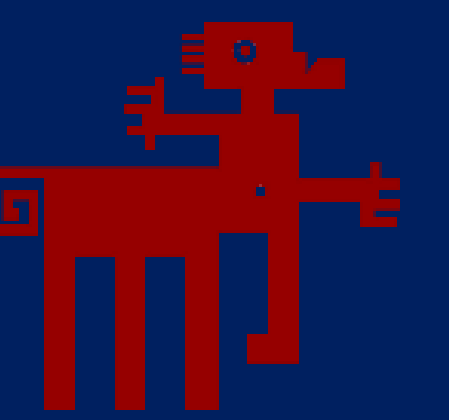


INFARCTS IN DOGS AND CATS: DIAGNOSIS AND SEVERITY



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INTRODUCTION

Neurological disfunction in animals due to cerebrovascular accidents (CVA) is now commonly recognized in veterinary medicine.

Infarcts are the most frequent form of CVA, and are defined by an acute, focal, and non-progressive presentation of brain clinical signs that last for more than 24 hours.

Currently, the best approach to diagnose brain infarcts is by doing magnetic resonance imaging studies (MRI).

Brain infarcts can have many causes, but around half of the cases are not associated with any concurrent medical condition.

OBJECTIVES

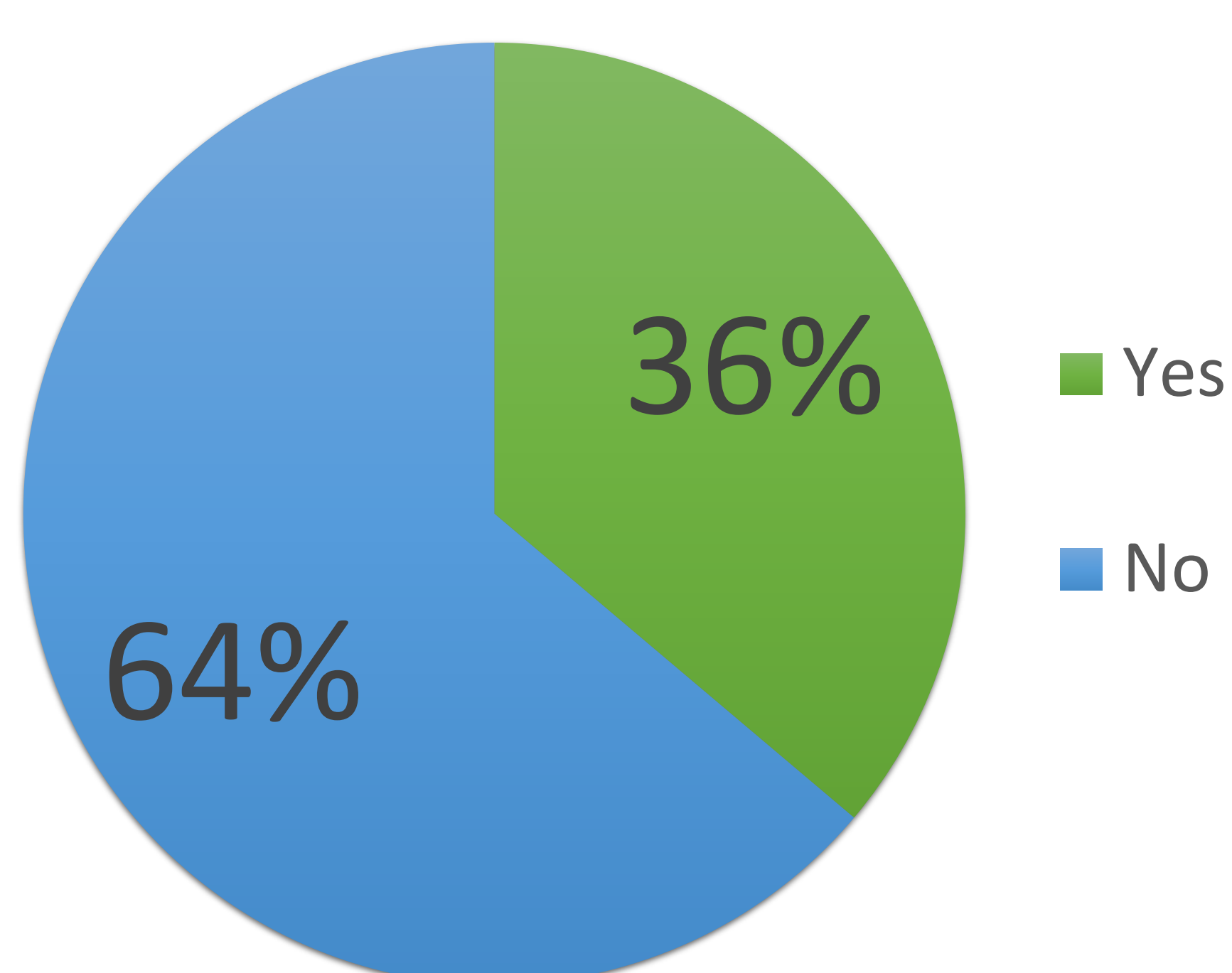
1. Determine the proportion of idiopathic infarcts in both dogs and cats.
2. Define the mortality of these idiopathic infarcts.
3. Study the possible connection between the mortality and the infarcted arteria.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

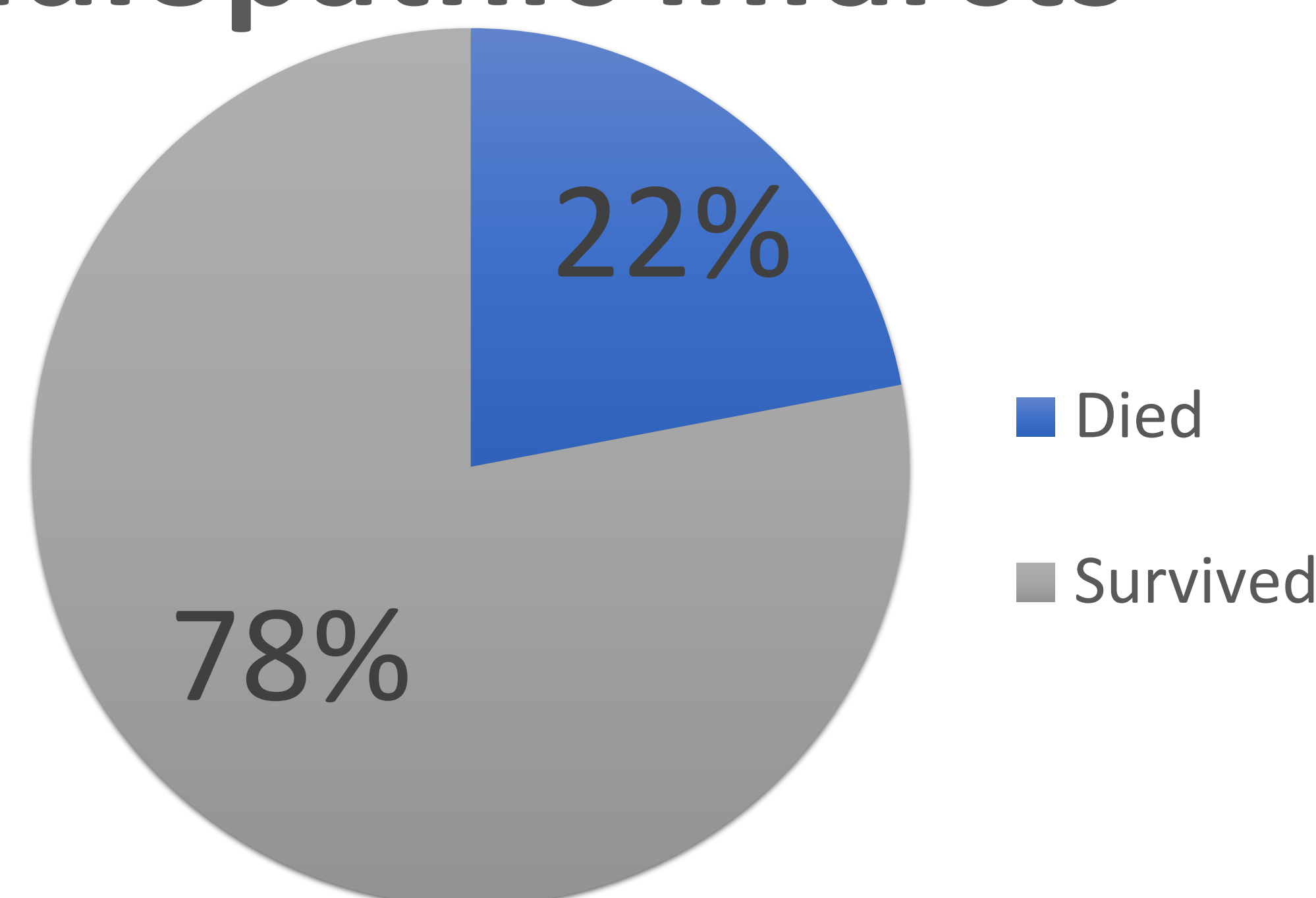
- n=47 infarct cases.
- Inclusion criteria: high suspicion of brain infarct, MRI that confirms the lesion and allows to locate the affected arteria.
- Data: anamnesis, neurological dysfunction, diagnosis, affected artery, predisposing factors, mortality, and relapses.
- Statistics: all performed with R-Studio software, with a confidence interval of 95%.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

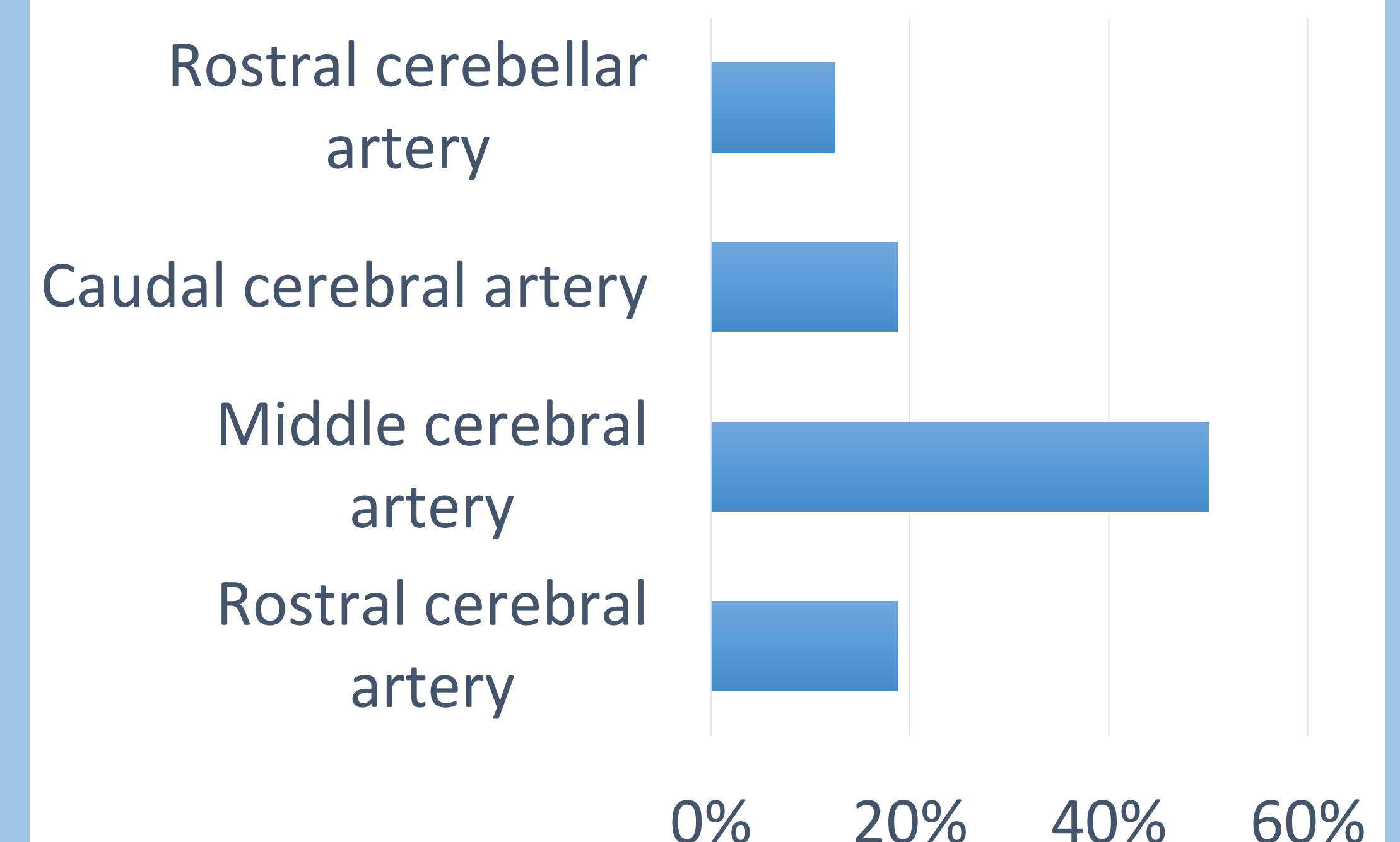
Known cause of the infarct



Mortality in idiopathic infarcts



Mortality for each artery



CONCLUSIONS

- The proportion of idiopathic infarcts is statistically consistent with the 50% expected from the literature.
- Cats seem to be more resistant to infarcts than dogs.
- Data is not enough to establish an accurate proportion of idiopathic infarcts in cats.
- Mortality in idiopathic infarcts is not significantly different to mortality in infarcts with concurrent medical condition.
- There seems to be a relation between the intracranial location of the infarct and the mortality.