de Barcelona

RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF FELINE HYPERTHYROIDISM **Universitat Autònoma**

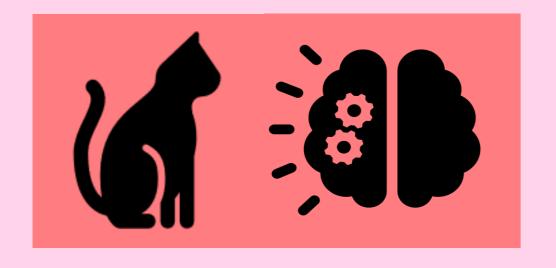


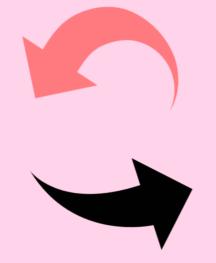
Alba Ogallar Arcos Final Degree Project-June 2021

INTRODUCTION

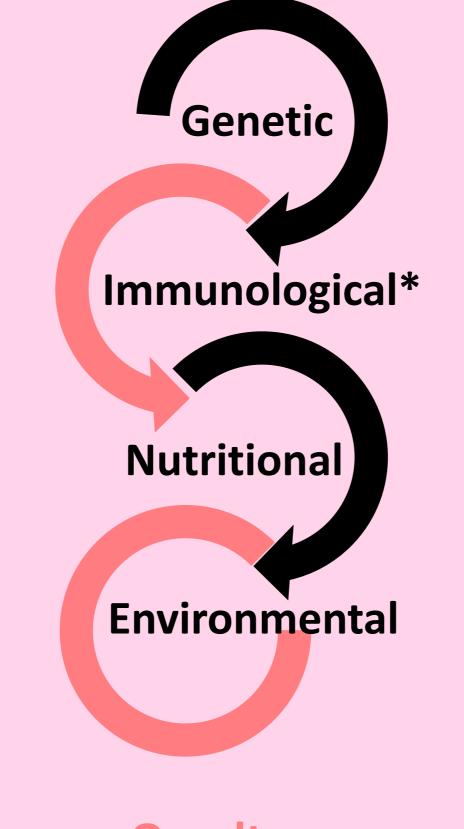
- The most common endocrinopathy in middle-age or older
- Highest incidence: 12-13 years of age.
- Common clinical signs:
- Weight loss> 10% (88%)
- Polyphagia (49%).
- 95% exhibit adenomatous hyperplasia or follicular adenoma
- 2-2,4% exhibit functional thyroid carcinoma.

Total T4 (TT4), Free T4(FT4) and Scintigraphy with 99Tc.









Occult Hyperthyroidism

OBJECTIVES



Identify and characterize the concomitant diseases of feline hyperthyroidism

Concomitant diseases

Thyroid hormone levels

Treatment modality

Prognosis



MATERIAL & METHODS ()

- 109 suspected thyroid disease between 2000 and 2019 were evaluated from informs provided by the diagnostic service of **Veterinary Pathology** (UAB).
- definitive diagnoses, the concomitant pathologies and the cause of feline hyperthyroidism were identified.

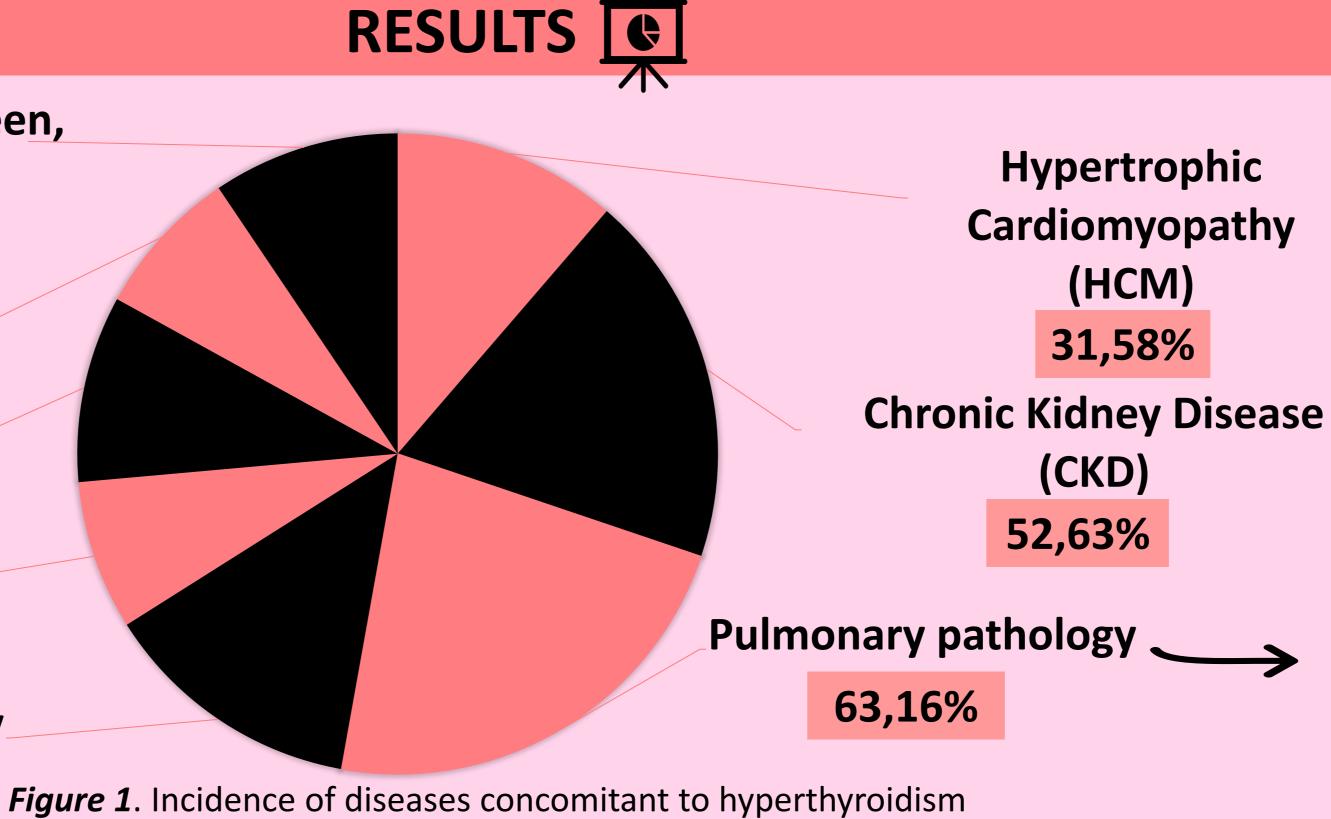
Others (adrenal, ocular, spleen, leukemia, fibrosarcoma) 26,32% Nervous system pathology 21,05% Pancreatic pathology Hyperthyroidism 26,32%

78,95% Benign condition **21,05%** Malignant condition

17,43%

Digestive pathology 21,05%

> Hepatic pathology 36,84%

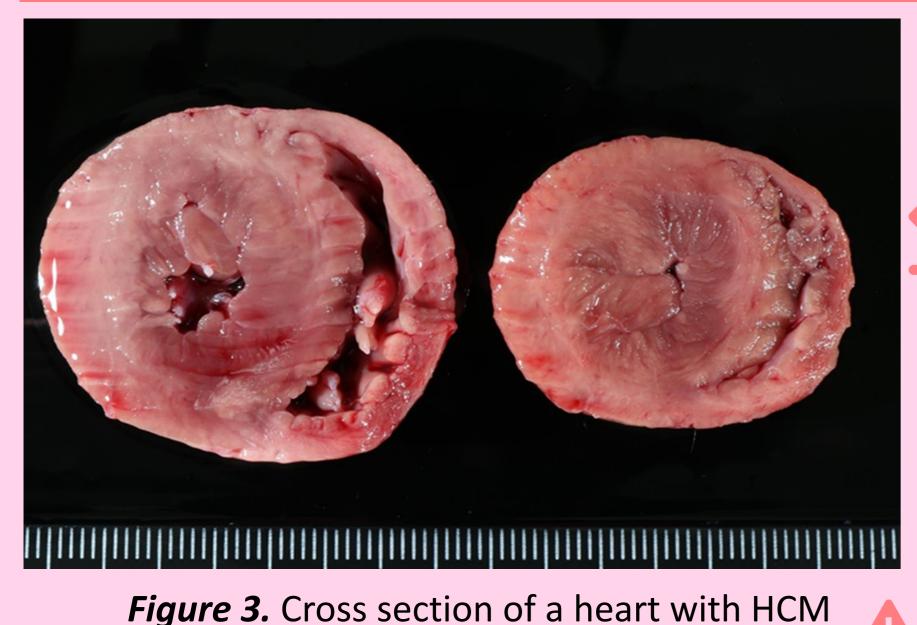


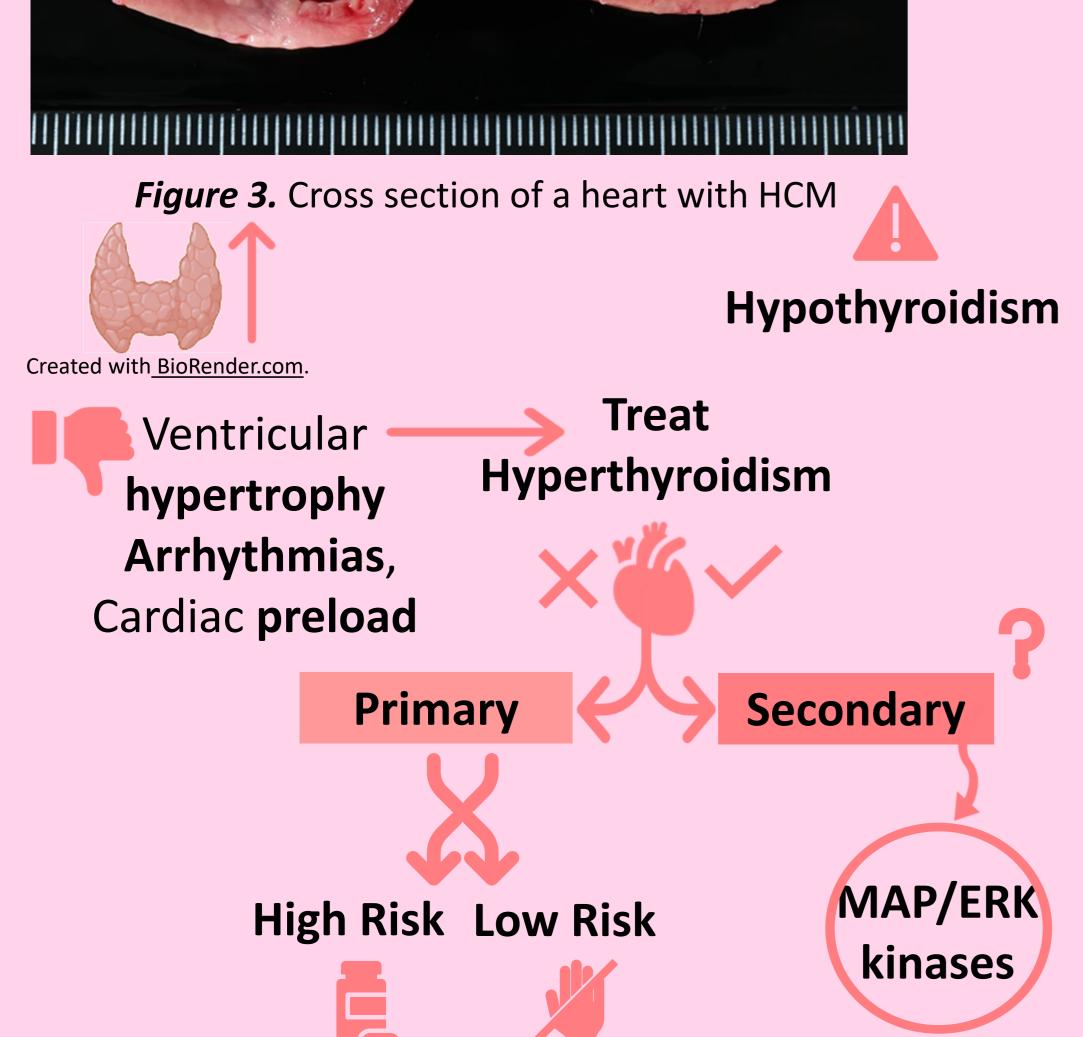
Bronchioloalveolar (Carcinoma (31,58%)

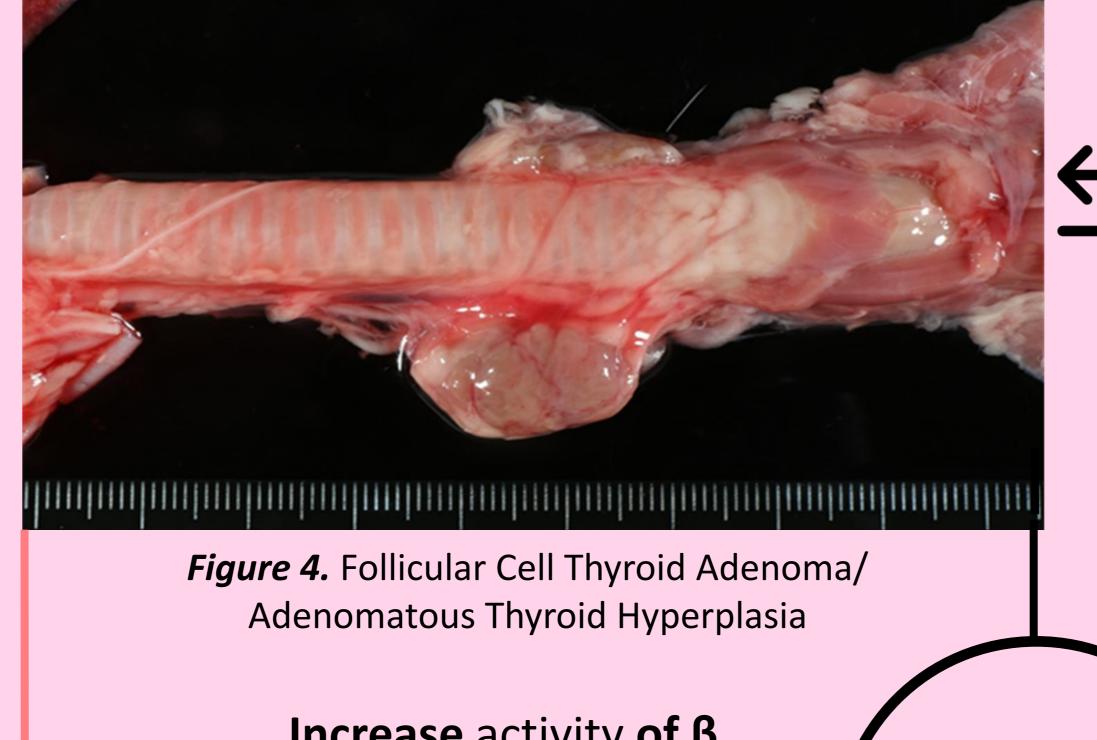


Figure 2. Bronchioloalveolar Carcinoma

DISCUSSION _







Increase activity **of** β Hyperthyroidism adrenergic receptors Glomerular * Filtration Rate Mask CKD

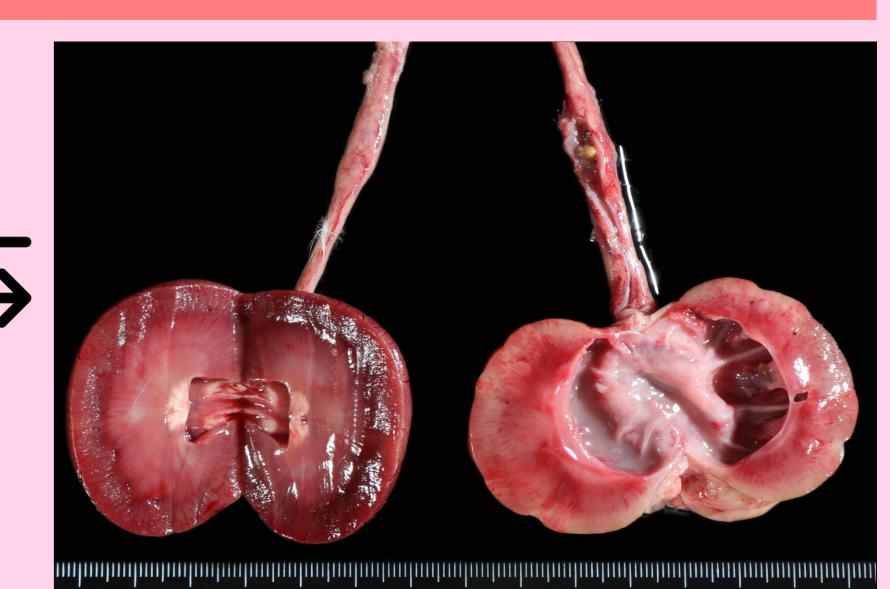


Figure 5. Chronic glomerulonephritis and interstitial nephritis/ Obstructive urolithiasis with pyelonephritis (right)

No common cause between **CKD** and **Hyperthyroidism**

Non and Azotemia Post-treatment

Hypothyroidism **Azotemia Pre**treatment



• metimazol during 1-2 months

> The incidence of CKD was higher than that of HCM. However, pulmonary pathology has had the highest incidence.

- > The prediction of azotemic CKD can be made with reversible therapy
- > Could not be defined if the HCM was secondary or primary aggravated by hyperthyroidism.

CONCLUSIONS

Annual geriatric check-ups to permit, not only the early diagnosis of hyperthyroidism, but also the recognition of concurrent geriatric diseases that condition the **prognosis Image reference: SDPV-UAB**