

### **Gastrointestinal endoscopy**

The attendee will understand the advantages and the limitations of upper gastroduodenoscopy in dogs and cats with severe gastrointestinal signs (e.g., regurgitation, vomiting, GI bleeding). Esophageal foreign bodies, esophagitis, esophageal strictures, and upper gastrointestinal foreign bodies will be some of the focal points discussed.

### **Gastrointestinal Bleeding:**

The attendee will come to know and understand the major causes of gastrointestinal ulceration and erosion, the different clinical presentations of gastric ulceration/erosion, non-gastrointestinal diseases that mimic gastrointestinal ulceration, and the rational use of gastroprotectant drugs. The advantages and limitation of gastroduodenoscopy in these cases will also be considered.

### **Respiratory endoscopy: when is it an emergency:**

The attendee will come to know and understand those respiratory signs and conditions that can be an indication for tracheoscopy/bronchoscopy as well as examination of the nasopharynx. Endoscopy can be useful when airway obstruction (e.g., foreign body, tumor, fungal granuloma, collapsing trachea) is a concern. Hemoptysis is another potential indication for tracheoscopy/bronchoscopy. Aspiration pneumonia is rarely another indication.

### **Acute pancreatitis: Almost no such thing as a “Typical case”:**

The attendee will come to know and understand the major clinical presentations of canine acute pancreatitis such as vomiting, icterus, apparent “septic shock”, ascites, and acute abdomen. The advantages and disadvantages of the various diagnostic tools will be considered in detail. In particular, distinguishing sterile pancreatitis from septic peritonitis will be examined. The basic approach to treatment will be addressed.