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PANCREATITIS IN DOGS AND CATS: CAUSES AND TREATMENT

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Pancreatitis is a significantly common form of pathology among pet animals. This is a disease that occurs under the influence of a number of factors, leading to the activation of enzymes of the pancreatic parenchyma and its ducts, followed by digestion of the gland tissue. Acute pancreatitis is an acute non-specific inflammation of the pancreas, which is based on the process of self-digestion of the gland's own tissue, which occurs with an increase in the size of the gland, the development of edema, necrosis and diffuse peripancreatitis.

There are two mechanisms for the development of acute pancreatitis: a violation of the drainage function of the ducts with an increase in pressure in them or a primary lesion of pancreatic cells with normal pressure in the ducts. Acute pancreatitis is characterized by sharp pains in the upper abdomen, often shingles, nausea, vomiting with bile, constipation, flatulence, body temperature increased to 39–40 ° C. The acute process lasts from 3 to 7 days, while pancreatic edema is observed, pancreatic necrosis is less common.

Chronic pancreatitis usually develops after acute pancreatitis. There are three clinical forms of pancreatitis: chronic recurrent pancreatitis, chronic pancreatitis with persistent pain, and latent pancreatitis. To clarify the diagnosis, ultrasound, duodenal sounding, gastroduodenoscopy with retrograde cholangiopancreatography and a biochemical blood test are used.

Pancreatitis can cause the following complications: pancreatic abscess, parapancreatitis, bleeding, enzymatic or purulent peritonitis, obstructive jaundice, external and internal fistulas, false cyst.

Acute pancreatitis manifests itself as intense pain that appears suddenly in the upper abdomen. Characterized by nausea and frequent vomiting, may be profuse, stomach contents and bile. Vomiting occurs even after taking a small amount of water.

The abdomen is moderately swollen, especially in the upper part. On palpation, severe pain along the pancreas.

In acute pancreatitis, spasmolytics, pain management medications, antihistamines, infusion therapy – NaCl, glucose solution with insulin and vitamins, Ringer's solution, dissol, acissol, protein preparations are used. Within 1–3 days – a starvation diet, cold on the epigastric region, gastric lavage with alkaline solutions. An important component of successful therapy is the appointment of an appropriate diet.

From modern positions, the normal intestinal microflora is considered as a balanced ecosystem, characterized by a certain composition, occupying one or another biological niche. This microflora includes more than five hundred species of bacteria.

Most often, an imbalance of the intestinal flora occurs against the background of taking various medications - antibiotics, sulfonamides, etc. In addition, the cause of its development may be toxic infection, exposure to allergens, taking cytostatics, radiation damage to the intestine, chemical poisoning. Changes in the composition of water and food also affect the balance of microorganisms living in the lumen of the gastrointestinal tract.

It is customary to distinguish between obligate and conditionally pathogenic microflora. The relative stability of the obligate intestinal microflora is an important factor in maintaining the constancy of the internal environment.

Intestinal dysbacteriosis is a syndrome and always a secondary condition that develops with any trouble in the gastrointestinal tract.

For laboratory diagnostics, the most informative method is the bacteriological method, which makes it possible to determine the quantitative composition and qualitative characteristics of the microflora, taking into account sensitivity to phages and antibacterial drugs.

In the treatment of dysbacteriosis, the following drugs are used: to restore the microflora deficiency, probiotics are prescribed - preparations consisting of living or killed microorganisms or their structural components, metabolites, which exhibit a therapeutic effect through the regulation of the normal obligate intestinal microflora. Probiotics of the latest generation include combined preparations, these are symbiotic communities of dominant microorganisms, including strains that are long-lived, resistant to many antibiotics in combination with compounds that stimulate the growth of representatives of normal microflora. These drugs are called synbiotics.

To stimulate the growth and development of microorganisms of the normal flora of the intestine, prebiotics are prescribed - substances of non-microbial origin. Their appointment is justified only in cases of determining the normal content of lactobacilli in the feces.

Suppression of reproduction of conditionally pathogenic microorganisms or their associations. For the purpose of selective influence on conditionally pathogenic flora, phages are used.

When carrying out therapeutic measures in patients with dysbiotic disorders of the intestinal microflora, it is necessary to adhere to the following principles of therapy: diet therapy; the appointment of probiotics, prebiotics, synbiotics; phage therapy; antibiotic therapy.

In all cases, therapeutic measures should be comprehensive, taking into account not only changes in the intestinal microflora, but also the nature and phase of the underlying disease, changes in the mucous membrane of the gastrointestinal tract, and the presence of concomitant diseases.