



RESEARCH COMMUNICATIONS OF THE 30th ECVIM-CA ONLINE CONGRESS

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LIST OF ORAL RESEARCH COMMUNICATIONS

European Society of Comparative Gastroenterology

Friday 4 September

14.25-14.40	ESCG-O-1	Novo Baptista, Ana Rita	Gastrointestinal protectants in clinical practice: evaluation of prescription patterns among general practitioners in Portugal Novo
14.40-14.55	ESCG-O-2	Spencer, Ashley	Evaluation of omeprazole use for the treatment of dysrexia and vomiting in cats with chronic kidney disease
14.55-15.10	ESCG-O-3	Tilmant, Cyril	Endoscopic features of feline gastrointestinal eosinophilic sclerosing fibroplasia: A series of 4 cases
15.10-15.25	ESCG-O-4	Pilla, Rachel	Diarrhea has a greater impact on the fecal metabolome of dogs than does dietary intervention
15.25-15.40	ESCG-O-5	Lyngby, Janne	Differential microRNA expression-profiles in feces and serum of dogs with chronic inflammatory enteropathy and with gastrointestinal cancer
15.40-15.55	ESCG-O-6	Hammes, Karen	Evaluation of anamnestic and clinicopathologic factors that might explain the poor correlation between pancreatic lipase concentrations (DGGR-lipase and Spec cPL) and ultrasonographic evidence of pancreatitis in dogs
16.30-16.45	ESCG-O-7	Kusano, Koki	Hepatobiliary disorders and elevated blood urea nitrogen during the treatment are possible prognostic factors for feline pancreatitis
16.45-17.00	ESCG-O-8	Economu, Lavinia	The effect of assisted enteral feeding on treatment outcome in dogs with inflammatory protein-losing enteropathy
17.00-17.15	ESCG-O-9	Allenspach, Karin	Short-term feeding with high-fat diet induces dysbiosis-associated changes of fecal metabolites consistent with changes in serum metabolomics in dogs
17.15-17.30	ESCG-O-10	Caulfield, Sarah	Histopathological concordance of concurrent duodenal and ileal biopsy specimens in dogs

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ESVNU-P-18	Zambarbieri, Jari	Urinalysis alterations in dogs affected with urinary tract infection: A retrospective case/control study
ESVNU-P-19	Cocci, Andrea	Cystoscopic-assisted urinary bladder lavage in male cats with recurrent urethral obstructions: treatment and outcome in 9 cases
ESVNU-P-20	Lund, Heidi Sjetne	Increase in canine cystine urolithiasis in Norway
ESVNU-P-21	Lund, Heidi Sjetne	Outbreak of acquired Fanconi syndrome in dogs in Norway
European Society of Veterinary Oncology		
ESVONC-P-1	Gould, Emily	Acid suppressants alter neoplastic mast cell structure and cytokine expression
ESVONC-P-2	Törner, Katrin	Do feline solid and cystic pancreas tumors influence different pancreatic lipases?
ESVONC-P-3	Purzycka, Katarzyna	Tumours of the retrobulbar space in cats: 31 cases
ESVONC-P-4	Chavalle, Thomas	Are severe adverse events commonly observed in dogs during cancer chemotherapy? A retrospective study on 155 dogs
ESVONC-P-5	Pierini, Alessio	Retrospective comparative analysis of some clinical and clinico-pathological features of canine lymphoma from Italy and Thailand
ESVONC-P-6	Del Castillo, Noemí	Toceranib phosphate in the management of insulinoma in dogs
ESVONC-P-8	Agnoli, Chiara	Comparison between oral chlorambucil and dose-intense chemotherapy for the treatment of feline transmural low-grade alimentary T-cell lymphoma
ESVONC-P-9	Ignatenko, Nataliia	The effect of age and body weight on the incidence of neutropenia in dogs receiving chemotherapy
ESVONC-P-10	Iennarella-Servantez, Chelsea	Collection, culture, and characterization of canine urothelial carcinoma organoids: Reverse translational clinical research in the veterinary patient
International Society for Companion Animal Infectious Diseases		
ISCAID-P-1	López, Maria Cristina	Chronic diarrhea as a main clinical sign of canine leishmaniosis: 22 cases
ISCAID-P-2	Santiago, Raquel	Prevalence of <i>Babesia</i> spp. in dogs diagnosed by polymerase chain reaction in Northeast of Spain
ISCAID-P-3	Yu, Jane	A study of 78 new <i>Angiostrongylus cantonensis</i> infections in Australian dogs
ISCAID-P-4	Yu, Jane	Pharmacokinetic profile of oral dosing of mefloquine to cats, as a potential treatment for FIP
ISCAID-P-5	Baxarias, Marta	Serological and molecular study of <i>Borrelia</i> infection in dogs from different areas in Spain
ISCAID-P-6	Lizer, Josh	A new in-clinic titer test detects antibodies to canine distemper, adenovirus type-2, and parvovirus in 10 minutes with high accuracy
ISCAID-P-7	Brunet, Audrey	Detection of pathogens implicated in feline upper respiratory infections in cats without respiratory signs hospitalized in a veterinary teaching hospital
ISCAID-P-8	Silvestrini, Paolo	Negative or low levels of antibodies in dogs with overt clinical disease associated with leishmaniosis; 12 cases
ISCAID-P-9	Spitmann, Natascha	Development and validation of a species-independent whole proteome tick-borne encephalitis virus antibody detection assay
ISCAID-P-10	Monteiro, Marta	Therapeutic approach to glomerulonephritis secondary to canine leishmaniosis in Portugal: a questionnaire-based survey
ISCAID-P-11	Walker, Hannah	A review of automated hand sanitizer dispensers in a teaching hospital
Society of Comparative Hepatology		
SCH-P-1	Johnston, Andrea	Hepatocyte ploidy in cats with and without hepatocellular carcinoma

Disclosures

No disclosures to report.

ESVONC-P-4

Are severe adverse events commonly observed in dogs during cancer chemotherapy? A retrospective study on 155 dogs

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Severe adverse events (AE) might be induced by maximum tolerated dose chemotherapy and often require protocol modification, or even chemotherapy arrest which has an impact on the prognosis of cancer bearing pets and on owners' acceptance. The aim of this retrospective study was to assess the rate and risk factors of severe AE secondary to chemotherapy in dogs. Medical records from dogs receiving chemotherapy between January 2013 and December 2018 were retrospectively reviewed. A causality link between chemotherapy and clinical and/or biological signs was established, mainly based on the chronology and compatibility with known AE. The severe AE were graded according to VCOG-CTCAE grading system. Multiple correspondence analysis and Fisher's exact Chi-2 tests were performed. 155 dogs were included in the study. AE were reported at least once in 123/155 dogs (79,4%) and severe AE were observed in 70/155 dogs (45,2%). Among these dogs, 43/70 (58,9%) had gastro-intestinal and 30/70 (42,9%) had myelotoxic events. Severe AE led to delay and/or dose reduction in 46/70 dogs (65,7%), to molecule modification in 21/70 dogs (30%), to chemotherapy arrest in 12/70 dogs (17,1%) and to euthanasia or death in 9/70 dogs (12,9%). Multiple Correspondence Analysis showed relationship between the presence of severe AE, hematopoietic tumors, and L-COP chemotherapy for instance, but also an influence of the body condition score. Conversely, no association between AE and in charge clinician, age, gender or body weight was observed. These associations were further investigated. Significant relationship between occurrence of severe AE and tumor type ($P < 0.005$) or multi-agents chemotherapy protocol ($P < 0.005$) were observed. Contrary to previous studies, severe AE following chemotherapy and leading to modification of the chemotherapy regimen was relatively common in dogs.

Disclosures

No disclosures to report.

ESVONC-P-5

Retrospective comparative analysis of some clinical and clinicopathological features of canine lymphoma from Italy and Thailand

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Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma is one of the most common hematopoietic tumor in dogs and represents 7-24% of all canine tumors. Middle-aged dogs and some purebreds (i.e. Boxer, Bull mastiff, etc.) are more affected. Few studies regarding the distributions of lymphoma subtypes in different countries have been published.

The aim of this retrospective study was to compare some clinical data and the cyto-morphological aspects of canine lymphoma cases collected in two different countries, Italy (Pisa) and Thailand (Bangkok).

This study included 192 dogs with lymphoma (cytologically and/or histologically diagnosed) collected at the Veterinary Teaching Hospital of Pisa (VTHP) between January 2010 and May 2017, and 436 dogs collected at the VTH of Bangkok (VTHB) between January 2015 and November 2017. The data analysed included breed, size (small, medium, and large), sex, age, and lymphoma classification (anatomo-clinical, tumor grade, immunophenotype). Differences for age have been evaluated by the Mann-Whitney test, while other parameters have been investigated with the Chi-squared or Fisher's exact tests (P -value of <0.05 was statistically significant). Breeds affected by lymphoma were compared with the whole canine population presented at the same period in the two facilities.

Dobermann and Rottweiler for VTHP and Golden Retriever for VTHB were significantly overrepresented. VTHB-dogs were considerably older (median 9 vs. 8 years) and were mostly small sized breeds compared to the population at VTHP. More than 90% of lymphomas were classified as high-grade in both groups. Multicentric lymphoma (83%) was significantly more frequent in the VTHP. Extra-nodal (34%) and cutaneous lymphomas (26%) were significantly more frequent in the VTHB. B-cell lymphomas (71%) were significantly more frequent in VTHP and T-cell lymphomas (34%) in VTHB.

Striking differences were found in the signalment data and the higher frequency of cutaneous lymphomas in VTHB dogs should be pointed out. Moreover, such findings probably influenced the immunophenotype results, since almost all cutaneous forms were T-cell lymphomas. Different breed and size distribution, lifestyle and environmental factors could influence the two study populations, as shown by our results.

Disclosures

No disclosures to report.

ESVONC-P-6

Toceranib phosphate in the management of insulinoma in dogs

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Pancreatic tumors are uncommon in dogs, being those that arise from the islets of Langerhans (insulinoma: β cell insulin secreting tumors or