

## Treatment of Aortic Thromboembolism in a Maltese Dog

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**Signalment:** A 15-year-old intact male Maltese dog was presented to the Royal Animal Medical Center with a history of acute onset of paraparesis.

**Results:** In physical examination of the hindlimbs, abnormal movement, pain, rigid, no femoral pulses, cyanotic nail beds, pale foot pads, and hypothermia were detected. In blood profiles, WBCs, RBCs, platelets, amylase, lipase, creatinine, total protein, and lactate were elevated highly. Femoral pulse of hindlimbs were not detected. Blood gas analysis showed mild respiratory acidosis. In CT and angiography, it showed that the bifurcation of the descending part of the aorta and the sciatic artery is obstructed by thrombus. He was diagnosed with saddle thromboembolism. We tried to remove thrombus using surgical procedure. After operation, intensive drug therapy with antibiotics, anticoagulants, antioxidants, analgesics, diuretics and critical monitoring were performed to prevent reperfusion syndrome, DIC, hypematremia, and respiratory acidosis. However, the patient was expired by progressed to acute renal failure at the second day after operation.

**Clinical relevance:** Aortic thromboembolism is rare in veterinary animal. If a dog patient presents paraparesis, the possibility of an aortic thromboembolism, should be considered. Furthermore, postoperative management and critical monitoring, in management of saddle thromboembolism, is one of the most important protocols.

**Key words:** aortic thromboembolism, saddle thromboembolism, dog

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