GLOBAL NEWS

New study looks at efficacy of vapocoolant spray for catheter pain

JSAP, August 18th 2022

The Journal of Small Animal Practice (JSAP) has published a new study which aimed to determine whether the application of vapocoolant spray before intravenous catheterisation resulted in reduced reaction and placement success. The study was a randomised controlled trial of client-owned dogs and cats presenting as emergencies and requiring intravenous catheterisation. Patient signalment and mentation score were recorded. Patients were randomly allocated to either a swab saturated with vapocoolant spray or a swab saturated with saline applied to the clipped area before intravenous catheterisation. Indirect application of vapocoolant spray via a swab before catheterisation was not found to significantly reduce the reaction of dogs and cats, nor to improve placement success rates. The study did demonstrate a significantly greater adverse response to vapocoolant spray application to the skin via a swab when compared with the saline control in canine patients; feline patients demonstrated adverse responses to both vapocoolant spray and saline swabs. It is unclear if the technique of application used in this study provided sufficient cooling effect to provide the required cryoanaesthesia to influence patient reaction. The authors say future studies should be used to determine optimal vapocoolant spray application technique in dogs and cats, as well as examine its application in other populations and procedures.

Researchers assess diagnostic criteria for canine glioma

MVC, August 15th 2022

A multi-institutional team led by North Carolina State University researchers has found that using recently released criteria for the diagnosis of canine glioma resulted in strong diagnostic consensus among pathologists. The findings not only pave the way for more standardized diagnostic criteria for dogs with brain tumors, but also create a useful baseline to support larger inter-institutional studies that could aid dogs and humans with glioma. Dogs did not have a similar set of standards until 2018, when the Comparative Brain Tumor Consortium (CBTC) created a set of diagnostic criteria aimed at helping veterinary pathologists achieve diagnostic consensus. Gliomas are a family of tumors that occur in the brain and spinal cord and comprise 30- 40% of intracranial tumors in dogs. There are three types of canine glioma: oligodendroglioma, astrocytoma or undefined glioma. Each of these subtypes can be further classified as low or high-grade based on certain microscopic features. The pathologists utilized both microscopy and immunohistochemistry to analyze the samples. Consensus was defined as three or more of the five pathologists agreeing on the subtype and grade of the tumor. A consensus diagnosis was achieved for 71 out of 85 (84%) cases.

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Vivaldis launches
Omega Rich Skin & Coat Sardine Oil, oral solution
for healthy skin and shiny coat

OMEGA RICH SKIN & COAT SARDINE OIL

Oral Solution for Healthy Skin and Shiny Coat

200ML

DIRECTION FOR USE:

- For oral consumption only
- Shake well before use
- Can be mixed with pet's food or can be fed orally

DOSAGE:

1 ml per 5 kg body weight

Diagnosing tooth resorption in cats and dogs

VPN, August 11th 2022

Cats almost never get cavities, but they are prone to get cavity-like tooth defects called tooth resorption.TR is common in cats and less common in dogs. Studies have found a prevalence rate of 20 to 70 percent in cats. The lesions are noted clinically at the cervical portion, or the "neck" of the tooth, or they are noted to be affecting the roots on dental radiographs. Histological studies have found these lesions begin on the root surface, and radiographic changes can often be seen before a clinical lesion is obvious. When a lesion develops at the gingival margin, the adjacent gingiva often covers these lesions with a combination of hyperplastic gingiva and granulation tissue. A fine-tipped explorer should be used to check for irregularities where the explorer catches on a rough defect with distinct borders. Dental radiographs of these teeth are needed to evaluate the severity of resorption and to guide treatment. Some dentists feel the prevalence of tooth resorption in dogs is on the rise, though it may just be we are detecting it more frequently due to the increasing popularity of dental radiography. One study found tooth resorption in 120 of 224 (53.6 percent) dogs and 943 of 8,478 (11.1 percent) teeth when evaluating full-mouth radiographs. There may also be a breed predilection, with older large-breed dogs being more commonly affected. The most common radiographic type of resorption in dogs is external root replacement resorption.

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