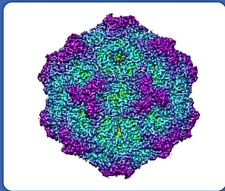


New images of canine parvovirus may help predict how virus may jump to new species¹

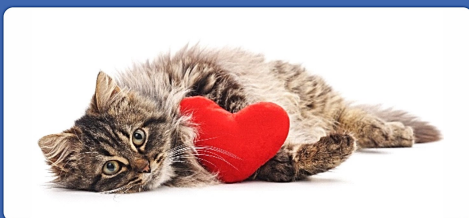
Vet Candy, August 9th 2021



In a new study, researchers discovered that a location on CPV where dog antibodies bind called an antibody binding site, overlaps with a location on CPV where the virus attaches to cells called a receptor binding site in a fashion that is similar to SARS CoV-2 & influenza viruses. As a result, when antibodies attach to this antibody binding site on the virus, they prevent the virus from then attaching to & infecting cells. The 3D image created by the team revealed that an antibody binding site on CPV significantly overlapped its own receptor binding site. In addition, the team found that when antibodies attached to the antibody binding sites of CPV viruses, they induced conformational, or structural, changes in the virus, which further facilitated neutralization. By contrast, the antibodies were not able to bind to or neutralize feline parvovirus, suggesting that antibody binding sites & receptor binding sites do not overlap in cats.

DNA may hold secret for feline HCM therapies²

VPN, August 6th 2021



Veterinarians at the University of California, have found a cat's DNA alters how it responds to clopidogrel, a medication used to treat HCM, a heart

disease that affects one in seven cats. Clopidogrel is among the most commonly prescribed medications to prevent blood clots in cats with HCM; however, data examined by the study's researchers revealed nearly 20% of cats receiving clopidogrel therapy showed resistance. In a clinical trial of 49 cats, researchers first tested the animals' ability to form clots, then had the cats' owners administer clopidogrel for a period of 14 days. They then tested whether mutations in the cat genome impacted the effectiveness of the medication. "The end result is the ability to use a simple genetic test to make an educated decision about which drug therapy may be best for preventing blood clots in cats with HCM," Dr. Stern says.

US study finds potential dog food link to canine heart disease³

VPN, August 6th 2021

A new study has highlighted research by the Food and Drug Administration linking certain dog foods to canine dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM), a severe heart disease. According to a new report by Tufts University researchers published on Thursday, researchers compared traditional dog foods with those that the FDA associated with DCM, looking at more than 800 compounds. Currently, peas are at the top of the list of ingredients linked with compounds that might be related to DCM. The problem may be one of quantity, as the FDA's Center for Veterinary Medicine "indicates that pulse ingredients are used in many 'grain-free' diets in greater proportion than in most grain-containing formulas."

STUDY

Evaluation of a fixed-dose combination of benazepril and pimobendan in dogs with congestive heart failure: a randomized non-inferiority clinical trial

(J Vet Sci 2018)

A fixed-dose combination tablet of benazepril & pimobendan was tested in dogs with congestive heart failure (CHF) caused by myxomatous mitral valve disease (MMVD) in a three-arm, masked, randomized, non-inferiority clinical trial in Japan. The test group (n = 34) received FDC tablet twice daily. Two control groups received registered formulations of benazepril & pimobendan with administration of pimobendan twice daily & benazepril twice (Control I, n = 14) or once (Control II, n = 19) daily. Diuretics were used in 22 dogs (32.8%). Global clinical scores decreased significantly from baseline in all groups; there were no significant differences between groups & non-inferiority of FDC tablet compared to Control I, Control II & combined Control I + II groups was demonstrated. There were no significant differences between groups for relevant clinical chemistry & hematology variables or frequency of all adverse events. Frequency of emesis was significantly (p = 0.0042) lower in the FDC tablet (8.8%) group than in the Control I + II (39.4%) group. **In conclusion, FDC tablet of benazepril and pimobendan had non-inferior efficacy & was associated with significantly less emesis compared to benazepril & pimobendan in dogs with CHF caused by MMVD.**



Dose
Pimoben-Solo 1.25
1 tab BID for 5 to 10 kg BW

Pimoben-Solo 5
1 tab BID for 20 to 40 kg BW
>40 kg: 2 tabs BID

Dose
Pimoben 1.25/2.5
1 tab BID for 5 to 10 kg BW

Pimoben 5/10
1 tab BID for 20 to 40 kg BW
>40 kg: 2 tabs BID



Dose
1 ml per 5 kg of body weight twice in a day

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