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Hi All,

If, like I do, you (can) log private study from reading these articles as CPD, at the bottom of the e-mail I'll include a link to the [1CPD platform](#) for those of you in the UK at least. Do let me know by e-mail return what might help you keep track in your respective countries, as I have had a few people request this.

As always, hope you find these articles interesting and remember the [site](#) itself is always updating with other articles you might enjoy.

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### **Plasma concentration of thrombopoietin in dogs with immune thrombocytopenia**

JVIM. **Open access**

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jvim.17152>

In people with immune thrombocytopenia, thrombopoietin (the main regulator of platelet production) is unexpectedly low; it appears that while platelet destruction is the most overt cause of the thrombocytopenia, reduced thrombopoiesis also has a role. This group developed an ELISA for canine thrombopoietin, and documented similar findings in dogs with ITP, in that plasma thrombopoietin in dogs with ITP was usually within the derived reference interval for normal dogs. The reason this is important is that it would be very useful to know the dynamics of thrombopoietin in dogs with ITP, whether treatment with thrombopoietin receptor agonists could be of benefit (as they are in

people) and whether thrombopoietin concentration could be useful to determine the aetiologies of thrombocytopenia in dogs.

If you want to read further on this topic, obviously read the article but I can also suggest this review article [Immune thrombocytopenia \(ITP\): Pathophysiology update and diagnostic dilemmas](#) and the [ACVIM consensus statement on the diagnosis of immune thrombocytopenia in dogs and cats](#).

### **Ultrasonographic liver nodules are more often benign lesions in dogs with hemoperitoneum secondary to splenic tumor rupture**

JAVMA. [Open access](#)

<https://avmajournals.avma.org/view/journals/javma/aop/javma.24.04.0254/javma.24.04.0254.xml>

In this study of 99 dogs being surgically managed for spontaneous haemoabdomen of splenic origin (and with no evidence of metastatic disease on thoracic radiography), the rate and type of malignancies was in line with many previous studies. When specifically considering ultrasound findings, 20 dogs had liver lesions (defined as any discrete and measurable mass or nodule) identified during pre-operative ultrasound. Of those 20, 16 had a liver biopsy collected, 13 of which revealed benign changes. Of the same 20, 17 animals had benign splenic disease recorded. To quote the authors directly, it's important to note that "the presence of these lesions does not unequivocally imply liver metastasis."

### **Clinical features and outcome of dogs and cats with gastrointestinal pneumatosis: 30 cases (2010-2021)**

JVECC

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/vec.13417>

Another great radiographic finding here (diffuse intramural gas within the GI tract), but we don't necessarily know how to interpret it, and there's a potential for it to be over-interpreted. At one stage it would have been considered consistent with bowel ischaemia or necrosis, mandating aggressive (often surgical) management. This group make the point that it is a diagnostic imaging finding, not a clinical diagnosis, and describe the cases from their hospital with intestinal pneumatosis. The cases were very varied with common underlying diagnoses in these animals being GDV (at least three of which in theatre did have necrosis described), AHDS and GI ulceration, or having had recent abdominal surgery. 13 medically treated animals survived. The bacterial and mechanical theories as to how pneumatosis develops are discussed.

### **Moderate IV Fluid Resuscitation Is Associated With Decreased Sepsis Mortality**

Critical Care Medicine. [Open access](#).

[https://journals.lww.com/ccmjournal/fulltext/9900/moderate\\_iv\\_fluid\\_resuscitation\\_is\\_associated\\_with.368.aspx](https://journals.lww.com/ccmjournal/fulltext/9900/moderate_iv_fluid_resuscitation_is_associated_with.368.aspx)

I include this article not least because it demonstrates a principle quite ingrained in ECC - that in which we often do/deliver/administer/prescribe (delete as appropriate) as much as is necessary, but as little as possible - but because the opening paragraph gives a very concise summary of fluid prescription practices over the decades, and reasons for those changes, in people.

Two articles here on the topic of acute (haemorrhagic) diarrhoea...

**Comparing treatment effects on dogs with acute hemorrhagic diarrhea syndrome: fecal microbiota transplantation, symptomatic therapy, or antibiotic treatment**

[JAVMA](#). [Open access](#)

<https://avmajournals.avma.org/view/journals/javma/aop/javma.24.03.0153/javma.24.03.0153.xml>

...and guidelines recommending reserving antimicrobials for severely affected animals ie. clinically septic or failing to respond appropriately to standard stabilisation efforts and daily reassessment of such a prescription:

**European Network for Optimization of Veterinary Antimicrobial Therapy (ENOVAT) guidelines for antimicrobial use in canine acute diarrhoea**

[The Veterinary Journal](#). [Open access](#)

[https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1090023324001473?dgcid=rss\\_sd\\_all](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1090023324001473?dgcid=rss_sd_all)

plus some related evidence bases in cats...

**Rational use of gastroprotectants in cats: An evidence-based approach**

[JFMS](#). [Open access](#)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/1098612X241274235>

For a tour of research likely to come out in the next year or two – do take a few minutes to explore these abstracts, presented at the 2024 ACVIM forum in June of this year. I've signposted a few you might find interesting within:

**Retrospective evaluation of complications associated with ultrasound guided percutaneous renal biopsy in dogs.**

**Transmucosal glucagon rapidly increases blood glucose concentration in healthy cats.**

**Autologous oral fecal microbiota transplantation and microbiome recovery after antibiotic treatment, a randomized controlled trial.**

**Management of acute diarrhea in dogs: A questionnaire of united states veterinarians.**

**2024 ACVIM Forum Research Abstract Program.**

JVIM. [Open access](#)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jvim.17182>

**Abdominal ultrasound has inconsistent agreement with subsequent surgery or necropsy findings in dogs and cats with septic peritonitis**

JAVMA

<https://avmajournals.avma.org/view/journals/javma/aop/javma.24.04.0271/javma.24.04.0271.xml>

You diagnose an animal with septic peritonitis. Is there merit in performing abdominal ultrasonography?...possibly not...(Obviously multiple factors to consider here, such as whether your staff and facilities are equipped to deal with whatever you do find, and whether the animal has had a recent enterotomy/ectomy...)

This group documented that the origin of the septic peritonitis was much more readily identified ultrasonographically when of gastrointestinal origin, but identifying the sources of non-GI septic peritonitis was understandably difficult in these animals. Also bare in mind these ultrasound studies were performed by specialists and specialists-in-training.

**Feline acute patient physiologic and laboratory evaluation scores and other prognostic factors in cats with first-time diabetic ketoacidosis**

JVIM. [Open access](#)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jvim.17151>

I include this because I have an interest in APPLE scores and DKA, but actually specifically because it could be useful to dissect and learn from if you are wanting to familiarise yourself with common statistical tests.

CPD links (work in progress!)

1CPD <https://onecpd.rcvs.org.uk/login/?next=/>

**All the best!**

**Simon**

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