VIVALDIS

Animal Health

Petsmile

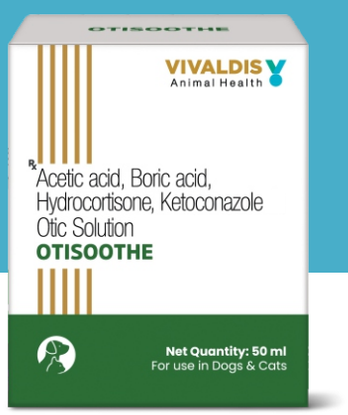
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VIVALDIS Animal Health
petsmile
EDITION- 165

FELINE OTITIS EXTERNA: WHY SPECIES-SPECIFIC DIAGNOSIS MATTERS

Feline otitis externa should not be approached simply as a smaller version of canine otitis. Differences in ear canal anatomy, underlying etiologies, and clinical presentation can influence both diagnosis and treatment. In cats, otitis externa may be associated with ectoparasites, inflammatory disease, bacterial or yeast overgrowth, foreign material, and inflammatory polyps, with some cases involving concurrent middle-ear disease. A thorough diagnostic evaluation, including otoscopy, cytology, and appropriate investigation of underlying causes, is therefore essential. Treatment should focus not only on controlling secondary infection and inflammation but also on addressing the primary disease process. The discussion highlights an important clinical principle: species-specific anatomy and disease mechanisms should guide therapeutic decision-making, rather than directly extrapolating canine otitis protocols to feline patients. Early recognition and appropriate diagnostic work-up can help prevent chronic inflammation, recurrence, and progression to deeper ear disease.



OTISOOTHE
50 ml



Clearify
100 ml

BRINGING CARDIAC SCREENING CLOSER TO THE PATIENT

Heart disease can remain silent or under-recognized in companion animals, making earlier assessment an important part of preventive veterinary care. A recent development from IDEXX is the Catalyst proBNP Test, described as the first dual-species, in-clinic NT-proBNP test for both cats and dogs. NT-proBNP is released by cardiac muscle cells in response to myocardial stretch and stress, making it a useful biomarker for assessing cardiac health. The test is designed to provide quantitative results during the patient visit, helping veterinarians identify subclinical heart disease in cats, support pre-anesthetic cardiac risk assessment, and evaluate the likelihood of clinically relevant cardiac changes in healthy small- and medium-breed dogs with heart murmurs. It can also help distinguish cardiac versus non-cardiac causes of respiratory distress, supporting decisions on further diagnostics, treatment, monitoring, or referral. With heart disease estimated to affect approximately 1 in 6 cats and 1 in 10 dogs, bringing quantitative cardiac biomarkers into routine practice could help close an important diagnostic gap and enable veterinarians to make more informed decisions earlier.



KARDIOLI

150 ml

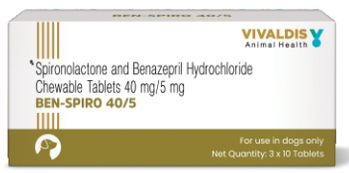


PIMOBEN



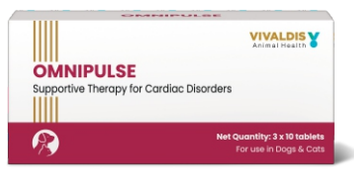
PIMOBEN - Solo

3 x 10 tablets



BEN-SPIRO

3 x 10 tablets



OMNIPULSE

3 x 10 tablets

COULD A BLOOD TEST HELP DETECT CANCER IN DOGS EARLIER?

A promising advancement in veterinary oncology: A recent study published in the Journal of Veterinary Internal Medicine evaluated plasma Kynurenine 3-monooxygenase (KMO) and Ki-67 as potential biomarkers for neoplasia in dogs. Among 208 dogs, KMO demonstrated notably stronger diagnostic performance than Ki-67, with an AUC of 0.837, highlighting its potential as a future blood-based screening biomarker for cancer. While further validation is needed before routine clinical use, the findings point toward an exciting future of minimally invasive and earlier cancer detection in veterinary medicine.



OCOXIN

150 ml



TOCERAPET

10,15 & 50 mg tablets

10 x 1 x 4 tablets



ONCO SUPPORT

2 kg

VIVALDIS CORNER

We are proud to introduce Imexion (Imepitoin), an innovative treatment designed for the management of idiopathic epilepsy in dogs. Imexion offers veterinarians another valuable option in managing one of the most common neurological disorders in canine practice.

FOR EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF IDIOPATHIC EPILEPSY IN DOGS

- 1 Mono-therapy
- Minimal Sedation
- Low dependance potential
- European Medicines Agency Approved



Presentation:
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Seizure Control with a Safer Edge