

SURVEY OF FELINES WITH SUF IN A PRIVATE VETERINARY HOSPITAL IN BELÉM-PA, FROM JANUARY TO MARCH 2022 - FELINE MEDICINE

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Abstract: Feline lower tract disease (FLUTD) or feline urological syndrome (FUS) is one of the most recurrent conditions in feline clinics. Its etiology is multifactorial and is characterized by several disorders that affect the feline urinary bladder and urethra, with idiopathic cystitis and urolithiasis as the most common events. The main clinical signs are: hematuria, dysuria, anuria and frequency. The objective of this work was to carry out a data collection of FLUTD cases at the ``Hospital Veterinário Saúde Animal`` from 01/01/2022 to 03/31/2022, a total of 1005 cats being analyzed, of these animals 9% (89/1005) were diagnosed with FLUTD, the prevalence of the disease was 91.01% (81/89) in males and 8.99% (8/89) in females due to the length and diameter of the urethra in males being longer and narrower. The treatment was constituted individually for each animal, being drug, surgical and through the fixation of the urethral tube being this the most accomplished in the animals with the use of 58.43%. The research concluded a high number of recidivist animals with 34.8% and may be related to changes in daily life, changes in food, little water intake and animals subjected to stressful factors.

Keywords: felines, cystitis, urolithiasis, stress, urethra.

INTRODUCTION

Feline urological syndrome (FUS) characterizes several disorders that affect the urinary bladder and urethra of cats (MARTINS et al., 2013 apud SIQUEIRA, 2020). Therefore, it must be presumed that animals that present clinical signs, such as: hematuria, anuria, stranguria, pollakiuria, may be affected (DOWERS, 2009 apud GALVÃO 2010). According to Little (2016), its etiology can be multifactorial, with idiopathic cystitis (ICF) and urolithiasis as the most common causes.

OBJECTIVE

Considering that the disease has a high prevalence, the present work aims to carry out a mapping on the Feline Urological Syndrome (FUS) in the feline population attended at the Hospital Veterinário Saúde Animal - HVSA in Belém/PA, in the period from January 1, 2022 to March 31, 2022. Taking into consideration, clinical factors, laboratory tests and therapeutic procedures for animals diagnosed with Feline Urological Syndrome.

METHODOLOGY

A survey was carried out on feline urological syndrome (FUS) in the feline population attended at the ``Hospital Veterinário Saúde Animal`` (HVSA) in Belém - PA, from January 1, 2022 to March 31, 2022. A total of 1005 cats were selected. during this period, the variables used for analysis were: Gender, recidivist animals or not, symptoms, analysis of leukocytes, urea, creatinine and the therapeutic procedure used.

RESULTS

A total of 1005 cats were attended between 01/01/2022 to 03/31/2022, 360 in January, 333 in February and 312 in March. Of the total number of cats treated at the clinic, about 9% were diagnosed with SUF.

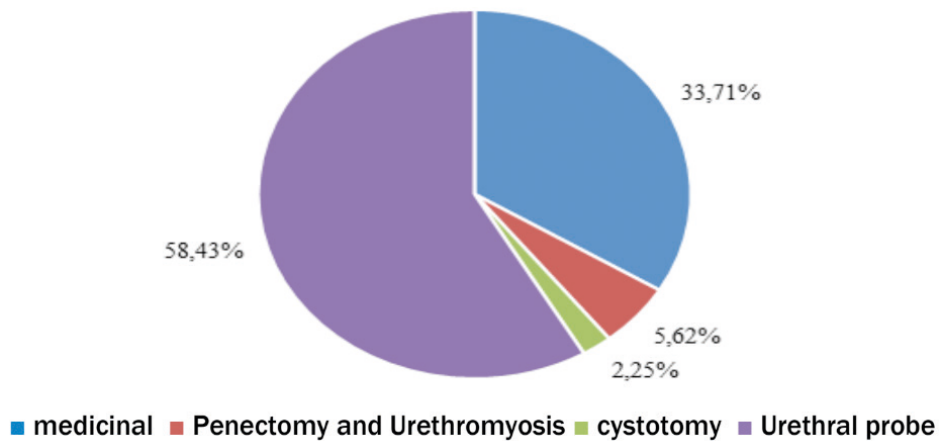
Among the total number of animals treated, 8.8% were diagnosed with SUF, 91.01% (81/89) males and 8.99% (8/89) females. SUF can be classified into non-obstructive and obstructive, with obstructive uropathy related to the length and diameter of the urethra, being more common in males, due to the urethra being longer and narrower, and due to the anatomical difference, it is rare in females. (RECHE Jr, A; CAMOZZI, B.C, 2015). These data were similar to the study cited by Da Rosa and Quitzan (2011) which showed that about 90% of the animals diagnosed with FLUTD were also males. The exams analyzed to verify

Month	Total attended	DTUIF	Males	Females	Repeated offenders	Not repeated offenders
JAN	360	40	37	3	11	29
FEB	333	30	25	5	11	19
MAR	312	19	19	0	9	10
TOTAL	1005	8,08% (89)	91,01% (81)	8,99% (8)	34,08% (31)	65,16% (58)

Table 1: Survey of felines assisted at `` Hospital Veterinário Saúde Animal ``

Month	Performed exams	Leukocytosis	Leukopenia	Azotemia	It was not performed
JAN	18	3	3	12	22
FEB	19	4	2	12	11
MAR	16	4	3	10	3
TOTAL	59,55% (53)	20,75% (11)	15,06% (8)	64,15% (34)	40,45% (36)

Table 2: Percentage of animals that underwent examinations



Graphic 1: Percentage of treatments performed

the general health status of the patient and the evaluation of renal function were blood count and serum biochemical profile, of the 89 animals diagnosed with FLUTD, 59.55% (53/89) underwent the exams (Table 2).

In the blood count, 20.75% (11/53) had leukocytosis and 15.06% (8/53) had leukopenia, these changes observed may be a consequence of the stress caused by the clinical condition or due to an inflammatory response of the disease (TVEDTEN, H, 2004). In the biochemistry, the levels of urea and creatinine were analyzed, where 64.15% (34/53) of these patients had azotemia. Azotemia is identified by the increase in the serum concentration of urea and creatinine, being important evaluators of renal function (DE VOS, JP, 2004). The treatment was based on the patient's condition, and could be medication, surgery, through the passage and fixation of a urethral probe and cystotomy.

33.71% (30/89) received drug treatment, while 5.62% (5/89) underwent Penectomy and Urethrotomy and 2.25% (2/89) cystotomy, according to Ling (1996) the procedure surgery only becomes an option when therapeutic treatment becomes ineffective. The passage and fixation of the urethral probe was performed in 58.43% (52/89) of the

animals. Of the animals that underwent HVSA treatment, 34.8% were recurrent processes, that is, the animal had already presented SUF previously, and 65.16% were not recurrent. This result is similar to another study cited by Da Rosa and Quitzan (2011) in which they describe a high number of recidivist animals in their study.

CONCLUSION

Based on the following study, it is concluded that males are more predisposed to the obstructive process compared to females, with anatomy being one of the factors that can cause this predisposition. It was found that out of 1005 cats treated at the HVSA in the period from 01/01/2022 to 03/31/2022, 89 animals were diagnosed with SUF, with 31 repeat offenders and 58 non-relapsers. 53 of these animals underwent laboratory tests such as Hemogram and Biochemistry, where the majority presented alterations such as Leukocytosis, Leukopenia and Azotemia. The treatment was based on the passage and fixation of the urethral probe, clinical medication, Cystotomy, Penectomy and Urethrotomy, where the introduction of the urethral probe was used in 58.43% of the study animals.

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