



Pet News

Psychotropics Animal Health Division Publication

pil

April-June 13

Volume 1

About PIL

Dear Valued Veterinarians,
We take immense pleasure in introducing to you Psychotropics India Ltd. a leading pharmaceutical company of India.



The company was established in 1987 with its initial focus being on psychiatry and topical products. However, over the last few years, PIL has grown into various therapeutic segments like cardiovascular, dermatology, anti-diabetic, antibiotics & anti-infectives, anti-histamines, analgesics, OTC/FMCG products, medicated soaps and veterinary products. PIL has recently entered the animal healthcare segment and is drawing great support from leading veterinarians across the country due to its high quality products which are available at very competitive prices.

We have four manufacturing facilities, one at Faridabad and three in SIDCUL area of Haridwar & all are WHO GMP approved.

Most of the pet owners have dogs as pets and each dog owner faces a unique problem with regard to his dog. With this bulletin, we are trying to help dog owners whose dogs are suffering from diabetes. We hope we are able to benefit your pets in some way!

PIL promises to support veterinarians by providing high quality, effective products at affordable prices. Let us come together in giving our loved animals a better life!

Regards

Geetika Rao

Business Development Executive
PIL Animal Health Division

MANAGEMENT OF DIABETES IN DOGS

Diabetes is a disease common to both humans and animals. Diabetes is on the rise with our companion creatures as well. While it is easier to treat Diabetes in humans, as they are willing to modify their behaviour to treat themselves, it is not so in the case of animals. Hence, active management of this disease becomes imperative in case of pets.

Active communication between pet owner and veterinarian about the treatment, timely follow-ups and home care are necessary for good management of a diabetic animal.

It would be useful for pet owners to know symptoms of diabetes for early detection of diabetes in their pet. A diabetic dog or cat shows the following symptoms:

- 🐾 **Excessive urination**
- 🐾 **Increased thirst**
- 🐾 **Labored Breathing**
- 🐾 **Loss of appetite**
- 🐾 **Unexpected weight loss or gain**

When a diabetic dog or cat arrives, he should be assessed properly for the following:

- 🌟 The overall health such as diet, history, physical examination (check for dehydration, weight loss, dull coat etc.), current or past medication, if any, etc.
- 🌟 Common symptoms such as lethargy, loss of appetite, vomiting, dehydration and weakness
- 🌟 Concurrent problems often associated with the disease, e.g. urinary tract infections, cataracts, pancreatitis, neuropathy etc.
- 🌟 Conditions that may interfere with response of the diabetic to treatment, e.g. hyperthyroidism, renal disease etc.
- 🌟 Persistent fasting should be done. Normal fasting value for blood sugar for cats and dogs is 75-120 mg/dL.

PIL also invites our esteemed veterinarians to be a part of the PIL CME Bulletin. You can mail us your article or any piece of information at 'petnews13@gmail.com' and we will be delighted to publish your article in our bulletin which will be circulated in all major cities of the country. We hope that you will like the first edition of PIL Pet News. We will be back with more useful readings soon!

Till then, Adios!
Regards
Geetika Rao



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Diabetes Management means good glycemic control. The three most important tools for diabetes management in pets are Diet Monitoring, Exercise and Insulin. The dog may have subclinical or clinical diabetes.

Subclinical Diabetes

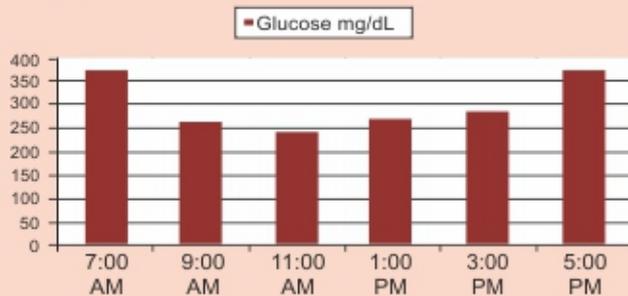
- * A condition that stays below the surface of clinical detection
- * It is evident only under certain circumstances. Hence, first of all, the cause of diabetes, such as obesity, medication, pregnancy etc. needs to be identified and addressed
- * Diet should be regulated (see Diet therapy)
- * Exercising twice daily after meals is recommended
- * Pet should be evaluated for progression to clinical diabetes

Clinical Diabetes

- * A condition which has signs & symptoms that can be more easily recognised
- * A dog with clinical diabetes needs to be given insulin externally
- * Insulin therapy be initiated
- * Diet should be regulated (see Diet therapy)
- * Pet owner must check:
 - * Food/water intake, excessive urination on a daily basis
 - * Body weight on a weekly basis
 - * Blood sugar level on monthly basis

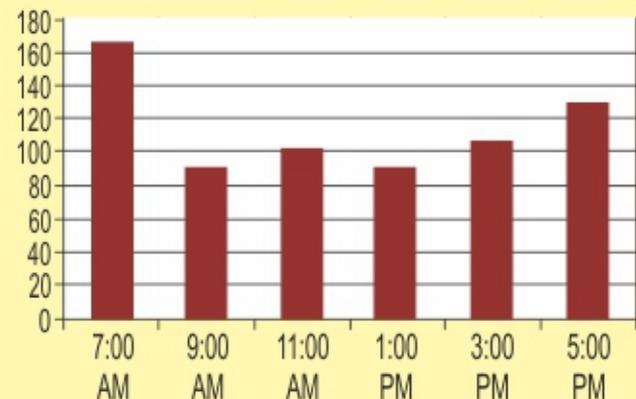
Case Example

Signalment: 7-year-old 43-kg spayed female rottweiler
 Chief complaint: Poor diabetic regulation
 History: Diabetic for four years
 Initially regulated on Lente insulin, but is now polyuric despite progressive increase in insulin dose. Presently receiving 40 U (about 1 U/kg) b.i.d., given at 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.



Interpretation: Average blood glucose concentration > 250 mg/dl
 Early glucose nadir (four hours) due to short insulin duration
 Plan: Add detemir at 0.25 U/kg once a day

■ Glucose mg/dL



Recheck visit 14 days later: Patient is clinically improved, with minimal polydipsia and polyuria
 Interpretation: Excellent control of blood glucose
 Plan: Continue detemir once a day and Lente insulin b.i.d.

WOMNIL PET Tablet/ Susp.

Pyrantel Embonate 144mg + Febantol 150mg + Praziquantel 50mg Tabs.
 Pyrantel Embonate 14.4mg + Febantol 15mg per Susp.

Expels Worms By Stunning Them

For control of

Round worms

Hook worms

Whip worms

Tape worms





A Stepwise Approach To Evaluating Patients With Insulin Resistance

Evaluate storage & administration of insulin

- * Verify that the insulin is kept refrigerated & out of direct light. It should not be frozen
- * Make sure the bottle is gently rolled, not shaken before use
- * Discard the insulin if it is discolored or flocculent. Discard any vial opened more than 30 days earlier
- * If in doubt-throw it out! Start a new vial if storage or handling is questionable
- * Watch the owner draw up and administer a dose
- * Air should not be pulled into the syringe.
- * Premature withdrawal of the needle should not be there as insulin gets wasted in pet's coat

Ask the owner about other medications, including topical products.

Corticosteroids may affect the response to insulin.

Perform a thorough physical examination to look for concurrent diseases.

Perform a complete blood count, serum chemistry profile and urinalysis.

A urine culture is necessary to rule out infection.

Perform additional tests to rule out concurrent diseases.

The state of diabetes: An industry review of diabetes (Sponsored by Abbott Animal Health)

Standard glucose curve Acceptable ranges

	Dog	Cat
Blood glucose concentrations	100-250 mg/dl	120-350 mg/dl
Standard nadir	100-150 mg/dl	120-180 mg/dl
Highest concentration level	<250 mg/dl	<350 mg/dl

Troubleshooting

- * If pet does not eat, Blood Sugar should be tested, insulin should not be given and the vet must be contacted
- * Hypoglycemia is deadly, while hyperglycemia is not. In case pet shows signs of low sugar, like sleepiness, weakness, seizures etc., give him high carb food immediately or immediately rub sugar on gums
- * Insulin dose may be decreased by client himself upon symptoms of low sugar. But, dose should be increased only after consulting the vet

Diet Therapy

- * Diet should be rich in fibre, protein & low in sugar & fats
- * Same amount to be fed at the same time every day
- * High Glycemic foods like rice or wheat bread should be avoided. Low Glycemic foods such as cauliflower, soya beans, milk, lentils may be given
- * In case of underweight dogs, body weight should be normalised
- * Strenuous exercise should be avoided

Insulin Therapy

- * Check blood Sugar every 2 hours for 8 hours, at clinic or at home. If Blood sugar >150mg/dL, send the dog home, else, decrease next dose by 10%-25%. Monitor response
- * Repeat Blood Sugar Test every week for the 1st month or until the right dose of insulin is determined
- * Insulin should be given along with the meal, twice a day
- * Pet must be checked for insulin resistance (due to conditions such as obesity, UTIs, dental infection, pancreatitis, particular medication such as progestins, anti insulin etc.)

Herbal Cleansing Antiseptic

Shampoo



Keeps pet's coat Lustrous, Shiny & Odour Free

with

Herbal Shampoo & Cleansing Aid Controls Foul Smell

And it is not just us helping dogs with diabetes, Dogs are helping humans too!!

An American organisation called Dogs4Diabetics trains dogs to provide medical assistance to insulin dependent diabetics through programs of training, placement and follow-up services. Dogs can smell sugar even in human breath. The dog is trained to paw the owner if his sugar goes really high, while the dog nudges the owner with his nose, if the sugar is low. Yes! The dog does it by simply smelling his owner's breath!

For Oily & Dry
Seborrhea



SEBOPIL

shampoo
Ketoconazole+Sodium Salicylate+Chlorhexidine Gluconate
Soothes, Conditions & Revitalizes

**Dry, inflamed & dull
hair follicles,
skin & coat**



Myconorm Plus Pet
Medicated Shampoo

Myconorm Pet
Medicated Shampoo

Anti-fungal

Anti-bacterial

Anti-septic

*pH balanced
Shampoo
with Aloevera*



MANAGEMENT OF SEBORRHEIC DERMATITIS IN DOGS



Seborrheic dermatitis or **Seborrhea** is simply identifiable by the foul odour from dog's skin that would not go even after bath and the pet

just does not stop itching.

In simple words we can say Seborrhoea or Seborrheic Dermatitis is a skin disorder in which sebaceous glands of the skin produce an excessive amount of sebum. This sebum is responsible for the rancid doggy odour.

Seborrhea typically affects the back, face and flanks causing scaly, flaky, itchy and red skin.

There are two common forms of seborrhea, oily (oleosa) and dry (sicca). The majority of animals will have a combination of both oily and dry seborrhea.

Primary Seborrhea

This common disease is seen most often in American Cocker Spaniels, English Springer Spaniels, West Highland White Terriers, Basset Hounds, Irish Setters, German Shepherds, Labrador Retrievers, Chinese Shar-Pei and other breeds.

Affected dogs may have dry flaky skin, greasy scaly skin or a combination of both.

The flakes of dry seborrhea are easy to lift off the skin. The scales of oily seborrhea stick to the hair. In oily seborrhea, the hair



follicles can become plugged and infected resulting in the development of folliculitis.

Treatment: Primary seborrhea is incurable but treatable. Therapy is directed toward controlling scale formation using shampoos and rinses.

For mild dry flaking, moisturizing hypoallergenic shampoos and rinses that contain no dyes, fragrances or other added ingredients can help rehydrate the skin.

For severe dry flaking, shampoos containing sulfur and salicylic acid are recommended.

For oily seborrhea, shampoos containing coal tar are effective and retard further scale production.

Secondary Seborrhea

This condition occurs when some other skin disease triggers the seborrheic process. Diseases often associated with secondary seborrhea include scabies, demodectic mange, canine atrophy, food hypersensitivity dermatitis, flea allergy dermatitis, hormone-related skin diseases and others.

Treatment: Secondary Seborrhea is managed in the same way as primary seborrhea. It usually disappears with control of the underlying skin disease. Always look for a primary cause when faced with a dog with seborrhea.

Ref. : www.vetinfo.com & <http://pets.webmd.com>

For Further Information Please Contact :



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