ULTRASOUND FEATURES OF AN UNUSUAL INTRAMURAL GASTRIC HEMORRHAGE SECONDARY TO



RODENTICIDE INTOXICATION IN A DOG

N. Vallés, M.S. Echalecu, A. Bernabé, J.D. García, A. Agut Veterinary Teaching Hospital. University of Murcia, Spain, 30100



INTRODUCTION Anticoagulant rodenticide intoxication can cause hemorrhages in various anatomical areas. Intramural gastric hemorrhage is an unusual feature in intoxicated dogs with Brodifacoum.

CASE REPORT 3-years-old, female spayed mixed breed dog was presented for hemorrhagic vomiting and diarrhea, conjunctival hemorrhage after suspected ingestion of anticoagulant rodenticide (Brodifacoum).

DAY 1 Ultrasound exam showed a gastric wall severely thickened (1.8cm) and wall layering altered, with the submucosa layer being the most thickened and diffusely hypoechoic (*). The adjacent peritoneum was hyperechoic. The gastric lymph node was enlarged and hypoechoic (arrow).

DAY 15 Follow-up ultrasounds were performed, the thickness of the stomach wall was normal without alteration on the gastric layers.



CONCLUSIONS Gastric wall hemorrage due to rodenticide intoxication should be considered as a differential diagnosis when on ultrasound severe thickening with altered layering of the stomach is observed

1. DeClementi, Camille & Sobczak, Brandy. (2012). Common Rodenticide Toxicoses in Small Animals. The Veterinary clinics of North America. Small animal practice. 42. 349-60, viii. 10.1016/j.cvsm.2011.12.008. 2. DACVIM, Steven & Gieger, Tracy & Williams, Jamie. (2007). Presumptive Intramural Gastric Hemorrhage Secondary to Rodenticide Intoxication in a Dog. Journal of Veterinary Emergency and Critical Care. 11. 27 - 31.. 10.1111/j.1476-4431.2001.tb00060.x.