

Congress News

No 3

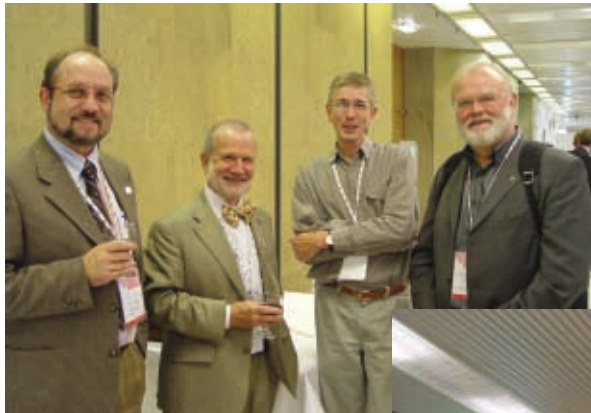
Friday 13th & Saturday 14th October 2006

Congress Impressions

Dojmy z Kongresu



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 advice for digital equipment is provided by the company Gierth.

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Dojmy z Kongresu

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WSAVA 2007

WSAVA 2008

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

Peter Holt (UK)

Peter Holt is Professor of Veterinary Surgery at the University of Bristol, UK, and has worked as a veterinary surgeon for 36 years in the UK and in Africa. But that is not all he does: he also plays guitar in a rock band, rides his Harley Davidson, grows Bonsai trees and on top of that lectures on:



Canine Urethral Sphincter Incompetence
13 October 9.15 – 9.35 Hall 1

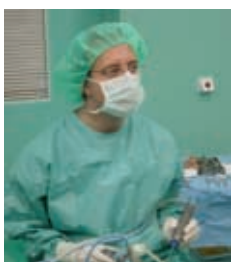
Surgical Management of Urinary Incontinence
13 October 15.15 – 16.00 Hall 8

Diagnosis and Management of Canine Prostatic Disorders
13 October 17.30 – 18.15 Hall 8

Colposuspension Surgical Technique
14 October 15.40 – 16.00 Hall 8

Alois Nečas (CZ)

Down to the bone: Alois Nečas, Head of the Department of Surgery and Orthopaedics at the University of Veterinary and Pharmaceutical Sciences, Brno, Czech Republic, is specialized



in orthopaedics and neurosurgery of small animals employing modern minimally-invasive techniques, especially arthroscopy. He has become a recognized expert in this field among domestic and foreign peers. His presentations will give you valuable information on:

Arthroscopic Treatment of OCD Lesions (Shoulder, Knee, Hock)
13 October, 10.45 – 11.30, Hall 6

Arthroscopic Management of Joint Injuries and Intraarticular Fractures (Hip, Elbow, Carpus, Tarsus)
14 October, 14.30 – 15.15, 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

Top Ten Advances in Veterinary Oncology 2005/2006
14 October, 8.30 – 9.15, 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

Philippe Moreau (FR)

Philippe Moreau specialised in neurology and internal medicine. His parallel interest and achievements in practice management led him to join the board of the French Small Animal Veterinary Association's Practice Management Group. Being a true "family man", he has already participated in several WSAVA events, always appreciating the international communication and exchange of ideas for the mutual improvement in this challenging profession. With this in mind, he will speak about two important topics that should help practitioners to develop their services:



Communication Tools that enhance your Client Transactions
14 October, 14.30 – 15.15, Hall 7

How to Develop and Market an Efficient Senior Pet Care Programme
14 October, 15.15 – 16.00, Hall 7

Speakers' Corner

Anthony Moore (AUS)

Professor Anthony Moore worked in Australia and the USA (Tufts University, California), and lectures at international meetings on all continents. Three years ago he established "Veterinary Oncology Consultants" (www.vetoncologyconsults.com), a web-based consulting company that assists Veterinarians and their caregivers in providing the highest possible life quality for cancer patients. His lectures at this year's WSAVA Congress will include:



Critical Advances for Management of Canine Lymphoma

13 October, 16.45 – 17.30, Hall 4

Advances in the Treatment of Mammary Neoplasia: 2006

13 October, 17.30 – 18.15, Hall 4

Top Ten Advances on Veterinary Oncology 2005 / 2006

14 October, 8.30 – 9.15, 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

When to use Radiation Therapy

14 October, 15.40 – 16.00, 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

Feline Haemoplasma Infections

14 October, 9.15 – 10.00, Hall 9

Clotting and Coagulation Disorders in Cats

14 October, 10.45 – 11.30, Hall 9

Luis Tello (RCH)

Luis Tello from the University of Chile is Executive Board Member of the WSAVA. Though visibly enthused about these inhabitants of an Indian elephant orphanage, Dr. Tello's patients are usually quite a few sizes smaller: his main research interest focuses on cats as emergency patients and their unique physiological response compared to dogs:



Thorax Trauma and its Medical Management

13 October, 9.15 – 10.00 Hall 3

Cats are not Dogs in Veterinary Emergency Room

13 October, 14.30 – 15.15 Hall 3

Fluid Therapy: How, What and When?

14 October, 14.30 – 15.15 Hall 1

Cats: Special Patients in Hospital Care

14 October, 15.15 – 16.00 Hall 1

Urs Giger (CH / USA)

It's in his genes: Swiss Urs Giger, Diplomate of the ACVIM & ECVIM, is currently Charlotte Newton Sheppard Professor and Chief of the section of Medical Genetics at the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania. His clinical and research expertise are in hereditary disorders of companion animals in particular hematologic and metabolic defects; hematologic diseases and transfusion medicine. He has been a previous recipient of the WSAVA Scientific Achievement Award.



Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia

13 October, 16.45 – 17.05, Hall 1

Thrombocytopenia

13 October, 17.10 – 17.30, Hall 1



ESAVS

European School for
Advanced Veterinary Studies
University of Luxembourg



The **ESAVS** is pleased to announce the new training programmes for the year 2007.

Attending the **5 to 10 days** intensive courses you may acquire knowledge and experience in the following disciplines:

Advanced Veterinary Studies (AVS)

Cardiology I	Luxembourg	03 - 07 September 2007
Cardiology III	Luxembourg	April 2007
Dentistry I	Halmstad / Sweden	01 - 05 October 2007
Dentistry III	Halmstad / Sweden	21 - 25 May 2007
Dermatology II	Vienna / Austria	09 - 20 July 2007
Dermatology III	Vienna / Austria	06 - 17 August 2007
Diagnostic Ultrasound II	Berne / Switzerland	July 2007
Emergency and Critical Care II	Berne / Switzerland	20 - 24 August 2007
Endoscopy Intensive Course	Giessen / Germany	01 - 05 October 2007
Exotic Pets Medicine & Surgery	Brno / Czech Republic	17 - 21 September 2007
Feline Medicine & Surgery III	Zurich / Switzerland	03 - 07 September 2007
Internal Medicine I	Utrecht / Netherlands	19 - 30 March 2007
Internal Medicine III	Utrecht / Netherlands	19 - 30 November 2007
Neurology I	Berne / Switzerland	20 - 24 October 2007
Neurology II	Berne / Switzerland	06 - 10 October 2007
Neurology III / Neurosurgery	Berne / Switzerland	13 - 17 October 2007
Neuropathology Intensive Course	Berne / Switzerland	17 - 21 October 2007
Ophthalmology II	Toulouse / France	25 June - 06 July 2007
Small Animal Reproduction II	Milan / Italy	to be posted later
Soft Tissue Surgery	Vienna / Austria	30 August - 03 September 2007

Excellence in Veterinary Therapy (EVT)

EVT Europe: Internal Medicine and Ophthalmology	Luxembourg	November 2007
EVT Asia: Internal Medicine and Ophthalmology	Shanghai / China	April 2007

Please visit us on the first floor, booth nr. A21
or online: www.esavs.org

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 urethrorectal 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 an 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, urine fur decoloration or urine skin scalding. Complementary exams include CBC, serum chemistry and complete urinalysis with culture.

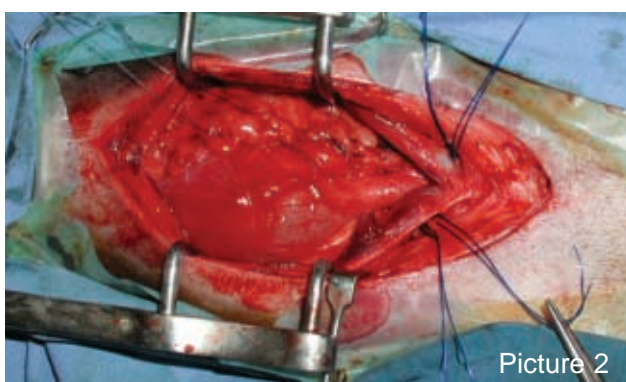
The neurological examination is sometimes an overlooked aspect of the incontinence workup. Bladder and Urethra have an autonomic and somatic innervation.

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 ovariohysterectomy. Definitive diagnosis can only be obtained with an urethral pressure profile (=UPP) (Picture 1). á-adrenergic 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



Picture 2

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

Ureteral ectopia is a congenital abnormality characterized by termination of one or both ureters distally to the trigone of the bladder, into the vagina, proximal and distal urethra or rectum. Eighty percent to 89% of canine ectopic ureters occur in females and one quarter at least of these cases are bilateral. Ectopic ureteres are suspected in female puppy with a history of permanent dribbling urine since birth. The diagnosis of ectopic ureters has traditionally been confirmed by excretory urography, retrograde vaginourethrography or a combination of both methods with a sensibility of 70 to 78,2%.

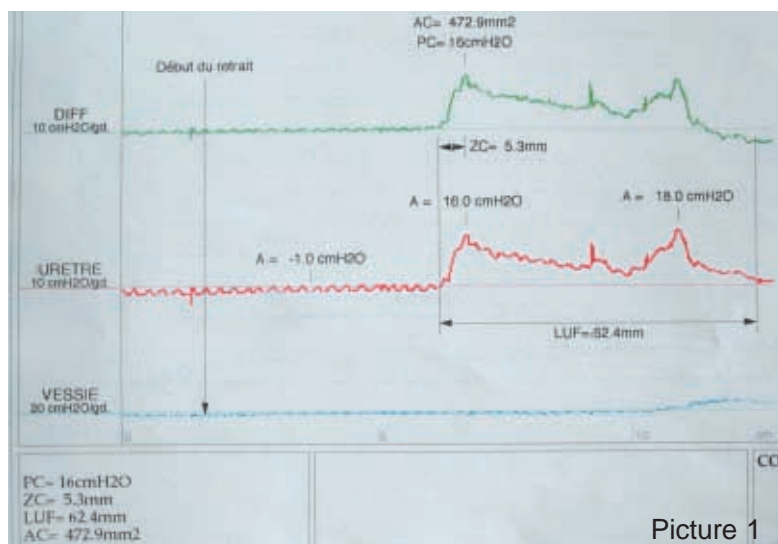
The recent use of rigid cystoscopy is more accurate in identifying ectopic ureters by inspection of the vagina, urethra and bladder. USMI has been recently found to be associated with ectopic ureters. Therefore, UPP is indicated pre-operatively to predict post-operative persistence of incontinence. Hydronephrosis is a common presurgical finding in patients with ectopic ureters. Therefore abdominal ultrasonography is helpful to evaluate the architecture of the upper urinary tract. Non functional hydronephrosis should be removed.

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.



Picture 3



Picture 1

Urethrorectal and urovaginal fistulas are uncommon causes of incontinence in dogs. Urovaginal fistulas are generally complications of ovariohysterectomy with

Exhibition News

entrapment of the ureter by the ligature. A excretory urography (Picture 3) should be helpful for the diagnosis. Urethrorectal fistulas may be congenital or the result of a trauma. The English bulldog may be predisposed. 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*



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www.laboklin.com

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. Flasshoff, 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 developments 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!



Vet News Flash

Provided by VetContact - www.vetcontact.com

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.

Congress News was created and published by VetContact GmbH in close collaboration with the WSAVA 2006 Congress Organising Committee.

Editor in chief: Ewelina Skrzypecka
Ewelina.Skrzypecka@vetcontact.com

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Schadtengasse 2, D-55765 Birkenfeld, Germany
Phone: (+49) 6782 980 650, Fax: (+49) 6782 4314
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Focus on turmeric:

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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.
⁽²⁾ Score integrating 4 criteria: erythema, lichenification, alopecia and excretion.

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Key Dates

30 April 2007

Early Bird Registration closes

19-23 August 2007

Congress



CONGRESS OFFICE

The Meeting Planners WSAVA 2007
GPO Box 128 Sydney, NSW 2001

Phone: 1300 799 691 (within Australia)

Phone: + 61 2 9265 0890 (international)

Facsimile: + 61 2 9265 0880

Email: wsava2007@meetingplanners.com.au



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