

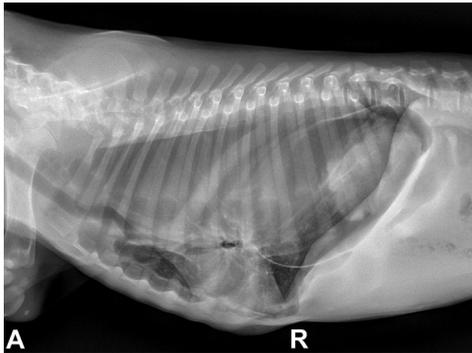
JAVMA News

Pets may have lead exposure and toxicosis more often than veterinarians realize. In other news, veterinarians in Texas cared for animals and endured damage to their clinics during and after Hurricane Harvey. See PAGE 864

Letters to the Editor

See PAGE 890

What Is Your Diagnosis?

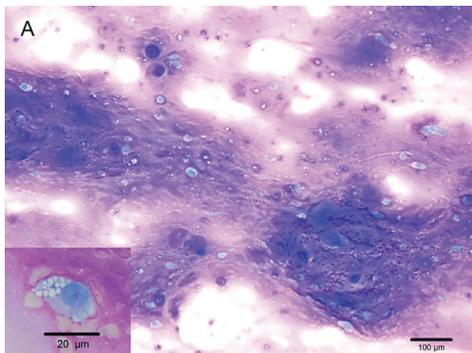


See PAGE 893

What Is Your Neurologic Diagnosis?

See PAGE 897

Pathology in Practice



See PAGES 903, 907

Small Animals

Investigation of blood lead concentrations in dogs living in Flint, Michigan

In January 2016, lead contamination of the water supply in Flint, Mich, resulted in state and federal declarations of a state of emergency. Although most relief efforts in the city focused on human exposure, findings of a study involving 284 dogs residing in Flint, Mich (test population), and 47 dogs residing in East Lansing, Mich (control population), and immediately adjacent areas suggested that the impact of the Flint water crisis extended to companion animals. Four of the 284 test population dogs had blood lead concentrations > 50 ppb (the reportable limit in the state of Michigan) and an additional 20 had concentrations > 20 ppb. Overall, blood lead concentrations of test population dogs were higher than those of control dogs. See PAGE 912

Clinical performance of a commercial point-of-care urine culture system for identification of bacteriuria in dogs

Point-of-care urine culture kits have been developed to address the limitations of having to send urine samples to a diagnostic laboratory for testing. In a prospective study involving urine samples ($n = 84$) from 71 dogs, results of a commercially available compartmentalized urine culture and antimicrobial test plate were compared with those of standard laboratory methods. Overall sensitivity of the CCSP method to detect bacteriuria was 93%, and specificity was 100%. Thirty-three of 43 (77%) and 19 of 33 (58%) CCSP bacterial isolates were correctly identified to the genus and species level, respectively. The CCSP antimicrobial susceptibility results matched those for reference cultures for only 13 of 33 (39%) isolates evaluated. See PAGE 922

Blood transfusion requirement and factors associated with transfusion following liver lobectomy in dogs and cats

Hemorrhage is a common complication following liver lobectomy in dogs and cats. A review of medical records for dogs and cats undergoing liver lobectomy found that 11 of 63 (17%) dogs and 4 of 9 cats required a blood transfusion. Mortality rate was 8% for dogs and 22% for cats. Pre- and postoperative PCV and plasma total solids concentration were significantly lower and mortality rate was significantly higher in dogs requiring transfusion than in dogs not requiring transfusion. Postoperative PCV was significantly lower in cats requiring transfusion than in cats not requiring transfusion. Find-

ings suggested that veterinarians performing liver lobectomies in dogs and cats should have blood products readily available. See PAGE 929

Poliglecaprone 25 for perineal urethrostomy in cats

Traditionally, in cats undergoing perineal urethrostomy, the urethral mucosa is sutured to the skin in a simple interrupted pattern with a nonabsorbable suture. However, this necessitates suture removal approximately 2 weeks after surgery, which may require sedation or anesthesia. In a review of medical records for 61 cats in which poliglecaprone 25, a rapidly absorbing suture, was used for PU closure, 11 (18%) developed minor short-term complications, 1 (1.6%) developed a major short-term complication requiring surgical revision, and 16 (42%) developed minor long-term complications. These complication rates were comparable to rates reported in previous studies in which slowly absorbable or nonabsorbable sutures were used. See PAGE 935

Malignant collision tumors in two dogs

A 13-year-old Labrador Retriever with a 4-cm-diameter ulcerated perianal mass and a 12-year-old Golden Retriever with a 5-cm-diameter ulcerated dermal mass in the flank were brought to a referral oncology practice for evaluation. Both masses were resected with wide margins without postoperative complications. The peri-

anal mass was diagnosed as a perianal gland carcinoma with adjacent hemangiosarcoma. The flank mass was diagnosed as a fibrosarcoma with an adjacent mast cell tumor. For both dogs, a diagnosis of collision tumor was made. A search of the database of the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories at Colorado State University yielded 37 additional cases involving dogs with malignant nontesticular collision tumors. See PAGE 941

Zoo Animals

Epidemiology of clinical feline herpesvirus infection in zoo-housed cheetahs

Feline herpesvirus infection is endemic in cheetahs housed in zoos, but information is lacking on risk factors for development of clinical FHV infection. In a study of 144 cheetah cubs born in 6 zoos from 1988 through 2007, the cumulative incidence of FHV infection was 35% (50/144). No significant association between dam and offspring infection was identified. For cheetahs up to 3 months of age, the most important predictor of FHV infection was having a dam that had received a preparturition FHV vaccine regimen that included a modified-live virus vaccine versus a dam that had received no preparturition vaccine. Other risk factors included being from a small litter, being born to a primiparous dam, and male sex. See PAGE 946

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