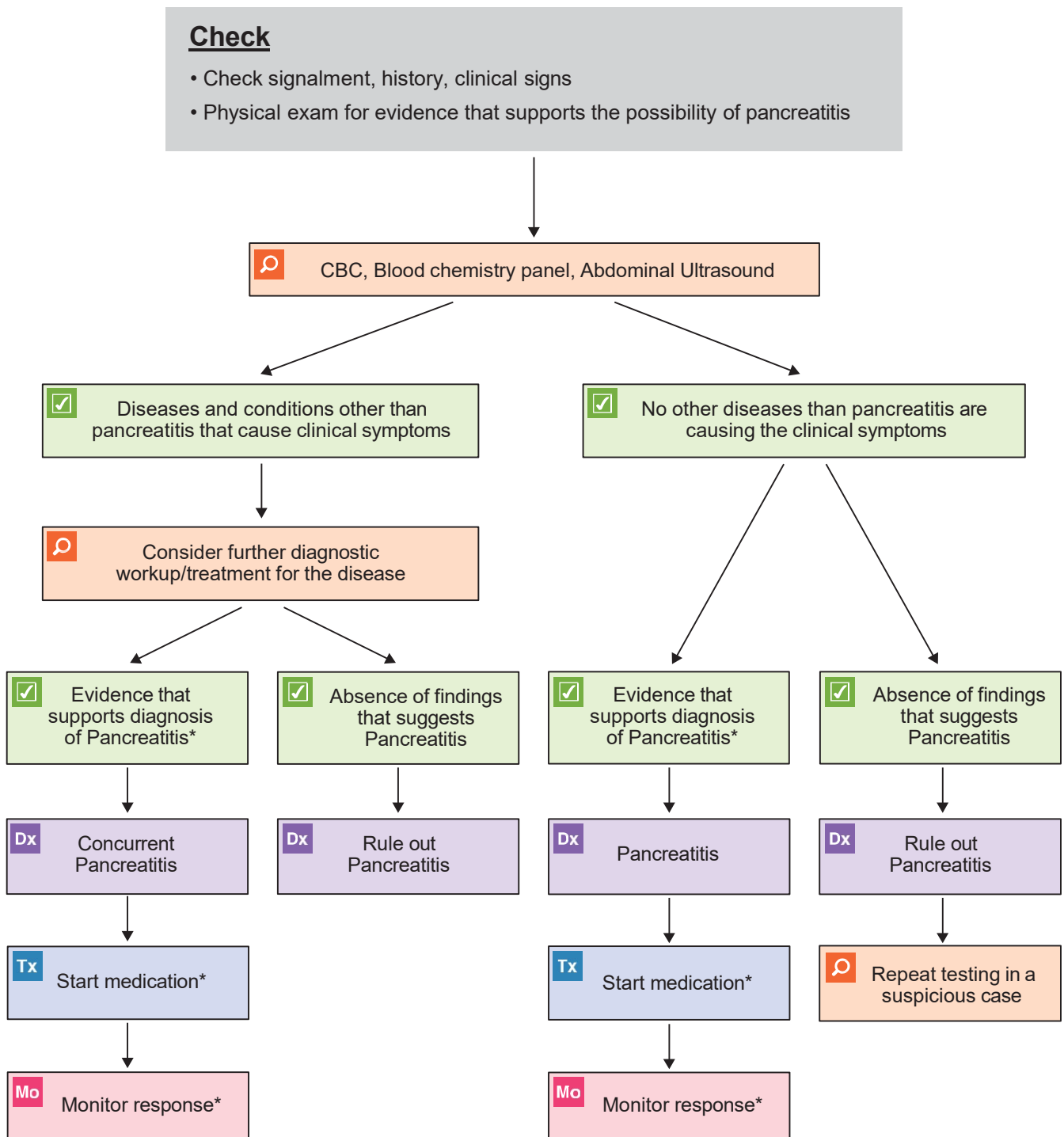
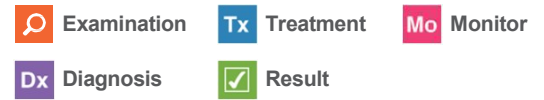




Pancreatitis in Dogs and Cats

Diagnosis



Diagnosis and Treatment of Pancreatitis

Signalment, History and clinical signs

Breeds prone to pancreatitis:	Dachshund, Terriers, Schnauzer, Cocker
Age:	> 7 yo
Signalment:	Neutered, Obesity, Inappropriate diet
Underlying disease:	Dogs: Hyperadrenocorticism, Hypothyroidism, Diabetes Mellitus, Hypercalcemia Cats: Diabetes mellitus, Hepatic lipidosis, Immune mediated hemolytic anemia, Enteritis, Cholangitis
Clinical signs:	Anorexia, Vomiting, Lethargy, Diarrhea

Blood chemistry and Abdominal Ultrasound

Blood chemistry:
Liver enzyme elevation, Hyperbilirubinemia, Azotemia, Hypoalbuminemia, Hyper/Hypoglycemia, Electrolyte disorder, Dyslipidemia, CRP elevation in dogs / SAA elevation in cats

Lipase assay:
Above upper limit of reference range in either of the following assays:
spec cPL, SNAP cPL, DGGR lipase, v-LIP, spec fPL

Abdominal Ultrasound
Pancreas: Enlarged, Echotexture change, Irregular margin, Distended duct, Cyst
Others: Hyperechoic mesentery, Ascites, Distended bile duct, Swollen Gastric wall, Ileus

Dx Diagnosis (see front page)

Treatment

Fluid therapy:	Lactate Ringer, Other balanced crystalloid, etc.
Antiemetics:	Maropitant Citrate, Ondansetron, etc.
Analgesia:	Buprenorphine, Fentanyl, etc.
Nutrition:	PO/enteral as possible.
(Anti-inflammation):	Prednisolone, etc.

Monitor

Clinical signs ± lipase assay, CRP (for dogs) / SAA (for cats), abdominal ultrasound

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