

FELINE CHRONIC GINGIVOSTOMATITIS TREATMENT WITH AUTOSANGUIS

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INTRODUCTION

The feline gingivaestomatitis (GECF) is an inflammatory, diffuse disease of the oral cavity, the gingival mucosa and the rest of the oral epithelium, which can be mild, moderate or severe. It is usually painful, and very frequent in the cat, having a complicated handling.

OBJECTIVE

The aim of this study is to determine the effectiveness of analyze the results and improvements achieved through this new technique in cats that do not respond to the conventional treatments applied to feline gingivaestomatitis chronic.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

1. Extraction of 0.5mL of blood from the jugular vein
2. Injection of the patient from his own blood with an insulin needle by buccal mucosa and gingival.



Table 3. Treatments used in cats before autosanguis application, previous and subsequent follow-up and their clinical response

CAT	GC	AINEs	Ab	Hd	Ep	Tracking	Autosanguis	Period without clinical signs between autosanguis sessions
1	X	X	X		X	2m	2 consecutive sessions	Very recent
2						2m	1 session	Very recent
3				X		2m	1session	Very recent
4						10m	2 separate sessions	9 months/very recent
5			X			8m	3 consecutive sessions	5 months
6					X	7m	1 session	5 months
7	X			X		8m	2 consecutive sessions	7 months
8				X		8m	2 consecutive sessions	8 months
9	X		X			60m	2 consecutive sessions + 2 additional	3a / 14m/8m
10			X			13m	1 session	12m

RESULTS

- It emphasizes the use of antibiotics, glucocorticoids, dental hygiene and dental partial extraction in conventional treatments used previously.
- In the case of Cat 9 after the second session he remitted the signs completely for 3 years, however, there was a recurrence, and applying a third autosanguis session which allowed to send the signs for about 14 months , then it got worse and the fourth and last session was applied so far, of it already in 8 months.
- Six of the animals (Cat 4,5,6,7,8 and 10) showed remission of clinical signs for more than 5 months.
- The other three remaining cases (Cat 1,2 and 3) initiated the sessions recently and have two months of follow-up and until the closing date of the study, two of the animals have not shown clinical signs so far, and one He needed a second session after a month.

CONCLUSIONS

- ✓ Remission of the signs in more than 70% of the animals.
- ✓ More difficulty in animals that combine different pathologies apart from GECF, especially Calicivirus Feline , Feline Leukemia Virus, Feline Herpesvirus , where the prognosis and evolution were most unfavorable.