

FELINE CHRONIC GINGIVOSTOMATITIS. PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE



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INTRODUCTION

Feline chronic gingivostomatitis is a disease that is commonly seen in the veterinary clinic. Its etiopathogenesis is unknown, and this makes treatment a challenge.

Attempts have been made to link it to infectious agents, but no conclusive results have been obtained.

Therapy consists in many cases of combining surgical treatment with medical treatment, but even so, there are animals that do not respond properly. For this reason, other therapeutic alternatives such as the use of mesenchymal stem cells are currently in practice.

OBJECTIVES

Review the most relevant aspects of this disease including clinical signs, as well as conventional and novel treatments.

CLINICAL SIGNS

Cats have:

- Painful inflammation of the oral mucosa
- Decreased appetite and weight loss
- Increased mandibular ganglia
- Lack of hygiene

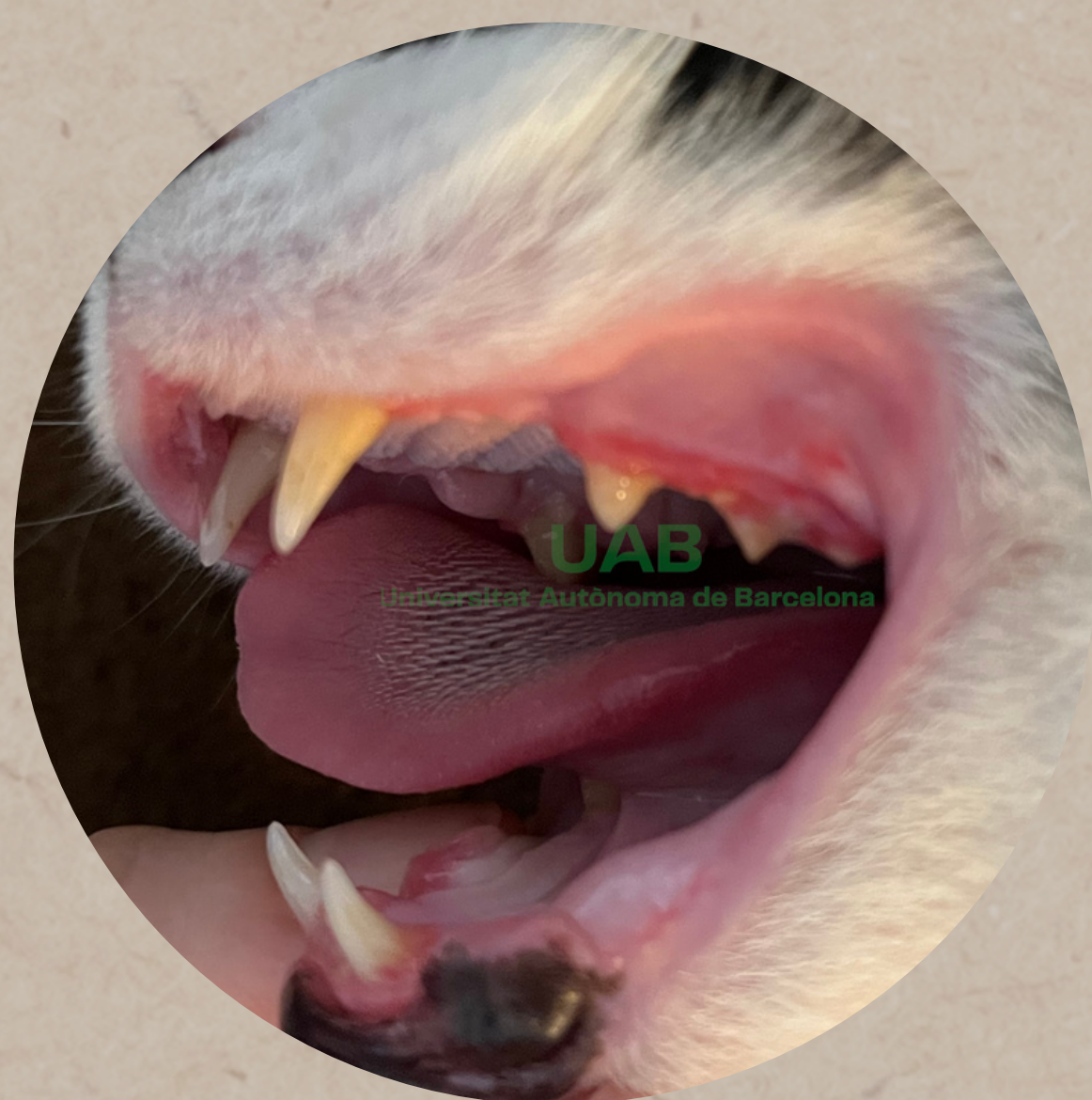


Figure 1: cat with FCGS stage 1 according to Feline Stomatitis Disease Activity Index (provided by Xavier Moll Sánchez)

CONVENTIONAL TREATMENT

Exodontia + Analgesics, antibiotics and anti-inflammatories.



Figure 2: exodontia in cat with feline chronic gingivostomatitis (provided by Xavier Moll Sánchez)

NEW TREATMENTS

FELINE RECOMBINANT INTERFERON OMEGA	→	Regulates the immune response against viral infections
CYCLOSPORINE	→	It reduces the proliferation of T lymphocytes
BOVINE LACTOFERRIN	→	Oral aerosol. Improve the state of the oral cavity
CO ₂ LASER	→	Improves soft tissue recovery after surgery

THERAPY WITH MESENCHYMAL STEM CELLS

They are obtained from adipose tissue and bone marrow.

Relevant characteristics:

- Immunomodulatory and anti-inflammatory activity
- They are not recognized as strange

Benefits:

- Variable improvements in clinical signs. Results depend on several factors.

CONCLUSIONS

Feline chronic gingivostomatitis is a disease that often affects cats and has very serious consequences for their health. The most common treatment is exodontia combined with analgesics, anti-inflammatories and antibiotics, but currently there are other therapies such as the use of stem cells with very promising results. However, it should be noted that none of the currently available therapies are curative.

More studies are required in order to try to find what is the origin of this disease to improve the treatment.