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Aglepristone and metergoline association in the treatment of pyometra
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The pyometra is a disorder that usually occurs in the diestrus phase, being mediated by hormonal changes and an exaggerated response to the stimulation of progesterone results in a bacterial invasion and consequent abnormal endometrial [1] but may occur due to the administration of compounds long-term progestins to delay or suppress estrus, estrogen administration to undesirably mated bitches and post-insemination infections or post-copulation [2]. Were send to the Reproductive Medicine department of the veterinary hospital of the Northern Fluminense State University three canine species of females with approximately three years, two of the females were the French Bulldog breed and the British Bulldog. These females had heat history with insemination, however had appetite loss and physical examination there was swelling and abdominal tenderness. Blood count, biochemical profile of liver and kidney function were performed. The blood count of three females showed leukocytosis by neutrophilia with a left shift. The profile liver and kidney function were within normal limits. The ultrasound examination there was a significant increase in uterine horns with the presence of anechoic content, and one of the female uterine content was already flocculent, suggesting a diagnosis of closed pyometra. Due to the interest of the owners to maintain the reproductive activity of the animals, were decided for the clinical treatment. Thus, it was imposed by treatment with aglepristone, an antiprogestogene at a dose of 10 mg/kg subcutaneously in the inner thigh face on days one (D1), two (D2), eight (D8), fifteen (D15) and twenty-two (D22) totaling five applications, and metergoline at a dose of 0.1 mg/kg orally BID for eight days and antibiotic therapy with enrofloxacin at a dose of 5 mg/kg orally for 15 consecutive days and amoxicillin-clavulanate (20 mg / kg BID) for more 15 days, totaling thirty days' antibiotic therapy. Two females released secretion after D2 of the treatment, while one eliminated at D8. Always before performing the application of aglepristone were performed ultrasound exam to control the size of the uterine horns. After D22 there was no more increase in uterine horns and no fluid content in its lumen. No bitches showed collateral effects. Two months after completion of treatment, all showed estrus and were inseminated and became pregnant. One of the French Bulldog females had two pregnancies after treatment with two pups in each litter, and after the second pregnancy was castrated, while the other female French Bulldog had a pregnancy with a litter of three puppies. The female British Bulldog had two pregnancies after treatment, with each litter six and five puppies, respectively. All puppies were born in good agreement with the racial patterns. This report showed three cases of pyometra in young bitches without progestins application history of irregular or pseudopregnancy. The success of this association is due to the combination of a potent antiprogestogene (aglepristone) an inhibitor of serotonin receptors in the hypothalamus, metergoline, which induces inhibition of prolactin. Prolactin acts as luteotropic factor after thirty days of diestrus and decreased secretion causes luteolysis and consequently the decrease in progesterone synthesis, which induces the opening of the cervix, enhancing treatment.