

## GLOBAL NEWS

### COMBO INJECTION FOR CANINE SEDATION, PAIN RELIEF OKED BY FDA<sup>1</sup>

VPN, April 11<sup>th</sup> 2022



A sedative and analgesic shown to keep a dog's heart rate close to normal range during surgery has received the green light from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). A balanced combination of medetomidine and vatinoxan, an injectable, which can be used as a sedative and analgesic to keep dogs comfortable while undergoing certain medical procedures, marks the first approval of vatinoxan by the FDA. Medetomidine, a sedative with analgesic properties, has already been approved for use in dogs; however, the drug can cause a decrease in an animal's heart rate and can increase the chance of arrhythmias, which can be significant in some pets. Vatinoxan reduces the negative cardiovascular effects of medetomidine by keeping the heart rate closer to the normal range, thereby improving both cardiovascular function and the safety profile of medetomidine while a dog is sedated, FDA reports.

### COMPANION ANIMALS, VACCINES, AND RISK TO PATIENTS WITH CYSTIC FIBROSIS<sup>2</sup>

DVM360, April 19<sup>th</sup> 2022

It is well-established that live-attenuated vaccines should be avoided in immunocompromised people, due to the risk of acquiring an infection even from weakened pathogens. Under the same principle, live-attenuated bacterial veterinary vaccines can pose a risk for certain immunocompromised individuals, specifically those with phagocytic function defects. For people with cystic fibrosis (CF), pet ownership of companion animals is popular, putting them at risk from acquiring an infection from their pet. One pathogen of concern for both CF patients and their animal, is *Bordetella bronchiseptica*. It can cause respiratory disease in animals (kennel cough) and vulnerable humans.<sup>1</sup> Infection in humans is rare, with a small number of cases reported in literature. The risk of acquiring *B. bronchiseptica* is highest for CF owners during the actual administration of vaccine if the clinician administers the vaccine incorrectly, or during the post-vaccination shedding period. It is helpful to review a Summary of Product Characteristics for the *B. bronchiseptica* vaccines, which provides guidance on avoiding accidental inoculation. For the live-attenuated canine vaccine, it warns immunocompromised dog owners to avoid contact with their pet from a range of 35 days to 11 weeks. For the live-attenuated feline vaccine, the viral shedding period can last up to 1 year in the cat, therefore the recommendation is for CF owners with cats to avoid using this vaccine altogether. Patients with CF should make their veterinarians aware of their status, so a safe and effective vaccine and strategy can be selected to protect both humans and pets from *Bordetella bronchiseptica*.

### ELEVEN WAYS TO COMBAT FELINE HYPOTHERMIA<sup>3</sup>

VPN, April 19<sup>th</sup> 2022

With some planning, hypothermia can become a non-issue during laparotomies on cats.

- 1) Minimize surgery time
- 2) Warm IV fluids
- 3) Keep fluids warm
- 4) Consider transit
- 5) Use a warming device
- 6) Strategic beanie bags
- 7) Booties
- 8) Monitor core body or rectal temperature
- 9) Keep the guts inside
- 10) Abdominal infusion of warm saline
- 11) Heat in the recovery cage

The detailed article can be read on VPN.

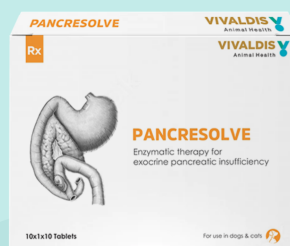


### CANINE PANCREATITIS CAUSES

Pancreatitis is common in canine medicine. Its overall prevalence has been estimated as 0.8 per cent in dogs, being higher in some specific breeds.<sup>2</sup> However, diagnosis of pancreatitis can be very challenging – especially if we want to conclude pancreatitis as a cause of the clinical signs. Diagnosis becomes even more difficult for chronic cases. Histopathologic evidence of pancreatitis in up to 65 per cent has been detected during postmortem<sup>2</sup>, even in dogs that died from unrelated causes, and the consequences of failing to diagnose these cases are unknown.

Causes of pancreatitis – From a pathophysiologic point of view, in a basic way, the cause of acute pancreatitis is due to activation of inert zymogens (precursors of digestive enzymes) within pancreatic acinar cells rather than within the duodenal lumen. If this occurs at a low level, the pancreas has safety mechanisms to control it, but once these mechanisms are overwhelmed, further inflammation occurs and a vicious cycle begins, leading to more severe and generalised inflammation. Chronic pancreatitis is hypothesised to be a consequence of an “acute event” or chronic immune-mediated inflammation in English cocker spaniels. In dogs the following factors have been associated with pancreatitis (acute and/or chronic): Diet, Hypertriglyceridemia, Obesity, Endocrinopathies, Infectious diseases, Drugs, Anti-epileptics, Immunosuppressants/chemotherapy, Previous surgeries, Intoxications, Snakebites, Trauma, Genetic, As a part of a more generalised inflammatory process.

## PANCRESOLVE



#### Dosage

For Dogs: 2 – 3 tablets before every meal  
For Cats: ½ to 1 tablet before every meal

Tablets need to be given 15 to 20 minutes before meal. Tablets can be given whole or crushed.

**Presentation:** Each box contains 10 strips of 10 tablets

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