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Animal Health

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LIQUID BIOPSY: A NEW APPROACH TO CANINE CANCER DETECTION

The article discusses the growing use of liquid biopsy in dogs with cancer as a simple and minimally invasive way to understand and manage the disease. The main parameters studied include circulating tumour cells (CTCs), circulating tumour DNA (ctDNA), cell-free DNA (cfDNA), extracellular vesicles, and other tumour-related biomarkers found in blood and other body fluids. The patients included dogs diagnosed with or suspected of having naturally occurring cancers. These tests can provide information about cancer detection, tumour characteristics, molecular changes, treatment response, disease progression, and possible recurrence. Unlike a traditional tissue biopsy, liquid biopsy can be performed using a blood or body-fluid sample and may allow repeated testing during treatment. However, challenges such as low levels of tumour markers, differences between tumours, lack of standardised testing methods, and the need for more clinical studies still remain. Conclusion: Liquid biopsy is a promising new tool in veterinary oncology that can provide additional information alongside conventional diagnostic methods and may help improve the detection, monitoring, and management of cancer in dogs.



OCOXIN

150 ml



TOCERAPET

10,15 & 50 mg tablets

10 x 1 x 4 tablets



ONCO SUPPORT

2 kg

THE FUTURE OF EARLY CKD DETECTION

A recent review in Frontiers in Veterinary Science explores new developments in chronic kidney disease (CKD) detection in dogs and cats. The review focuses on blood and urine biomarkers used for early diagnosis, disease staging, prognosis, and monitoring of CKD. Current parameters include serum creatinine, SDMA, GFR and urine albumin-to-creatinine ratio (uACR), while emerging biomarkers such as microRNAs and protein biomarker panels may provide additional information about kidney damage and disease progression. The review also highlights the potential of multi-omics approaches and Artificial Intelligence (AI) to combine multiple biomarkers and improve diagnostic accuracy. Dogs and cats with naturally occurring CKD are particularly important because their disease can provide clinically relevant insights compared with artificial disease models. However, the authors note that more research is needed in companion animals, particularly because omics-based biomarker studies remain limited and differences in sample type, breed and study methods can affect results. Conclusion: New blood and urine biomarkers, combined with multi-omics and AI-based approaches, could complement existing CKD tests and support earlier detection, better prognosis and improved management of kidney disease in dogs and cats.



CK - Reno & CK - Reno Feline
Presentation:
60 capsules



RIÑÓNADYL
Presentation:
10 x 1 x 10 capsules



Phos-clear
Presentation:
35 g powder



Reno-nex
Presentation:
20 g powder



RENAL SUPPORT
Presentation:
Dog dry: 2 kg
Dog wet: 400 g
Cat wet: 190 g

MODERN APPROACHES TO CANINE MITRAL VALVE DISEASE

A recent review in Frontiers in Veterinary Science explores surgical treatment options for dogs with advanced myxomatous mitral valve disease (MMVD), focusing on open mitral valve repair (OMVR) and transcatheter edge-to-edge repair (TEER) using the canine V-Clamp device. The review considers dogs with advanced MMVD, particularly those progressing toward congestive heart failure (CHF) despite medical management. Key parameters discussed for patient selection include disease stage, mitral valve anatomy, left atrial and ventricular changes, pulmonary vascular status, age, body weight, breed, and overall surgical risk. OMVR has more than a decade of clinical experience, with published outcomes involving over 1,000 dogs, while V-Clamp TEER has emerged as a less invasive catheter-based approach since 2020. The review reports high procedural feasibility for V-Clamp in major clinical series and describes improvements in hemodynamics and cardiac remodeling following treatment. However, outcomes can vary depending on patient selection, valve anatomy, centre experience, and the operator learning curve. Conclusion: Both OMVR and TEER represent important advances in the management of advanced canine MMVD, and careful assessment of the individual dog's clinical condition and valve anatomy is essential when considering referral for surgical or catheter-based intervention.



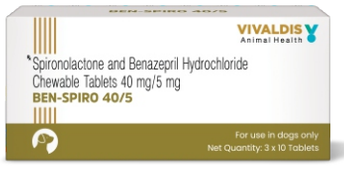
KARDIOLI
150 ml



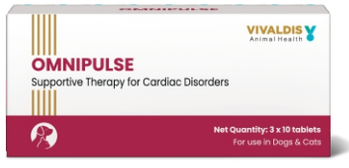
PIMOBEN
3 x 10 tablets



PIMOBEN - Solo
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BEN-SPIRO
3 x 10 tablets



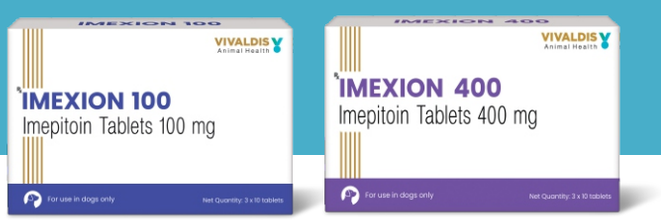
OMNIPULSE
3 x 10 tablets

VIVALDIS CORNER

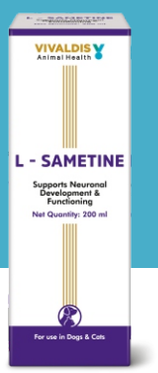
From Seizure Recognition to Better Management

We recently conducted an insightful online seminar with Dr. Hameedunisha Tajudeen (DVM, MRCVS, CertAVP-Neurology), focusing on practical approaches to diagnosing and managing epilepsy in dogs and cats. The session also marked the first introduction of IMEXION (Imepitoin 100 mg & 400 mg tablets) in India, bringing attention to evolving therapeutic approaches in canine epilepsy management. A valuable session of clinical learning, discussion, and advancing neurological care for companion animals.





IMEXION
Presentation:
3 x 10 tablets



L - SAMETINE
Presentation:
200 ml



ALZER
Presentation:
150 ml