

36. Uroabdomen secondary to chronic urethral obstruction secondary to intravesical gossypiboma

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Gossypiboma (retained surgical sponges) are common intraperitoneal foreign body but no case of intravesical gossypiboma has been described in veterinary medicine. They can stay clinically silent for years and their diagnosis is challenging. A 9 years old neutered female Labrador is presented in emergency for lethargy, anorexia, pollakiuria, and hematuria for 5 days. The dog had history of cystitis and underwent ovariohysterectomy 3 years ago because of a pyometra. A uroabdomen is diagnosed after abdominal POCUS, analysis of the abdominal free fluid and urine. Urinalysis revealed pyuria, hematuria and presence of bacterias but no bacteria were found in the peritoneal effusion. Uroabdomen were successfully medically treated. Abdominal ultrasonography and vagino-uretrography revealed a small cranial vesical tear, two parietal (cranial pole and vesical neck) masses in the bladder with diminution of urethra's diameter and regional adenomegaly. FNA of lymph nodes and US-guided through urinary catheter vesical biopsies were consistent with reactional lymph node, and vesical ulcers with severe fibrinopurulent inflammation and presence of non organic material (suture thread is suspected). An explorative coeliotomy and cystotomy were planned but during the preparation, transurethral protrusion of retained surgical gauze is seen and removed through cystoscopy. The dog went home with NSAID and antibiotics.

In this case there was no history of cystotomy, the origin is probably transmural migration of an intraperitoneal gossypiboma into the bladder. This is in our knowledge the first description of intravesical gossypiboma without history of cystotomy removed through cystoscopy.

37. Hypoglycin A and methylenecyclopropylacetyl-carnitine transfer to milk: a potential exposition of unweaned foals

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Atypical myopathy (AM) is non-exercise-induced rhabdomyolysis syndrome that strikes grazing equids on a seasonal rhythm. It was discovered that AM occurs following ingestion of the toxin hypoglycin A (HGA) mainly present, in Europe, in seeds and seedlings of the sycamore maple (*Acer pseudoplatanus*). Both HGA and its active metabolite methylenecyclopropylacetyl-carnitine (MCPA-carnitine) have been detected in blood and/or urine of affected horses. Previously, it was published that HGA can even be detected in the serum of unaffected co-grazing horses while MCPA-carnitine was found at either very low levels (or below the detection limit) in the serum of these healthy co-grazers, confirming the existence of subclinical cases.

The objective of this study was to determine whether HGA and/or MCPA-carnitine are present in milk from grazing mares exposed to sycamore maple trees in pasture.

Four mare/foal couples were sampled; blood and milk. Both hypoglycin A and MCPA-carnitines were detectable in all but one of the milk samples.

To our knowledge, this is the first study to describe HGA and MCPA-carnitine transfer to the milk.

This unprecedented observation could partially explain cases of unweaned foals suffering from AM.

However a transplacental transfer of the toxin cannot be excluded.

HGA and MCPA-carnitine mare's milk contamination, besides being a contamination pathway for foals, could constitute a risk for food safety especially with the increasing mare and donkey's milk consumption in Western Europe. Further studies will be needed in order to evaluate a potential contamination of other species' raw milk or dairy products.