

Urethral Stenting in a Cat with Refractory Obstructive Feline Lower Urinary Tract Disease

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Signalment: A 10-year-old male Korean domestic short-haired cat was presented with refractory lower urinary tract obstruction.

Results: The cat was treated by urethral stent placement using a self-expanding nitinol intraluminal stent (Zilver[®] 535 biliary stents, COOK[®], USA) subsequent with balloon expansion. Although the cat showed 2 days of transient hematuria after the stent placement, no further obstruction was occurred after the stent placement.

Clinical relevance: we found that self-expanding metallic stents with balloon expansion for treating feline lower urinary tract obstruction was minimally-invasive and highly effective for maintaining urethral patency in this study. The follow-up study found very little discomfort and no serious complications associated with urethral stent placement. To our best knowledge, this is the first clinical trial of SEMS with balloon expansion for treating feline lower urinary tract obstruction.

Key words: FLUTD, urethral obstruction, FUS, urethral stent, cat

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