USE OF HYDROCORTISONE IN A COHORT OF DOGS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF ADDISONIAN CRISIS. A. Leobon, M. Seth. Animal Health Trust, Newmarket, UK

Canine Addisonian crisis occurs due to a deficiency in cortisol, typically associated with a concurrent deficiency in aldosterone. The glucocorticoid dexamethasone is most commonly used for emergency parenteral treatment in a crisis but this drug has negligible mineralocorticoid activity. The use of hydrocortisone sodium succinate (HSS) is described in human medicine. Besides its glucocorticoid activity, it has potent mineralocorticoid activity potentially making it superior to dexamethasone for treatment of Addisonian crisis.

Our aims were to describe treatment of Addisonian crisis using HSS in a cohort of dogs. Furthermore, we compared this therapy to a control group treated with trilostane, which has also been reported in people. A slight increase in SBP may not completely normalize the deleterious effects of hypercortisolism.

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ECGV-P-14

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ECGV-P-1

FACIAL GASTRO-INTESTINAL DISEASE IN CATS AND DOGS WITH GASTRO-INTESTINAL FOREIGN BODIES: 28 CASES. R. Lobetti1, E. Lindquist2, J. Frank3, J. Mcelgun1. 1Bryanston Veterinary Hospital, Bryanston, South Africa, 2SonoPath, New Jersey, USA

Gastro-intestinal (GI) foreign bodies are not unusual in either cats or dogs of all ages. The diagnosis is often suspected on history, physical examination findings, radiographs, and ultrasonography; with the diagnosis being confirmed on laparotomy. A recent study showed that a gastric foreign body was a significant risk factor for the development of gastric dilatation and volvulus in dogs.

The purpose of this study was to correlate if cats or dogs with a GI foreign body had underlying GI disease. The hypothesis was that cats or dogs with a GI foreign body have primary underlying gastrointestinal disease resulting in pica and the subsequent ingestion of a foreign body.

The records of 28 privately owned cats or dogs that had been diagnosed with a gastro-intestinal foreign body and had histopathology done of the gastro-intestinal tract were retrospectively evaluated. Inclusion criteria were a diagnosis of a GI foreign body together with histopathology of the GI tract from biopsies taken at the time of surgical removal of the foreign body.

Of the 28 cases, there were 11 cats and 17 dogs. The mean age of the cats was 9.2 years (range 4–15) and that of the dogs 9.1 years (range 2–14). All cats were classified as DSH and the dog breeds were varied. There were 5 males and 6 females within the cat group and 8 males and 9 females within the dog group. Histopathology diagnosis in the cats was lymphoplasmacytic enteritis (4), lymphoma (5), and carcinoma (2); whereas in dogs the histopathology diagnosis was lymphoplasmacytic enteritis (7), lymphoma (3), necrotic enteritis (3), carcinoma (2), and eosinophilic enteritis (2).

These findings indicate that cats or dogs with a GI foreign body can have underlying primary GI disease and that the presence of a foreign body may thus be an indicator of more serious GI disease. Therefore, in cats or dogs with a GI foreign body, biopsies of the gastro-intestinal should be done at the time of surgery to ensure that underlying disease is identified and correctly managed.

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ECGV-P-2

FECAL MICROBIOME AND PREDICTED GENE FUNCTION IN CZECHOSLOVAKIAN WOLFDUGS FED WITH EITHER A BONE AND RAW FOOD DIET OR A COMMERCIAL DIET. M. Cerquetella1, S. Šilvi1, M.C. Verdennelli2, M.M. Coman2, A. Spatnera3, J.M. Steiner2, G. Ross1, J. Suchodolski1. 1University of Camerino, Matelica, Italy, 2Synbiotec S.r.L., Spin-off of University of Camerino, Camerino, Italy, 3College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences, Texas A&M University, College station, USA

The mammalian intestine is inhabited by a set of microorganisms (i.e., bacteria, viruses, fungi, archaea), named microbiota. Various different conditions can influence the microbiota with one of those being diet. The present study investigated the effect of a BARF diet on the fecal microbiome and on fecal functional gene content predictions comparing two groups of four Czechoslovakian Wolf-dogs each, fed with either a BARF or a commercial diet.

BARF diet dogs were fed with kibble from about 6 months, and the group was composed of 4 dogs, 2 males (A2, A4) and 2 females (A1, A3); the commercial diet group was composed of 4 dogs, 1 male (B1) and 3 females (B2, B3, B4). A1, A2, and A4 were all puppies from the same litter, A3 was the mother of those puppies; within the BARF group, B1 and B4 were the parents of B3, and B1 was also the father of B2. Living environments were different between and within groups. DNA was extracted using a commercial kit and analyzed by next generation sequencing of 16S rRNA genes. The data was analyzed using the freeware qiime.
ESCG-P4
BREED ASSOCIATION OF ENDOSCOPICALLY DIAGNOSED GASTRIC NEOPLASIA AND METAPLASIA IN PUREBRED DOGS – A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY.
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Gastric cancer is a rare pathologic finding, corresponding to one percent of all neoplasias identified in dogs. Previous studies have shown breed predispositions for Tervuren, Bouvier des Flandres, Groenendael, Collie, Poodle and Norwegian Elkhound. This study aimed at investigating which pure breeds are most commonly subject to gastroduodenoscopy (GDS) in a referral hospital, and their possibility to be diagnosed as gastric cancer.

For the retrospective analysis, a computerized database search was performed for dogs meeting the following inclusion criteria: subject to GDS; belonging to a pure breed with a minimum of five GDS patients in the records.

Between 2006 and 2015, 44915 canine patients were presented, of which 338 dogs underwent GDS. The inclusion criteria were achieved in 19 pure breeds accounting for 150 dogs (44% of all GDS). Six of these dogs (4%) had gastric carcinoma, including Tervuren (3), Rough Collie, American English Coonhound and Retriever. Gastric metaplasia was diagnosed in six dogs of other breeds: Smooth Collie, Wire-haired Dachshund, Shetland Sheepdog, Hovawart, and Siberian Husky. Logistic regression analysis revealed significantly higher odds ratio (OR) to undergo GDS for Wire-haired Dachshund with 2.42 (95% confidence interval: lower 1.14—higher 5.15), Smooth Collie with 2.36 (1.04—5.32), and Rough Collie with 1.72 (1.05—2.81). The OR for gastric neoplasia was 70.98 (8.49—593.32) for Tervuren. The ORs for metaplasia were non-significant.

When a log-binomial model was used, also the risk ratio for neoplasia was significantly higher in Tervuren (RR = 29; 7.68—109.54).

The low prevalence of cancer in this study is in accordance with previous studies using cancer and pathology registers. Except for the Tervuren, breeds predisposed for gastric cancer were not more often subject to GDS than others. Like in previous studies, Tervuren undergoing GDS were found at much higher risk to have gastric carcinoma. The high OR for Wire-haired Dachshund and Collies to undergo GDS might indicate a higher prevalence of gastrointestinal disorders beside neoplasia, warranting further studies.

Gastric metaplasia was as rare as gastric cancer and no breed predisposition was found. Nonetheless, metaplasia can present as discrete, flat changes that are easily overlooked and possibly underdiagnosed considering the limitations of current white light endoscopy techniques and non-directed sampling procedures. Future prospective studies in predisposed breeds should aim at applying more advanced endoscopic approaches to improve the knowledge about prevalence and breed predisposition of metaplasia and its possible association to canine gastric cancer.

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