

POSTER 15

Gastric-dilatation and volvulus in dogs: a scientific review

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Resumo

Introduction: Gastric dilatation and volvulus (GDV) is associated with a wide range of pathophysiology including obstructive shock, hypovolemia, cardiac, respiratory, gastrointestinal and renal dysfunction [1]. Diagnosis will be made using X-ray or ultrasound imaging. After repositioning the stomach, the operation performed is a gastropexy. Each method of gastropexy has benefits and disadvantages, with different effectiveness. Gastropexy is an operation that can be used to prevent a first torsion, especially when dogs undergo splenectomy, or to avoid a reoccurrence [2]. Post-operative management is critical to avoid complications which are responsible for the majority of deaths. The treatment is very broad as it is necessary to comprise different conditions, such as renal insufficiency, cardiac problems or post-ischemic lesions for example [3]. GDV is a pathology that mainly affects dogs and can be

fatal. Three types of torsion are known: the organoaxial, the mesenteroaxial, or in both planes [4]. The predetermining factors for this disease include large and very large breeds, age, sex, temperament, stress or stretching of the hepatogastric ligament [5]. **Objectives:** The aim of this article is to understand the causes and factors of GDV and to study the clinical manifestations, diagnosis, post-operative management and treatment. **Methods:** Literature revision. **Conclusions:** GDV is a critical syndrome that can be fatal but it can be treated. The predisposing factors of this syndrome make it possible to perform preventive gastropexy, and avoiding complications which increase the risk of death. Post-operative monitoring is fundamental as most losses do not occur during operations but afterwards, due to complications. Monitoring of vital indicators, biochemical tests, antibiotics and analgesics are therefore essential.

Keywords: gastric-dilatation volvulus; veterinary medicine; gastropexy; dogs.

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POSTER 16

Poisoning of Portuguese fauna: a significant threat?

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Resumo

Introduction: Wild animals' intentional poisoning of is a crime in the EU (and Portugal), even though these

practices are still used to eliminate some individuals from agricultural areas, and some of these intoxication events are

not planned [1]. Poisoning events (either acute or chronic; accidental or intentional) affect the health of every species, compromising the life of an intoxicated individual and the stability of a population. Direct exposure to some these substances (as diclofenac) may lead to the sudden death of the affected animals (as birds of prey). Recovery centres, researchers, veterinary professionals, and authorities must be permanently aware of this health concern [2].

Objectives: The aim of this review is to provide information regarding poisoning events of wildlife species in Portugal and highlight its importance in a health and nature conservation perspective. **Methods:** Different search tools (Science Direct®, Scopus® and Google Scholar®) were used to perform this review with the keywords: intoxication; toxic; toxicant; xenobiotic; poison; poisoning; wild; wildlife; fauna; Portugal. The search was also done in Portuguese to include reports in this language. Articles unrelated to the subject or regarding other countries were excluded.

Keywords: xenobiotic; poisoning; wildlife; health; Portugal.

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POSTER 17

Sublethal ecotoxicity assays of an emergent psychoactive substance in *Daphnia magna*

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Resumo

Introduction: Illicit synthetic cathinones (SCAT) are an emergent group of psychoactive substances (PAS) due to their recreational purposes and easy access. After

Results: Poisoning has been reported as cause of admission and death in Portuguese rescue centres in both mammals and birds [3,4]. Strychnine, insecticides, anticoagulants rodenticides, molluscicides, heavy metals have all been reported in wildlife poisoning events in Portugal. Clinical cases of accidental and intentional poisoning have been reported in carnivorous mammals and birds of prey (4,5). Iberian wolves, Iberian lynxes, red foxes, vultures, kites, eagles and rooks are among the most frequently reported species. Stomach contents, blood, urine, liver and kidneys are the most used samples to detect these substances and perform the forensic diagnosis [1,5]. **Conclusions:** Poisoning may represent a threat to some Portuguese fauna, since some of the affected species are endangered and essential to the ecosystem stability. New regulations, monitoring programs and better resources are crucial to quickly intervene in suspicious cases in rehabilitation centres; and minimize the impact of this threat to wild species.

consumption, PAS are released in sewage systems via urine excretion and reach wastewater treatment plants, which do not remove completely these substances.