P30 SURGICAL TREATMENT OF JUVENILE UNRINARY INCONTINENCE IN DOG – CASE REPORT

Ksenija Ilievska[1]*, Elena Atanaskova Petrov[1], Novakov Todor[1], Pandorce Trenkoska Spasovska[2], Filip Trojachanec[1], Bojan Shikoski[1], Aleksandar Janevski[1], Plamen Trojachanec[1]

[1]*University Veterinary Clinic, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Skopje*
[2]*Veterinary Clinic, D-r Naletoski*

Introduction: The urinary incontinence can be described as involuntary leakage of urine where affected dog appears to be unaware of problem. The most common cause of urinary incontinence in juvenile dogs is ectopic ureter (EU). Although, as problem is mostly seen in young dogs (< 1 year of age), it has also been reported in cats, horses and cattle. Females are more prone to this condition than males. Golden retrievers, Siberian huskies, Labrador retrievers, poodles are among most predisposed breeds to EU. Depending on the course of the ureter from the kidney to the bladder, there are two types of EU – Intraluminal, when the urether runs into the submucosa, passes the bladder and opens in the urethra or the vagina, and extraluminal ectopic urether when ureters completely bypasses the bladder and opens directly into the urinary tract distal to the trigone. Unilateral intramural or extramular ectopia is seen in 70-80 % of the affected dogs. The diagnosis of EU is usually made on the basis of the characteristic clinical signs, history, physical examination, clinical pathology, as well as radiography imaging.

Material and Methods: A young, female Golden Retriever at the age of 6 months, was admitted at the University veterinary hospital in Skopje with a history of constant urinary incontinence with normal ability to urinate, wetness of the perivulvar hair, odor and irritation of the surrounding skin. The owner noticed that the incontinence is worsening when the patient is in the recumbent positions and with increased activity. The clinical examination revealed physical range of trias values, with normal CBC, serum biochemistry profile and urinalysis values. Abdominal ultrasound did not revealed any abnormalities. The antegrade urography using Urografin 30%, revealed right, unilateral intraluminal EU. Ventral midline celiotomy was performed and intraluminal Politano-Leadbetter ureteroneocystotomy was performed.

Discussion: Despite the fact that urinary incontinence persists in 50-70% of dogs after surgical correction, surgery is still the only treatment of choice for EU. However, additional medical therapy may be successful since incontinence usually persists due to concomitant urethral sphincter incompetence.

Key words: juvenile dog, ectopic ureter, urography, ureteroneocystotomy