel material in a clinical setting.

METHODS

Tilapia skins were sutured over the degloved regions of both hocks of a Lurcher aiming to aid wound management at the stage where mechanical debridement was complete and granulation was starting. The aim of the

dressings was to provide pain relief, and speed granulation of the area by maintaining a moist environment and increase dressing change intervals to improve comfort for the patient and avoid mechanical debridement during dressing changes. The tilapia skins were sutured to healthy skin surrounding the defects under general anaesthesia.

RESULTS

Discharge from the wound under the tilapia skin resulted in sloughing of part of the skins in 5–7 days. Granulation progressed rapidly beneath the adhered regions and the dog showed significantly more comfort once the skins had been applied, both at home in her behaviour and at subsequent dressing changes.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

Tilapia skins protect a granulating wound and granulation tissue formation and epithelialisation progresses rapidly in this environment. Movement of the underlying structures and discharge from the wound resulted in partial, early sloughing of the tilapia skin in some areas. They did provide immediate comfort to the patient and reduced the dressing change frequency. The discharge was a major factor causing the skins to slough in this case.

Training methods and reported problem behaviours in a cohort of dogs

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OBJECTIVES

Reward-based training in combination with aversive methods (e.g. physical reprimands) is commonly used when training dogs in the UK. The objective was to examine associations between training approaches and canine behavioural problems subsequently reported by owners.

METHODS

Data used in this analysis were drawn from responses provided by 684 participants to surveys at specific time-points in a longitudinal study, following their puppy's development up to age 12-months.

Univariable logistic regression models were used to test for associations between the owners' training approaches reported at one time-point, and the presence of behaviour(s) owners reported as 'a problem' at the next time-point. Other behaviours reported elsewhere in the surveys, but not as 'a problem' were not considered in this analysis. Training approaches were categorised as either 'reward-based' (only using reward-based methods), or 'mixed' (a mixture of reward-based methods and >1 aversive method).

RESULTS

Intention to use mixed training approaches when the puppy joined the household was associated with increased odds of owner-reported canine problem behaviour by 16-weeks of age (OR = 2.33, 95%CI 1.26–4.30, N = 177, P = 0.007). Similarly, mixed training methods reported when dogs were aged 9-months were associated with an increased odds of problem behaviours reported at age 12-months (OR = 1.68, 95%CI 1.05–2.70, N = 305, P = 0.03). No evidence was found for