GLOBAL NEWS

Bark Out Loud

New AAHA nutrition, weight management guidelines published[1]

JAVMA, August 2021

The 2021 AAHA Nutrition & Weight Management Guidelines, include information on body & muscle condition score & communicating nutritional recommendations to clients. "Nutritional management is a central component of a complete health care plan for canine & feline patients & is integral to a pet's longevity & quality of life," according to the guidelines. "The positive impact of proper nutrition on health & morbidities such as chronic kidney disease, diabetes mellitus & osteoarthritis is well accepted. Thus, a nutritional assessment of canine & feline patients should be performed on a regular basis throughout all pet life stages, ideally at each examination visit". The following are some of the topics discussed: How to perform an individualized, breed-specific & complete nutritional assessment, recommendations for the diagnosis & treatment of underweight or overweight pets, a comprehensive list of nutrients of concern for specific health conditions etc.

Study supports regular proteinuria monitoring during masitinib treatment[3]

Vetpol, August 17th 2021

A new study, published in the Journal of Small Animal Practice (JSAP), supports the use of weekly proteinuria monitoring during the first month of masitinib treatment for neoplasia. Furthermore, the study suggests that a urine protein: creatinine greater than 0.5 should prompt reassessment within one week. In the study titled "Development & progression of proteinuria in dogs treated with masitinib for neoplasia: 28 cases (2010 – 2019)", for treatment of neoplasia with masitinib were retrospectively evaluated. The findings of this study add to the evidence base for the use of masitinib in treating neoplasia in small animal patients.

New RVC research gets to the root of dental disease in dogs[2]

Vet Compass, August 13th 2021

In the largest study of its kind, the VetCompass team used a year's worth of anonymised data from more than 22,000 dogs & found about 12.5% of all dogs studied (2,797 dogs) were affected by dental disease. Key results from the study include:

- One in every 8 dogs (12.5%) overall suffers from dental disease every year
- 18 breeds showed increased risk of dental disease compared with crossbred dogs. The breeds with the highest risk included Toy Poodle, King Charles Spaniel, Greyhound & Cavalier King Charles spaniel
- 4 breeds showed reduced risk of dental disease compared with crossbred dogs: German Shepherd Dog, French Bulldog, Staffordshire Bull Terrier & Labrador Retriever
- Flat-faced (brachycephalic) breeds overall had 1.25 times the risk of dental disease compared with breeds with medium-length (mesocephalic) skulls
- Smaller dogs were at greater risk of dental disease: dogs weighing < 10.0kg had 3.07 times the risk compared with dogs weighing 30.0 - < 40.0 kg

STUDY

Effect of Mechanical Debridement and Irrigation With Hypochlorous Acid Wound Management Solution on Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus Contamination and Healing Deep Dermal Wounds

(Wound Management & Prevention, August 2021)

This study was conducted to examine the effect of a wound management solution (WMS) containing hypochlorous acid (HOCl) on methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) & healing when used in conjunction with debridement. Methods: 19 deep reticular dermal wounds were created on the paravertebral & thoracic areas of 3 female pigs using a specialized electrokeratome. Wounds were separated & inoculated with MRSA. After 72 hours, all wounds were debrided with a curette & irrigated with either the WMS or sterile saline solution twice per day from day 0 to day 4. Wounds then were irrigated once a day until the completion of the study (day 11). Wound tissue specimens were taken using punch biopsy for microbiological and histological analysis on days 4, 8, and 11 post treatment. Results: The WMS effected a bacterial reduction ($P \leqslant .05$) of more than 2.74 ± 0.43 and 1.03 ± 0.22 Log CFU/g in all assessment days compared with baseline before & after debridement, respectively. Percent epithelialization was significantly different between treatments on day 8, only 78.3% & 67.8% for HOCl & saline, respectively ($P \leqslant .05$).

Conclusion: The combination of debridement & HOCl wound irrigation can significantly reduce MRSA contamination & facilitate the healing process compared to saline irrigation.

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1. https://rb.gy/xr0csr | 2. https://rb.gy/26ath7 | 3. https://rb.gy/lwwc2e