Congress Impressions
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The comprehensive picture gallery will be shortly available for you at: www.vetcontact.com

It is a challenge to reach the pick. The Organisers of this Congress have climbed the mountain with a great success.

The nice social atmosphere at the Royal Canine booth inspires good conversation.

B. Braun invites you to taste the excellent food and wine on the second floor.

Good advise for digital equipment is provided by the company Gierth.
Congress News  No 3

Friday 13th & Saturday 14th October 2006

Speakers’ Corner

Dominique Griffon (USA)

Dominique Griffon is an Associate Professor and Head of Small Animal Surgery at the University of Illinois, USA. Her clinical research deals with limb conformation and joint diseases.

In her three WSAVA 2006 lectures, Dr. Griffon will show cases and videos illustrating arthroscopic diagnosis of elbow dysplasia:

- **Arthroscopic Diagnosis of elbow dysplasia**
  14 October, 8.30 – 9.15, Hall 6

Discuss current controversies surrounding the treatment of coronoid disease:

- **Controversies in the Arthroscopic Treatment of FCP**
  14 October, 9.15 – 10.00, Hall 6

And talk about the relationship between limb alignment and CCL disease, both in terms of pathogenesis and strategy for treatment:

- **Limb Alignment in Dogs with CCL**
  14 October, 15.40 – 16.00, Hall 6

Luc Chabanne (F)

Luc Chabanne is Head of the Internal Medicine Teaching Unit at the Companion Animals Department, National Veterinary School of Lyon, France.

Even though there is no doubt that cats love him, his research activities focus on applied clinical research in canine immunopathology, hematology, and infectious diseases. At the WSAVA he will speak about:

- **Immune-Mediated Anemia in the Dog**
  14 October, 10.45 – 11.30, Hall 5

- **Characterization of Canine Dendritic Cells and their Potential Therapeutic Use**
  14 October, 15.15 – 15.35, Hall 5

Christopher Lamb (UK)

Christopher Lamb, Diplomate of the American College of Veterinary Radiology and the European College of Veterinary Diagnostic Imaging, works as Senior Lecturer in Diagnostic Imaging at the Royal Veterinary College, UK.

In his presentations he shares his passion for teaching radiology and describes the rationale behind his methods:

- **Interpreting Radiographic Signs in the Abdomen**
  13 October, 10.45 – 11.30, Hall 7

- **SOTAL: How to look at Radiographs**
  14 October, 11.30 – 12.30, Hall 1

Gregory Ogilvie (USA)

A true fighter against cancer: Dr. Gregory Ogilvie is director of the California Veterinary Specialists’ Angel Care Cancer Center and president of the Special Care Foundation for Companion Animals. Since 15 years he is also a volunteer counsellor at the Sky High Hope Camp for children with cancer.

When not caring for pets and people, he is a certified ski instructor and enjoys camping, scuba diving and long distance cycling. Be sure not miss his lectures:

- **Canine Lymphoma**
  13 October, 10.45 – 11.05, Hall 1

- **Canine Osteosarcoma**
  13 October, 11.10 – 11.30, Hall 1

- **Recent Advances in Mast Cell Tumors**
  13 October, 15.15 – 16.00, Hall 4

- **Approach to the Cancer Patient**
  14 October, 9.15 – 10.00, Hall 4

- **Key Surgical, Medical Advances for Treating Osteosarcoma**
  14 October, 10.45 – 11.30, Hall 4

- **Nutrition and Cancer Frontiers for Cure!**
  14 October, 14.30 – 15.15, Hall 4
Séverine Tasker (UK)
Séverine Tasker is Diplomate of the European College of Veterinary Internal Medicine, lecturer in Small Animal Medicine at the University of Bristol, UK, and mother of a cute baby girl. In her “free time” she specialises in feline medicine and maintains a research interest in feline clinical pathology, haematology and infectious diseases. Her WSAVA presentations will focus on how she deals with cases of anaemia and clotting and coagulation disorders in cats, as well as how the latest research can help veterinarians manage their clinical haemoplasma cases.

The Differential Diagnosis of Feline Anaemia
14 October, 8.30 – 9.15, Hall 9
Canine Incontinence

J-F Salomon, DVM, ECVS Resident

Forty years ago, dogs inhabited the yard, making urinary tract abnormalities not evident to detect. Since then, dogs moved out of the yard and relocated to the living room, bedroom or even their owner’s bed. Continence represents therefore an essential trait of quality of life.

Urinary incontinence could be defined as an involuntary escape of urine during the storage phase of the urinary cycle. This appears clinically as an intermittent or permanent dribbling of urine associated or not with normal voiding phase. Causes of urinary incontinence are various and include: Urethral Sphincter Mechanism Incontinence (=USMI), anatomical abnormalities (ectopic ureters, pelvic bladder, urovaginal and urethrectal fistulas), detrusor instability and damage of the nerves controlling the micturition.

Detailed history and precise examination allows the clinician to confirm whether a dog is actually incontinent. Nocturia, pollakiuria and urgency can be confused with incontinence. Questions should focus on the timing, the volume and the events surrounding the urine leakage (e.g., excitement, sleeping). After confirmation of incontinence, history is very important for the diagnosis: an old spayed dog with urine leakage while sleeping has a significantly different problem than an young dog with continuous urin dribbling since birth.

A detailed inspection of the external genitalia should be performed to ensure anatomic correctness, the area around the penis and the vulva should be checked for wetness, urinary fur decoloration or urine skin scaling. Complementary exams include CBC, serum chemistry and complete urinalysis with culture. The neurological examination is sometimes an overlooked aspect of the incontinence workup. Bladder and Urethra have an autonomic and somatic innervation.

USMI is the most common cause of incontinence in dog. 5 to 12% of spayed females can be affected. The onset of incontinence usually starts 2-3 years after but can also occur weeks to years after u n e v e n t f u l o v a r i o h y s t e r e c t o m y. Definitive diagnosis can only be obtained with an urethral pressure profile (=UPP) (Picture 1). a d a d r e n e r g i c agonists are the preferred treatment for spayed related incontinence. Phenylpropanolamine is commonly used to treat this condition. Total resolution is obtained in more than 85% of the cases in females but only 44% in males. Several surgical alternatives exist in case of medical failure.

Colposuspension (Picture 2) in which vagina wings are surgically moved cranially in the abdomen gives an incontinence resolution in 13-53%.

Endoscopic injection of collagen into the urethral S/mucosa is another surgical alternative. Incontinence resolution occurs in 66%. By male dogs, vasopexy has been advocated as a possible treatment.

Detrusor instability (=hyperspasticity) is characterized by a sudden awareness of urge urination. Clinical outcome includes nocturia, pollakiuria and incontinence. Instability secondary to infection, neoplasia or uroliths is called urge incontinence. In case of unknown cause, the condition is referred as idiopathic detrusor instability. The underlying cause should be diagnosed and treated. When idiopathic detrusor instability is suspected, a cystometrography is performed to induce abnormal detrusor contraction. Detrusor instability is treated with anticholinergic drugs such as oxybutinine.

Malposition of the urinary bladder within the pelvis (=pelvic bladder) is often associated with urinary incontinence. This condition usually occurs in large-breed female dogs. It is not fully understood why only 50% of these dogs are not incontinent. Pelvic bladder is often associated with shortened urethra and abnormal urethral sphincter musculature. Medical treatment with phenylpropanolamine is thought to be helpful but resolution of the incontinence is rarely total. Colposuspension is then indicated.

Urethrocystitis and urothelial fistulas are uncommon causes of incontinence in dogs. Urovaginal fistulas are generally complications of ovariohysterectomy with...
entrapment of the ureter by the ligature. A
excretory urography (Picture 3) should be
helpful for the diagnosis. Urethral fistulas
may be congenital or the result of a trauma.

Dogs with Urethrorectal fistulas typically show
persistent urinary tract infection and passage
of urine through the anus. Successful surgical
correction of both urethrorectal and
urovaginal fistulas has been described.

Canine incontinence is very frustrating for
clients and can represent a real cause of
euthanasia. Fortunately, the most common
causes of canine urinary incontinence can be
diagnosed and adequately treated.

J-F Salomon, DVM, ECVS Resident
Small Animal Veterinary Hospital
Birkenfeld, Germany

LABOKLIN GmbH & Co. KG
Prinzregentenstraße 3
97688 Bad Kissingen/Germany
Tel.: +49 (0) 971 7202-0
Fax: +49 (0) 971 68546
info@laboklin.com · www.laboklin.com

LABOKLIN – since 1989 this laboratory exists in
Bad Kissingen. As veterinary specialist laboratory
we have made a name for ourselves in the
international vet scene. Our major goal is to aim
its best possible supply of support for vets in
practice as well as for the
industry.

LABOKLIN is the
successor of the lab of
Dr. Flaschhoff, who
was the first to
introduce lab work as
private service for veterinarians in Germany.
Consequently LABOKLIN has since then tried to
round off the service, now offering the vast range
of „handmade“ lab work like bacteriology or
histopath up to modern style diagnostics such as
genetics or allergy diagnostics in animals.
As a result we can proudly say that LABOKLIN
surely is one of the largest providers of veterinary
diagnostics.

While quality of analysis surely plays an important
role, the concept of LABOKLIN stresses
consultation, service and communication.
Altogether roughly 110 people work in the lab now.
Roundabout 30 vets, biologists and chemists,
mostly equipped with lots of experience as well
as further specialisation in a diagnostic field take
best most lab service as their challenge.

At the same LABOKLIN is qualified to train
technicians as well as office personnel. And
several times already our youngsters have been
awarded a price by the local chamber of
commerce.

Offspring exists in our world of lab work as well:
in Linz (Austria) and in Bale (Switzerland) we try
to give our colleagues both, attention for their
specific demands as well as the possibilities and
skills of a large and experienced lab. Our concept
is being developed further: in Opole (Poland) a
new branch just started to work.

Innovation plays a major role within LABOKLIN:
that is true for the specific veterinary develop-
ments like genetic tests, e.g., we can proudly say
we offer an extremely wide range. That is true for
development in the field of internet support for
the vets in practice as well. Here we try to supply
the colleagues with an easy to use logistics for
information as well as lab service.

Off course, we would like to serve you as well!
Tibial plateau leveling osteotomy (TPLO) is one of the most popular surgery techniques of the past years. Considering a complication rate of 20%, long term results of this method are rated as good. Possible complications in TPLO include: haemorrhage, swelling of the incision site, fracture of the tuberositas tibiae, swelling of the patellar tendon and problems with the implant.

Hip dysplasia: a new screening method via a high frequency linear scanner in puppies may help in the early diagnosis and therapy of hip disorders, thus making HD-X-raying in the adult dog unnecessary. Presently conducted mass screenings in puppies will be compared with the HD-images of the dogs in 12 months to validate the results.

Resistant Cell Therapy is a new therapeutic method using leucocytes of cancer resistant mice to heal advanced cancer in normal mice. The injected cells find and destroy existing tumors and on top protect the animals against new cancer types. These results could promote further investigation of this therapy for future use also in human medicine.

Metastatic anal sac adenocarcinoma (AGACA) is luckily a rare neoplasia in dogs, but removal of the metastases requires often a complex and costly surgery. It’s worth it though: surgical removal results in an acceptable median survival time of 20, 6 months.

Inhaled corticosteroids in allergic respiratory diseases are the therapy of choice in humans. Even though respiratory manifestations are much rarer in dogs, this form of application is here also recommended: it is well tolerated and side effects are considerably reduced.

Anaesthesia: laryngeal mask airway (LMA) insertion requires less propofol than endotracheal intubation in dogs. The LMA promotes a lesser propofol-induced cardio respiratory depression, and on top saves on expensive propofol.

Virtual liver cells: the systems biology competence network, HepatoSys, was able to identify the cyclic behaviour in liver cells for the first time with help of a computer modelled experiment. This systems-biological approach may help to positively influence future cancer research.

Several compounds are presently recommended in the treatment of corneal ulcers, among others cyclosporin A and ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA). Tested for their effect on gelatinase activity in the tear film of healthy dogs, only EDTA reduced the gelatinase activity for a longer period of time - this gives reason for further research to determine likewise effects in ulcerative eyes.
SKIN SUPPORT

3 patented formulas to help skin disease and atopy.

1 **SKIN SUPPORT:** The synergistic actions of this formula (turmeric, aloe vera, vitamin C and taurine) enhance the skin's natural defence mechanisms and promote skin healing.

2 **SKIN BARRIER:** This vitamin complex reduces transepidermal water loss and reinforces the barrier function of the epidermis.

3 **ANTI OXIDATIVE STRESS:** Reduces oxidative stress by fighting against free radicals.

Focus on turmeric:
Turmeric has been used for centuries both as a medicinal plant and a spice. It stands out by its ability to prevent chemicals from entering cells and is recognised for its antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and healing properties. Today, it plays a role in the treatment of many types of cancer, particularly skin cancer.

High EPA/DHA ratio: 1.84%
EPA and DHA supplementation improves the clinical score of atopic dogs.

Clinically proven

Proven result for 19 atopic dogs (1)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Phase 1</th>
<th>Phase 2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control product + SKIN SUPPORT</td>
<td>skin symptoms improve</td>
<td>skin symptoms worsen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Control product alone:</td>
<td></td>
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(1) Study carried out over 6 months by the Waltham Centre for Pet Nutrition (2003). Atopic dogs were alternately fed Skin Support then the control diet.

Score integrating 4 criteria: erythema, lichenification, pruritus and excretion.