

Studies on Incidence of Acute Gastritis in Young Dogs at TVCSC, Jabalpur

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the study was to examine the incidence of acute gastritis in dogs in teaching veterinary clinical service complex (TVCSC) in Jabalpur. A total of 328 dogs were screened for acute gastritis on the basis of classical clinical symptoms from August 2018 to January, 2019. The results of the study revealed that 49.39% dogs irrespective of age, sex and breed were affected with acute gastritis. The male dogs were more prone to disease than female dogs, whereas the age-wise incidence of acute gastritis was maximum in 1-6 months (65.90%) followed by 1-2 years and minimum in 6 months to 1 year. Further, medium breed dogs were more affected (65.15%) followed by large and small breeds.

Key words: Acute gastritis, Dog, Incidence.

INTRODUCTION

Gastritis, inflammation of gastric mucosa, is commonly characterized by vomiting, inappetence, loss of body weight, and repeated bouts of abdominal pain (Patel *et al.*, 2018). In dogs, gastric disorders usually include mucosal inflammation, ulceration, obstruction, or neoplasia (Day *et al.*, 2008). Gastritis is broadly classified into acute and chronic forms. Acute gastritis is characterized by the sudden episode of vomiting, whereas chronic gastritis involves intermittent vomiting lasting over a period of 1-2 weeks or more. In dogs, the primary causes of gastritis include accidental exposure to hazardous toxins, heavy metals, and bleaching agents, dietary indiscretion, injudicious drug therapy such as non-steroid anti-inflammatory drugs, corticosteroids, and antibiotics (Ettinger and Feldman, 2010). Ingestion of foreign bodies also results in acute gastritis. The stagnation of the foreign object also precipitates the mucosal trauma in the stomach, leading to development of systemic signs (Amorim *et al.*, 2016). The purpose of the present study was to find out the hospital based occurrence of acute gastritis in dogs in an around Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was conducted from August 2018 to January 2019 at the Department of Veterinary Medicine, Nanaji Deshmukh Veterinary Science University, Jabalpur. A total of 328 dogs aged <2 years age showed signs of gastritis such as vomiting,

abdominal pain and anorexia suggestive of gastritis were included in the study. The history, age, breed and sex of each dog were also collected. Additionally, vital signs such as rectal temperature, pulse and respiratory rates were also recorded from each dog with acute gastritis.

The data were analyzed by one way ANOVA with Duncan post hoc for multiple comparisons and applied descriptive statistics using statistical package, IBM SPSS-20 software (Snedecor and Cochran, 1994).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the current study, 49.39% (162/328) dogs exhibited the signs of acute gastritis such as persistent vomiting based on history and clinical signs and symptoms (Table 1). In contrary to the present findings, Rakha *et al.* (2015) reported 24.1% prevalence of gastritis in dogs at a Teaching Veterinary Hospital of Cairo University, Egypt during January to December 2013. The variations in the findings of the current study could be attributed to the variation in managemental practices adopted, feeding protocols and types of feeding based on localities.

The age-wise occurrence showed the highest incidence of gastritis at 1-6 months (65.90%) followed by 1.0-2.0 years (42.98%) and 6 months to 1.0 year (31.70%) (Table 1). Maximum occurrence of gastritis in young puppies might be due to the weak innate immune status in the early age (Ettinger and Feldman, 2010). The similar

Table 1: Occurrence of gastritis in dogs

Attributes	No. examined	No. affected	Occurrence (%)	X ²	p-value
Overall	328	162	49.39%		
Age					
1-6 months	132	87	65.90	9.00	0.01
6 months- 1 year	82	26	31.70		
1-2 years	114	49	42.98		
Sex					
Female	124	52	41.93	0.001	0.97
Male	204	110	53.92		
Breed size					
Small	78	28	35.89	7.42	0.02
Medium	132	86	65.15		
Large	118	48	40.67		

finding was also recorded by Rakha *et al.* (2015) who reported 27.90% and 42.98 % prevalence of gastritis in dog of age group of 1-6 months and 1-2 years, respectively. Here, maximum occurrence of gastritis in male dogs (53.92%) as compared to female dogs (41.93%) could be due to either more male dog population the study area or preference of owner to keep male dogs over female dogs. Breed-wise occurrence showed maximum gastritis cases in medium size breeds (65.15%) followed by large (40.67%) and small size breeds (35.89%). It could be due to more medium size dog population than large and small size breeds in the study area. However, Rakha *et al.* (2015) found highest prevalence of gastritis in small breed dogs.

CONCLUSION

In the present study, the overall occurrence of gastritis in dogs was 49.39%. The occurrence of gastritis was maximum in male and medium size dogs at the age group of 1-6 months.

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