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CONSELLERÍA DE EDUCACIÓN, UNIVERSIDADE E FORMACIÓN PROFESIONAL

USC UNIVERSIDADE DE SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA
CAMPUS TERRA
CAMPUS VIDA CAMPUS DE EXCELENCIA INTERNACIONAL

Agrupación Estratégica de Investigación del Campus Terra de la USC **Biorrecursos: Desarrollo y Producción Sostenible 'BioReDes'**

Grupo de investigación:

CIRUGÍA EXPERIMENTAL G1708

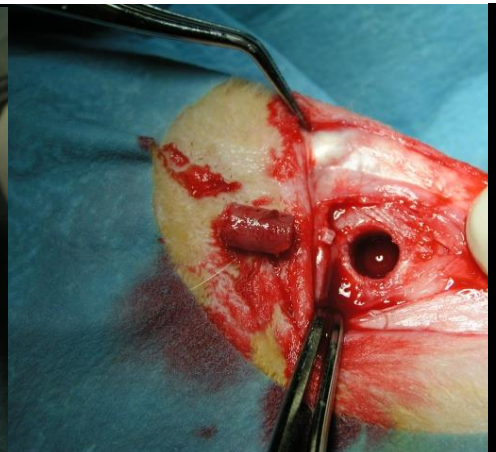
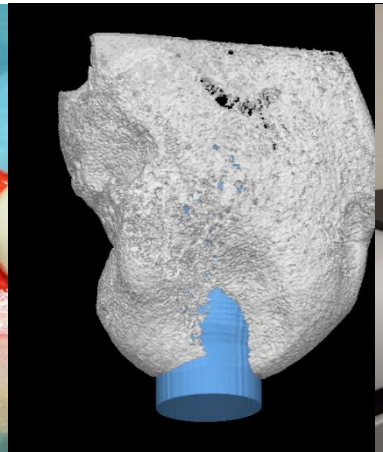
"CIRUGIA, RADIOLOGIA Y ECOGRAFIA VETERINARIA"

CIRUGÍA EXPERIMENTAL G1708

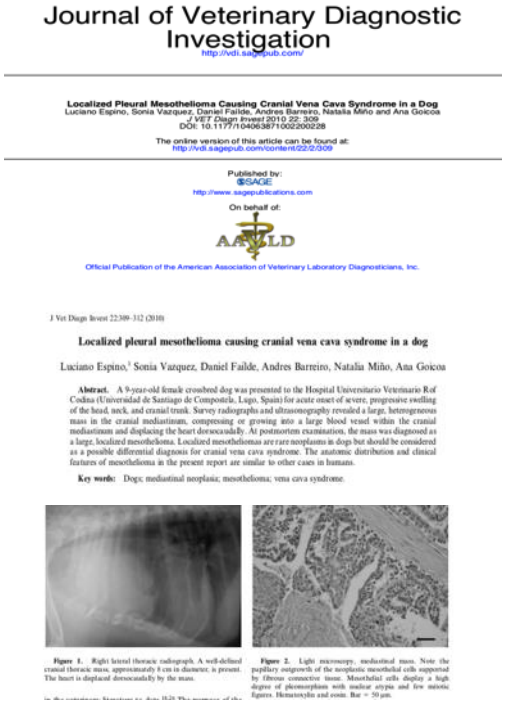
González Cantalapiedra, Antonio
Barreiro Lois, Andrés
Barreiro Vázquez, José Daniel
López García, Mariano
López Peña, Mónica
Miño Fariña, Natalia
Muñoz Guzón, Fernando María
Varela López, Óscar
Vila Pastor, Mónica
Villanueva Santamarina, Blanca Lidia
Fernández Martín, Silvia
González Rellán, Sonia
Permuy Mendaña, María
Valiño Cultelli, Maria Victoria

CIRUGÍA EXPERIMENTAL G1708

Diagnóstico por Imagen
Realización de Pruebas “in vivo”
Laboratorio Investigación
Actividad Asistencial


- ✓ **Actividad clínica del servicio de DPI**
  - **Fauna marina**
  - **Fondos marinos (geología sedimentaria)**
  - **Acuicultura**



Journal of Veterinary Diagnostic Investigation

http://vdi.sagepub.com/

Localized Pleural Mesothelioma Causing Cranial Vena Cava Syndrome in a Dog

Luciano Espino, Sonia Vazquez, Daniel Failde, Andres Barreiro, Natalia Miño and Ana Goicoa

J VET Diagn Invest 2010 22: 309

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J Vet Diagn Invest 22:309–312 (2010)

Localized pleural mesothelioma causing cranial vena cava syndrome in a dog

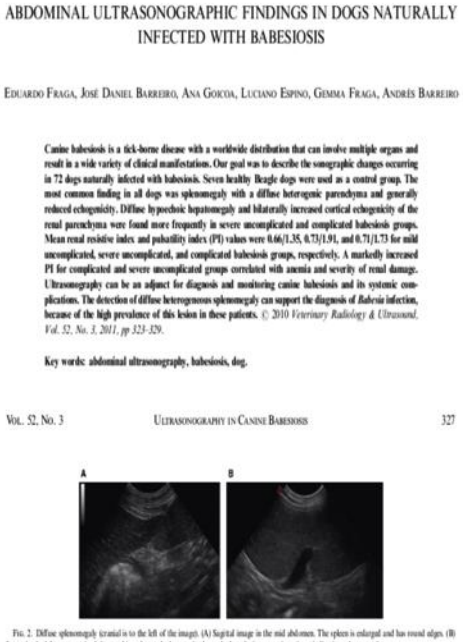
Luciano Espino,[1] Sonia Vazquez, Daniel Failde, Andres Barreiro, Natalia Miño, Ana Goicoa

Abstract. A 9-year-old female crossbred dog was presented to the Hospital Universitario Veterinario Rof Codina (Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, Lugo, Spain) for acute onset of severe, progressive swelling of the head, neck, and cranial trunk. Survey radiographs and ultrasonography revealed a large, heterogeneous mass in the cranial mediastinum, compressing or growing into a large blood vessel within the cranial mediastinum and displacing the heart dorsocaudally. At postmortem examination, the mass was diagnosed as a large, localized mesothelioma. Localized mesotheliomas are rare neoplasms in dogs but should be considered as a possible differential diagnosis for cranial vena cava syndrome. The anatomic distribution and clinical features of mesothelioma in the present report are similar to other cases in humans.

Key words: Dogs; mediastinal neoplasia; mesothelioma; vena cava syndrome.

Figure 1. Right lateral thoracic radiograph. A well-defined cranial thoracic mass, approximately 8 cm in diameter, is present. The heart is displaced dorsocaudally by the mass.

Figure 2. Light microscopy, mediastinal mass. Note the papillary outgrowth of the neoplastic mesothelial cells supported by fibrous connective tissue. Mesothelial cells display a high degree of pleomorphism with nuclear atypia and few mitotic figures. Hematoxylin and eosin. Bar = 50 μm.



ABDOMINAL ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS IN DOGS NATURALLY INFECTED WITH BABESIOSIS

EDUARDO FRAGA, JOSÉ DANIEL BARREIRO, ANA GOICOA, LUCIANO ESPINO, GEMMA FRAGA, ANDRÉS BARREIRO

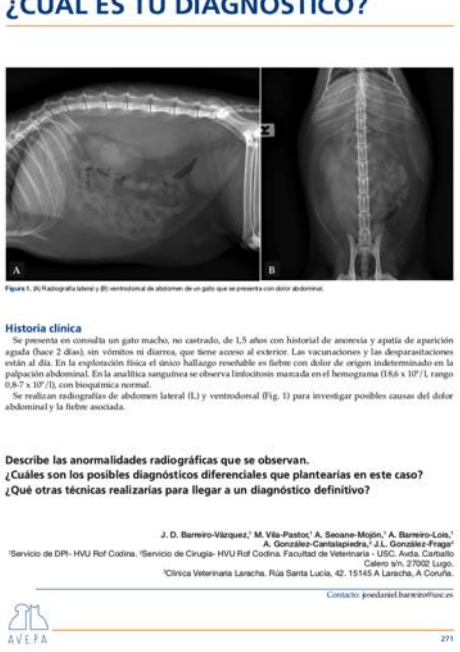
Canine babesiosis is a tick-borne disease with a worldwide distribution that can involve multiple organs and result in a wide variety of clinical manifestations. Our goal was to describe the sonographic changes occurring in 72 dogs naturally infected with babesiosis. Seven healthy Beagle dogs were used as a control group. The most common finding in all dogs was splenomegaly with a diffuse heterogenic parenchyma and generally reduced echogenicity. Diffuse hypoechoic hepatomegaly and bilaterally increased cortical echogenicity of the renal parenchyma were found more frequently in severe uncomplicated and complicated babesiosis groups. Mean renal resistive index and pulsatility index (PI) values were 0.66/1.35, 0.73/1.91, and 0.71/1.73 for mild uncomplicated, severe uncomplicated, and complicated babesiosis groups, respectively. A markedly increased PI for complicated and severe uncomplicated groups correlated with anemia and severity of renal damage. Ultrasonography can be an adjunct for diagnosis and monitoring canine babesiosis and its systemic complications. The detection of diffuse heterogeneous splenomegaly can support the diagnosis of *Babesia* infection, because of the high prevalence of this lesion in these patients. © 2010 *Veterinary Radiology & Ultrasound*. *Vol. 52, No. 3, 2011, pp 323-329.*

Key words: abdominal ultrasonography, babesiosis, dog.

VOL. 52, NO. 3 ULTRASONOGRAPHY IN CANINE BABESIOSIS 327

A B

FIG. 2. Diffuse splenomegaly (cranial is to the left of the image). (A) Sagittal image in the mid abdomen. The spleen is enlarged and has round edges. (B) Image in the left mesogastric abdomen. Note the marked convexity beneath the splenic venous insertions, indicating splenomegaly.



¿CUÁL ES TU DIAGNÓSTICO?

A B

Figura 1. (A) Radiografía lateral y (B) ventrodorsal de abdomen de un gato que se presenta con dolor abdominal.

Historia clínica

Se presenta en consulta un gato macho, no castrado, de 1,5 años con historial de anorexia y apatía de aparición aguda (hace 2 días), sin vómitos ni diarrea, que tiene acceso al exterior. Las vacunaciones y las desparasitaciones están al día. En la exploración física el único hallazgo reseñable es fiebre con dolor de origen indeterminado en la palpación abdominal. En la analítica sanguínea se observa linfocitosis marcada en el hemograma (18,6 x 10⁹/L rango 0,8-7 x 10⁹/l), con bioquímica normal.

Se realizan radiografías de abdomen lateral (L) y ventrodorsal (Fig. 1) para investigar posibles causas del dolor abdominal y la fiebre asociada.

Describe las anormalidades radiográficas que se observan.
¿Cuáles son los posibles diagnósticos diferenciales que plantearías en este caso?
¿Qué otras técnicas realizarías para llegar a un diagnóstico definitivo?

J. D. Barreiro-Vázquez,[1] M. Vila-Pastor,[1] A. Seoane-Mojón,[1] A. Barreiro-Lois,[1] A. González-Cantalapiedra,[2] J.L. González-Fraga[2]
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AVEPA 271

Actividad clínica del servicio de DPI

- ✓ Fauna marina
- ✓ Fondos marinos (geología sedimentaria)

Acuicultura

ANATOMIA HISTOLOGIA EMBRYOLOGIA
JOURNAL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Cross-Sectional Anatomy, Computed Tomography and Magnetic Resonance Imaging of the Thoracic Region of Common Dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*) and Striped Dolphin (*Stenella coeruleoalba*)

J. M. Alonso-Farré[1,*], M. Gonzalo-Orden[2], J. D. Barreiro-Vázquez[3], J. M. Ajenjo[3], A. Barreiro-Lois[3], M. Llarena-Reino[1,4] and E. Degollada[5]

ANATOMIA HISTOLOGIA EMBRYOLOGIA
JOURNAL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Cross-sectional Anatomy, Computed Tomography and Magnetic Resonance Imaging of the Head of Common Dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*) and Striped Dolphin (*Stenella coeruleoalba*)

J. M. Alonso-Farré[1,2,*], M. Gonzalo-Orden[2], J. D. Barreiro-Vázquez[3], A. Barreiro-Lois[3], M. André[4], M. Morell[5], M. Llarena-Reino[1,6], T. Monreal-Pawlowsky[7] and E. Degollada[7]

GEOGACETA, 50-2, 2011

El uso de la Tomografía Computarizada (TC) como técnica sedimentaria: aplicación en testigos oceánicos de la Cuenca Interior de Galicia (NW margen Ibérico)

The use of the Computerized Tomography (CT) as a sedimentary technique: application in oceanic cores from the Galicia Interior Basin (NW Iberian margin)

Sedimentary Geology

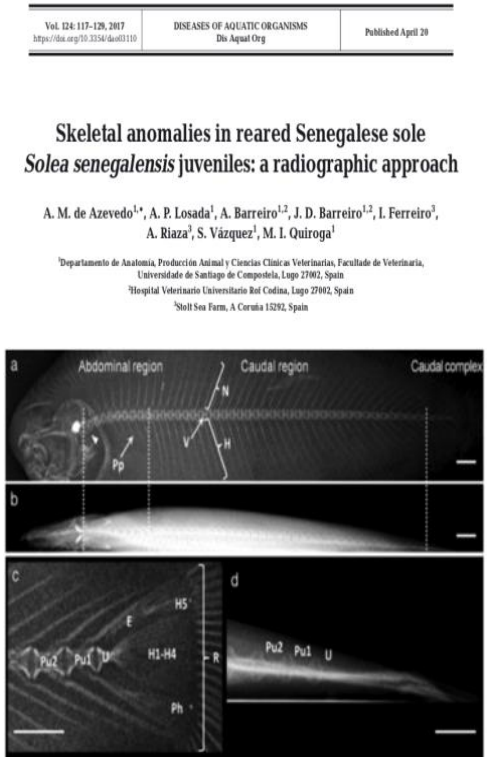
A novel sedimentological method based on CT-scanning: Use for tomographic characterization of the Galicia Interior Basin

Actividad clínica del servicio de DPI

Fauna marina

Fondos marinos (geología sedimentaria)

✓Acuicultura



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https://doi.org/10.3354/dao03110 | Dis Aquat Org

Skeletal anomalies in reared Senegalese sole *Solea senegalensis* juveniles: a radiographic approach

A. M. de Azevedo[1,*], A. P. Losada[1], A. Barreiro[1,2], J. D. Barreiro[1,2], I. Ferreiro[3], A. Riaza[3], S. Vázquez[1], M. I. Quiroga[1]

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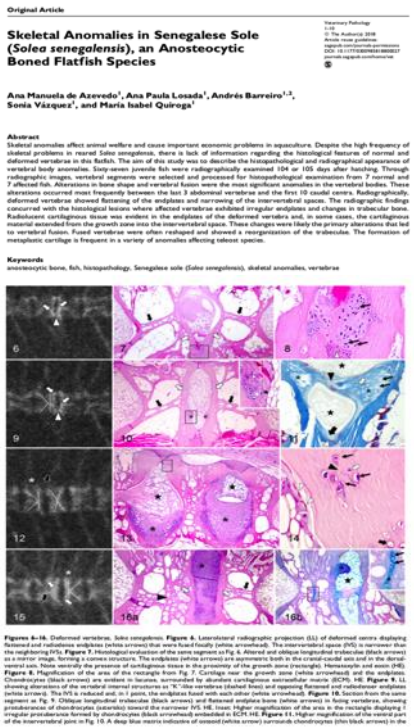


Original Article

Skeletal Anomalies in Senegalese Sole (*Solea senegalensis*), an Anosteocytic Boned Flatfish Species

Ana Manuela de Azevedo[1], Ana Paula Losada[1], Andrés Barreiro[1,2], Sonia Vázquez[1], and María Isabel Quiroga[1]

Abstract

Skeletal anomalies affect animal welfare and cause important economic problems in aquaculture. Despite the high frequency of skeletal problems in reared Solea senegalensis, there is lack of information regarding the histological features of normal and deformed vertebrae in this flatfish. The aim of this study was to describe the histopathological and radiographical appearance of vertebral body anomalies. Sixty-seven juvenile fish were radiographically examined 104 or 105 days after hatching. Through radiographic images, vertebral segments were selected and processed for histopathological examination from 7 normal and 7 affected fish. Alterations in bone shape and vertebral fusion were the most significant anomalies in the vertebral bodies. These alterations occurred most frequently between the last 3 abdominal vertebrae and the first 10 caudal centra. Radiographically, deformed vertebrae showed flattening of the endplates and narrowing of the intervertebral spaces. The radiographic findings concurred with the histological lesions where affected vertebrae exhibited irregular endplates and changes in trabecular bone. Radiolucent cartilaginous tissue was evident in the endplates of the deformed vertebra and, in some cases, the cartilaginous material extended from the growth zone into the intervertebral space. These changes were likely the primary alterations that led to vertebral fusion. Fused vertebrae were often reshaped and showed a reorganization of the trabeculae. The formation of metaplastic cartilage is frequent in a variety of anomalies affecting teleost species.

Keywords

anosteocytic bone, fish, histopathology, Senegalese sole (Solea senegalensis), skeletal anomalies, vertebrae

Figures 6–16. Deformed vertebrae, Solea senegalensis. Figure 6. Lateroloteral radiographic projection (LL) of deformed centra displaying flattened and radiolucent endplates (white arrows) that were fused focally (white arrowhead). The intervertebral space (IVS) is narrower than the neighboring IVSs. Figure 7. Histological evaluation of the same segment as Fig. 6. Altered and oblique longitudinal trabeculae (black arrows) as a mirror image, forming a convex structure. The endplates (white arrows) are asymmetric both in the cranial-caudal axis and in the dorsal-ventral axis. Note ventrally the presence of cartilaginous tissue in the proximity of the growth zone (rectangle). Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E). Figure 8. Magnification of the area of the rectangle from Fig. 7. Cartilage near the growth zone (white arrowhead) and the endplates. Chondrocytes (black arrows) are evident in lacunes, surrounded by abundant cartilaginous extracellular matrix (ECM). H&E. Figure 9. LL showing alterations of the vertebral internal structures as "K"-like vertebrae (dashed lines) and opposing flattened and radiodenser endplates (white arrows). The IVS is reduced and, in 1 point, the endplates fused with each other (white arrowhead). Figure 10. Section from the same segment as Fig. 9. Oblique longitudinal trabeculae (black arrows) and flattened endplate bone (white arrows) in facing vertebrae, showing protuberances of chondrocytes (asterisks) toward the narrower IVS. HE. Inset: Higher magnification of the area in the rectangle displaying 1 irregular protuberance formed by chondrocytes (black arrowhead) embedded in ECM. HE. Figure 11. Higher magnification of the ventral part of the intervertebral joint in Fig. 10. A deep blue matrix indicates of osteoid (white arrow) surrounds chondrocytes (thin black arrows) in the

Aquaculture

Short communication

Induction of triploidy in turbot (*Scophthalmus maximus*) does not affect gross body morphology and skeleton characteristics

Jorge Hernández-Urcera, Eva Torres, Daniel Barreiro, Andrés Barreiro-Lois, Josep Alonso, Rosa Cal, Josep Rotllant

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

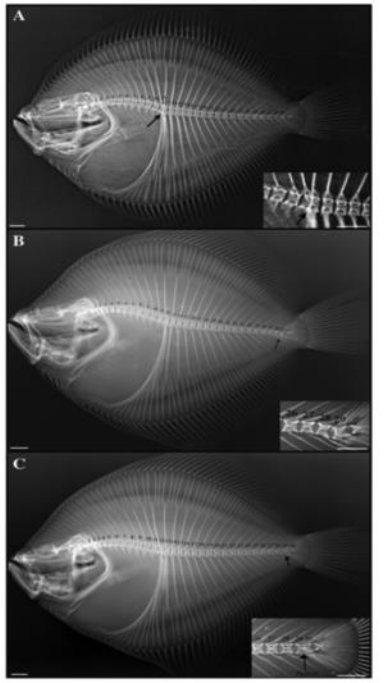
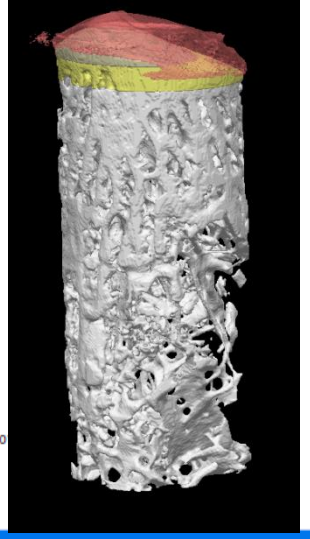


Fig. 4. Radiographic images of turbot at 12 months from the triploid group. Enlarged picture (bottom to the right) corresponds to the most common malformed areas. Scale bar, 1 cm.

Realización de pruebas in vivo:

Osteoartrosis



Subchondral bone

Trabecular bone

Articular cartilage

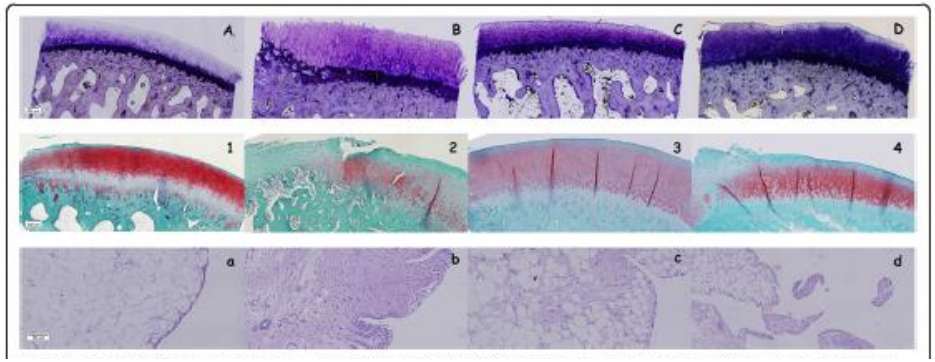
Permuy et al. BMC Veterinary Research (20
DOI 10.1186/s12917-015-0458-x

BMC Veterinary Research

RESEARCH ARTICLE Open Access

Effects of diacerein on cartilage and subchondral bone in early stages of osteoarthritis in a rabbit model

María Permuy[1*], David Guede[2], Mónica López-Peña[1], Fernando Muñoz[1], Jose-Ramón Caeiro[3]



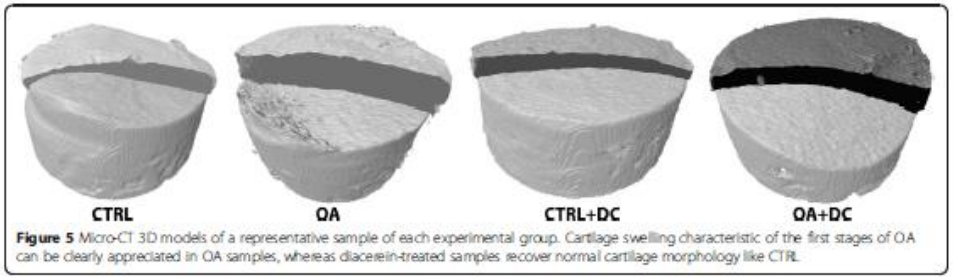
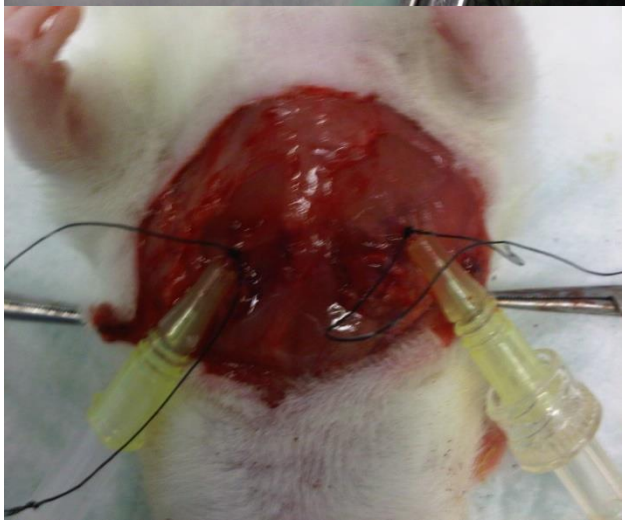


Figure 5 Micro-CT 3D models of a representative sample of each experimental group. Cartilage swelling characteristic of the first stages of OA can be clearly appreciated in OA samples, whereas diacerein-treated samples recover normal cartilage morphology like CTRL.

Realización de pruebas in vivo:

Cardiotoxicidad



Chemical Research in Toxicology

Article

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Subacute Cardiotoxicity of Yessotoxin: *In Vitro* and *in Vivo* Studies

Sara F. Ferreiro,[†] Natalia Vilariño,[*,†] Cristina Carrera,[†,§] M. Carmen Louzao,[†] Antonio G. Cantalapiedra,[‡,§] Germán Santamarina,[‡,§] J. Manuel Cifuentes,[∥] Andrés C. Vieira,[†] and Luis M. Botana[*,†]

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Toxicon

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Subacute immunotoxicity of the marine phycotoxin yessotoxin in rats

Sara F. Ferreiro [a], Natalia Vilariño [a, **], Cristina Carrera [a, c], M. Carmen Louzao [a], Germán Santamarina [b, c], Antonio G. Cantalapiedra [b, c], J. Manuel Cifuentes [d], Andrés C. Vieira [a], Luis M. Botana [a, *]

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Arch Toxicol (2014) 88:425–434
DOI 10.1007/s00204-013-1115-4

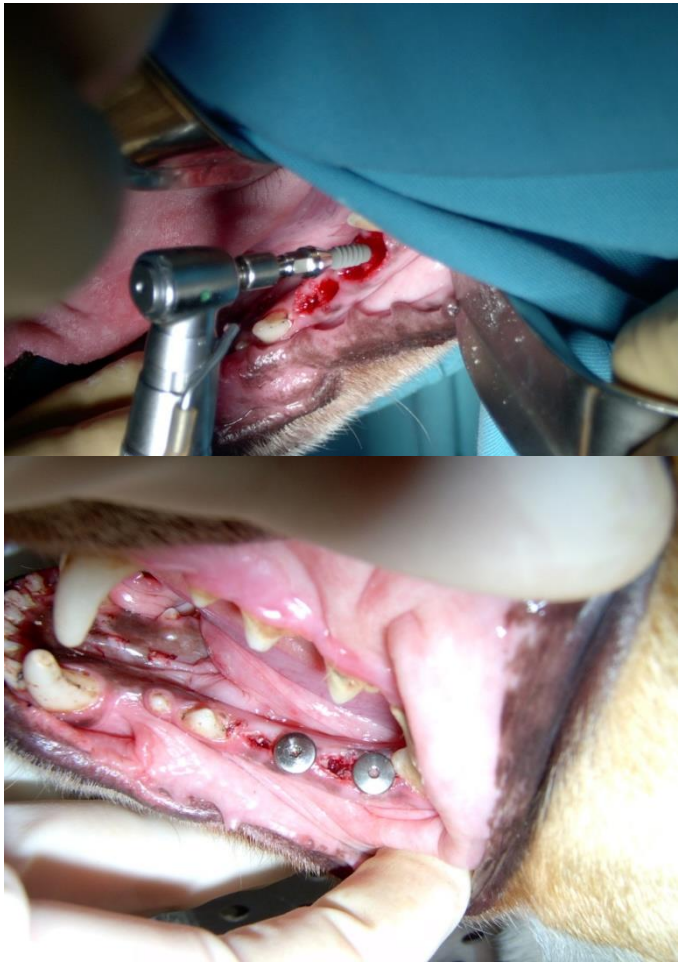
ORGAN TOXICITY AND MECHANISMS

In vivo arrhythmogenicity of the marine biotoxin azaspiracid-2 in rats

Sara F. Ferreiro · Natalia Vilariño · Cristina Carrera · M. Carmen Louzao · Germán Santamarina · Antonio G. Cantalapiedra · Laura P. Rodríguez · J. Manuel Cifuentes · Andrés C. Vieira · K. C. Nicolaou · Michael O. Frederick · Luis M. Botana

Realización de pruebas in vivo:

Osteointegración implantes dentales



CLINICAL ORAL IMPLANTS RESEARCH

Goran I. Benic
Daniel S. Thoma
Ronald E. Jung
Ignacio Sanz-Martin
Silvan Unger
Antonio Cantalapiedra
Christoph H.F. Hämmerle

Guided bone regeneration with particulate vs. block xenogenic bone substitutes: a pilot cone beam computed tomographic investigation

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doi: 10.1111/clr.13011

Key words: alveolar ridge augmentation, alveolar ridge defect, animal study, block, bone, bone graft, bone substitute, cone beam computed tomography, dental implants, guided bone regeneration, membrane

Abstract

Aim: To test whether an equine bone substitute block used for guided bone regeneration (GBR) of peri-implant defects differs from bovine block or particulate bone substitutes regarding the hard and soft tissue contours of the augmented ridge.

Material & Methods: Two semi-saddle bone defects were prepared in each side of the mandible of eight dogs, and one titanium implant was inserted into every defect. The defects were randomly allocated to receive one of the following treatments: bone augmentation by GBR using (1) particulate deproteinized bovine bone mineral (DBBM) + a collagen membrane (CM), (2) block DBBM + CM, (3) equine bone substitute block + CM, and (4) empty controls. After 4 months, the jaws were scanned by means of cone beam computed tomography (CBCT). CBCT analysis was performed in one central and two lateral (mesial and distal) regions of interest (ROI) of each site evaluating the horizontal thickness of the augmented hard tissue ($HT_{hard\ tissue}$) and the total thickness of hard and soft tissue (HT_{total}). The Wilcoxon-Pratt signed rank test was used for statistical analysis.

Results: In the majority of ROIs, equine and bovine blocks rendered significantly higher values in $HT_{hard\ tissue}$ and HT_{total} than controls ($P < 0.05$). Generally, equine blocks reached the highest values in $HT_{hard\ tissue}$ and HT_{total} followed by DBBM blocks and particulate DBBM. The differences in $HT_{hard\ tissue}$ and HT_{total} between GBR groups were not statistically significant ($P > 0.05$). In the central ROI, $HT_{hard\ tissue}$ at the level of the implant shoulder measured 1.7 ± 1.4 mm for equine blocks, 1.7 ± 1.0 mm for DBBM blocks, 0.9 ± 1.2 mm for particulate DBBM, and 0 ± 0 mm for controls. The corresponding values in the lateral ROI reached 1.9 ± 1.1 mm for equine blocks, 1.2 ± 0.8 mm for DBBM blocks, 1.0 ± 0.9 mm for particulate DBBM, and 0 ± 0 mm for controls.

Conclusions: GBR with bone substitute blocks lead to higher ridge dimensions than empty controls. The equine block with CM rendered the most favorable outcomes in hard and soft tissue contours followed by DBBM block and DBBM granulate with CM.

Guided bone regeneration (GBR) is the best documented and the most widely used method to augment bone in localized alveolar defects (Benic & Hammerle 2014). There is a large body of clinical evidence documenting the long-term success of dental implants placed in combination with GBR (Hammerle et al. 2002; Donos et al. 2008; Jensen & Terheyden 2009). In contrast, there is insufficient amount of information on the hard and soft tissue contour changes of the augmented ridge.

With regard to the choice of the biomaterials for GBR, currently, the use of particulate xenogenic bone substitutes in combination with collagen membranes (CM) is the most common and documented method for the augmentation of peri-implant defects (Chiapasco & Zaniboni 2009; Jensen & Terheyden 2009). Recent cone beam computed tomographic investigations of peri-implant defects treated with particulate xenogenic bone substitute with or without particulate autogenous bone in combination with CM found

CLINICAL ORAL IMPLANTS RESEARCH

Daniel S. Thoma
Goran I. Benic
Fernando Muñoz
Ralf Kohal
Ignacio Sanz Martin
Antonio G. Cantalapiedra
Christoph H. F. Hämmerle
Ronald E. Jung

Marginal bone-level alterations of loaded zirconia and titanium dental implants: an experimental study in the dog mandible

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Thoma DS, Benic GI, Muñoz F, Kohal R, Sanz Martin I, Cantalapiedra AG, Hämmerle CHF, Jung RE. Marginal bone-level alterations of loaded zirconia and titanium dental implants: an experimental study in the dog mandible. *Clin. Oral Impl. Res.* **00**, 2015, 1–9
doi: 10.1111/clr.12595

Key words: bone, crowns, dental implants, titanium, X-rays, zirconium oxide

Abstract

Objectives: The aim was to test whether or not the marginal bone-level alterations of loaded zirconia implants are similar to the bone-level alterations of a grade 4 titanium one-piece dental implant.

Materials and methods: In six dogs, all premolars and the first molars were extracted in the mandible. Four months later, three zirconia implants (BPI, VC, ZD) and a control titanium one-piece (STM) implant were randomly placed in each hemimandible and left for transmucosal healing (baseline). Six months later, CAD/CAM crowns were cemented. Sacrifice was scheduled at 6-month postloading. Digital X-rays were taken at implant placement, crowns insertion, and sacrifice. Marginal bone-level alterations were calculated, and intra- and intergroup comparisons performed adjusted by confounding factors.

Results: Implants were successfully placed. Until crown insertion, two implants were fractured (one VC, one ZD). At sacrifice, 5 more implants were (partly) fractured (one BPI, four ZD), and one lost osseointegration (VC). No desmentation of crowns occurred. All implant systems demonstrated a statistically significant (except VC) loss of marginal bone between baseline and crown insertion ranging from 0.29 mm (VC; $P = 0.116$) to 0.80 mm (ZD; $P = 0.011$). The estimated marginal bone loss between baseline and 6 months of loading ranged between 0.19 mm (BPI) and 1.11 mm (VC), being statistically significant for STM and VC only ($P < 0.05$). The changes in marginal bone levels were statistically significantly different between zirconia implants and control implants (STM vs. BPI $P = 0.007$; vs. VC $P = 0.001$; vs. ZD $P = 0.011$).

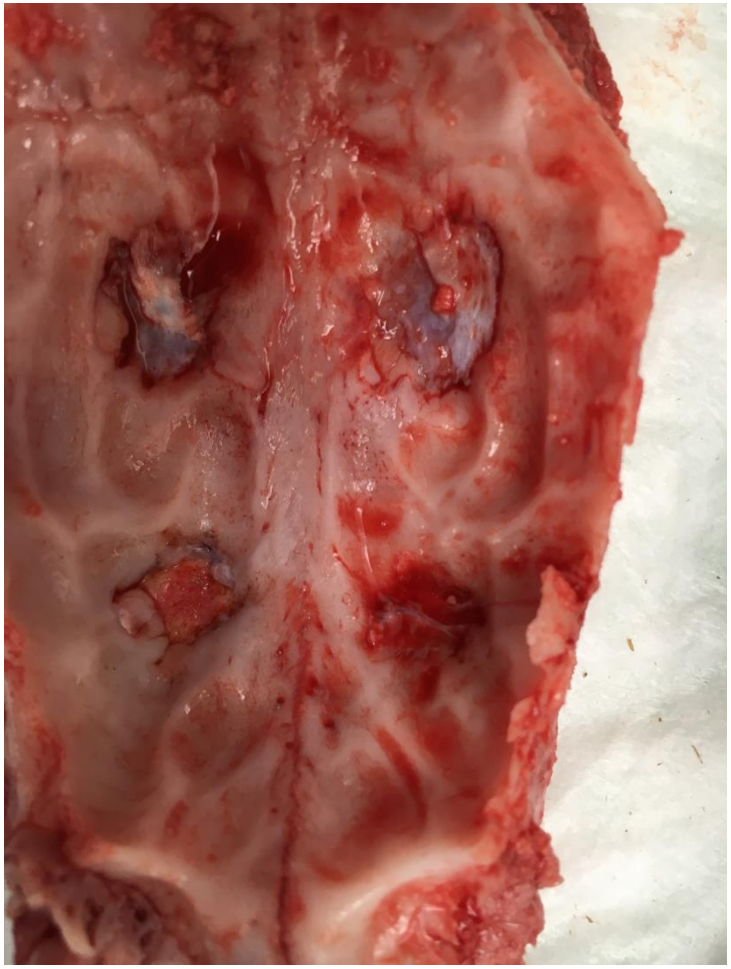
Conclusions: Zirconia implants were more prone to fracture prior to and after loading with implant-supported crowns compared to titanium implants. Individual differences and variability in the extent of the bone-level changes during the 12-month study period were found between the different implant types and materials.

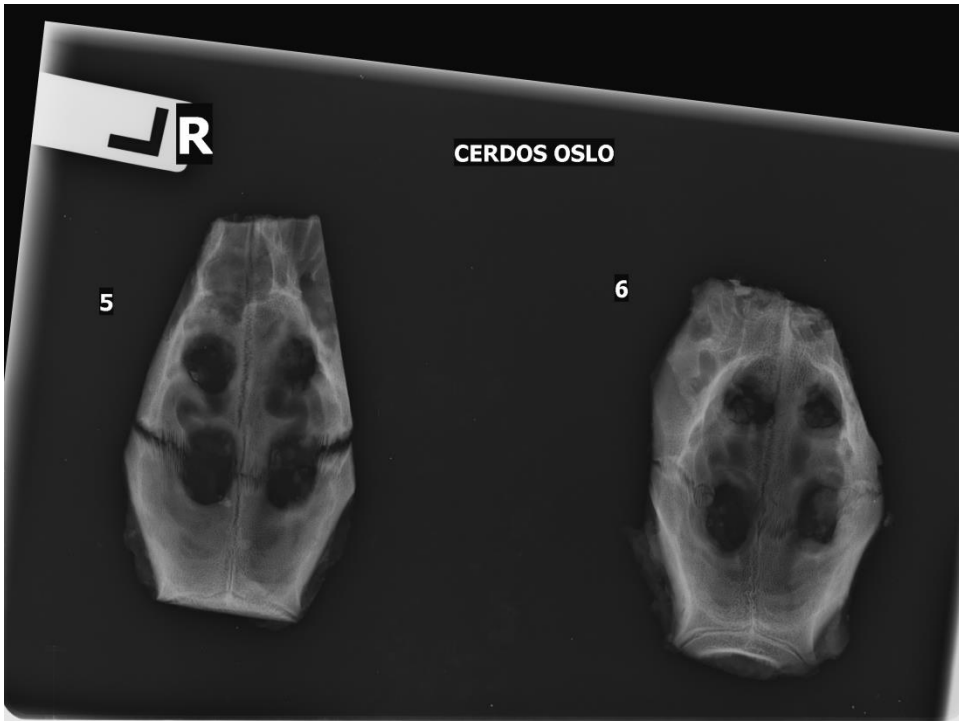
Dental implants have become a predictable treatment modality for the replacement of single or multiple missing teeth (Pjetursson et al. 2012). Titanium and titanium alloys are considered as gold standard and the materials of choice due to favorable physico-chemical properties and their biologic attributes (osseointegration) (Schroeder et al. 1976; Brånemark et al. 1977). Numerous preclinical and clinical studies have documented successful hard and soft tissue integration of titanium and titanium alloy implants with predictably high survival rates over 10 years (Buser et al. 1997, 2003; Albrektsson & Wennerberg 2004; Attard & Zarb 2004; Rasmusson et al. 2005; Abrahamsson & Cardaropoli 2007).

Some limitations apply, as it has been shown that during clinical function, soft tissue shrinkage, recessions, and peri-implant lesions can leave the implant head visible (Grunder 2000; Cardaropoli et al. 2006). In such cases and in situations with an inadequate width and/or thickness of the peri-implant mucosa, the grayish color of titanium may offer clinical disadvantages when it comes to esthetics (Jung et al. 2007, 2008a). Furthermore, there is an increasing

Realización de pruebas in vivo:

Osteointegración biomateriales en calota





Realización de pruebas in vivo:

Daño axonal difuso traumático/isquémico

Realización de pruebas in vivo:

Tejido adiposo blanco/marrón

Metabolic differences between white and brown fat from fasting rabbits at physiological temperature

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Departments of [3]Physiology, and [4]Medicine, School of Medicine, Universidad Complutense de Madrid

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https://doi.org/10.1080/13813455.2017.1360913

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Check for updates

Really does temperature reduction and norepinephrine have similar effects on the energy metabolism in rat brown adipose tissue?

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ABSTRACT

Context: Heat generation by brown adipose tissue (BAT) in response to temperature reduction seems to be entirely related to sympathetic nervous stimulation.
Objective: To analyse if temperature reduction and norepinephrine may differently affect the expression of proteins related to energy metabolism in BAT.
Materials and methods: Isolated rats BAT was incubated with/without norepinephrine (10^{-6} mol/L, 24 h at 32 °C and 37 °C).
Results: In BAT, 32 °C increased the protein expression levels of carnitine palmitoyltransferase-I and -II, mitochondrial uncoupling protein-1 (UCP-1) and the expression and activity of lactate dehydrogenase. Mitochondrial F_1-ATP synthase α-chain expression was decreased at 32 °C compared to 37 °C. Norepinephrine and at 32 °C exposure, UCP-1 expression was increased but cytochrome-c oxidase and F_1-ATP synthase α-chain expression was reduced with respect to 37 °C.
Discussion: Sympathetic stimulation seems not to be the only factor associated with heat generation.
Conclusions: Temperature reduction by itself exerts some different effects on the expression of proteins related to the energy metabolism than norepinephrine.

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Published online 25 August 2017

KEYWORDS
Brown adipose tissue; β-oxidation; mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation; norepinephrine; temperature reduction

Laboratorio investigación:

Osteointegración

Odontology
https://doi.org/10.1007/s10266-018-0384-z

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Evaluation of a new tricalcium phosphate for guided bone regeneration: an experimental study in the beagle dog

Mario Pérez-Sayáns[1,2] · Alejandro I. Lorenzo-Pouso[1,2] · Pablo Galindo-Moreno[3] · Fernando Muñoz-Guzón[4] · Antonio González-Cantalapiedra[4] · Mónica López-Peña[4] · Manuel Somoza-Martín[1] · Mercedes Gallas-Torreira[1] · Abel García-García[1,2]

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J Clin Periodontol 2015; 42: 967–975 doi: 10.1111/jcpe.12453

Journal of Clinical Periodontology

Histological analysis of loaded zirconia and titanium dental implants: an experimental study in the dog mandible

Daniel S. Thoma[1], Goran I. Benic[1], Fernando Muñoz[2], Ralf Kohal[3], Ignacio Sanz Martin[4], Antonio González Cantalapiedra[2], Christoph H. F. Hämmerle[1] and Ronald E. Jung[1]

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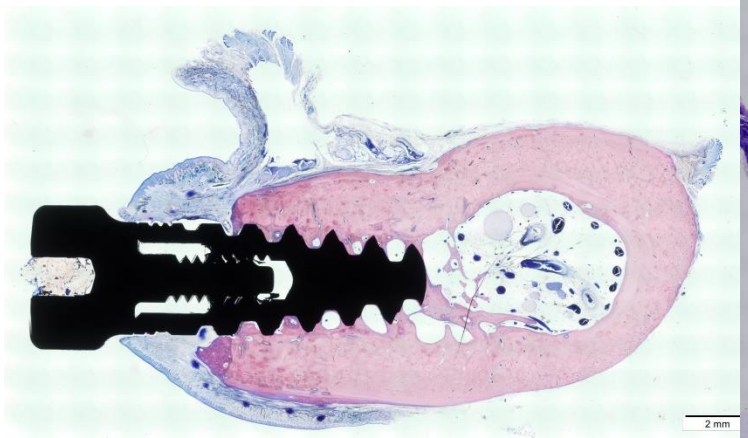
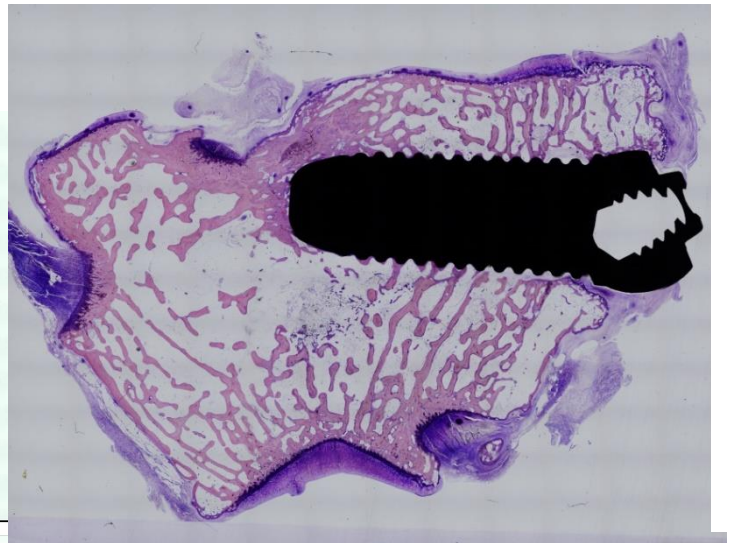
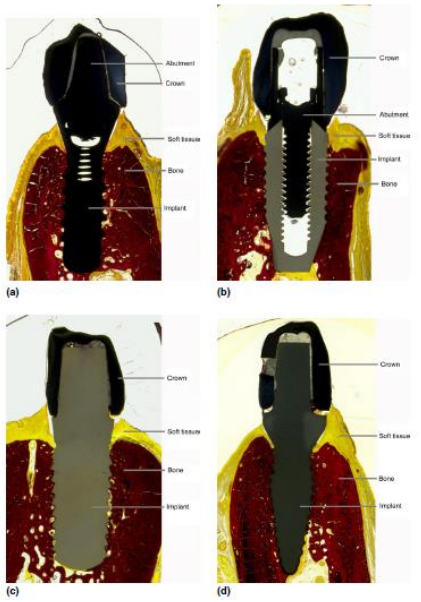
Thoma DS, Benic GI, Muñoz F, Kohal R, Sanz Martin I, Cantalapiedra AG, Hämmerle CHF, Jung RE. Histological analysis of loaded zirconia and titanium dental implants: an experimental study in the dog mandible. J Clin Periodontol 2015; 42: 967–975. doi: 10.1111/jcpe.12453

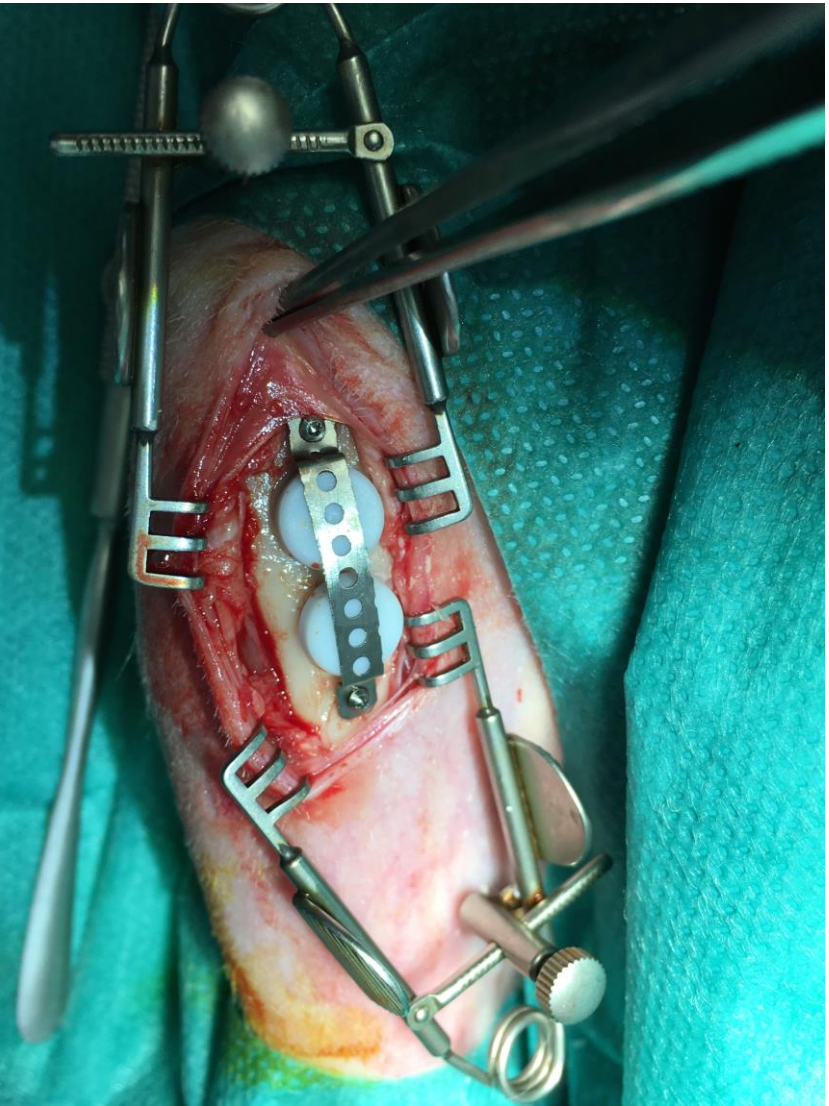


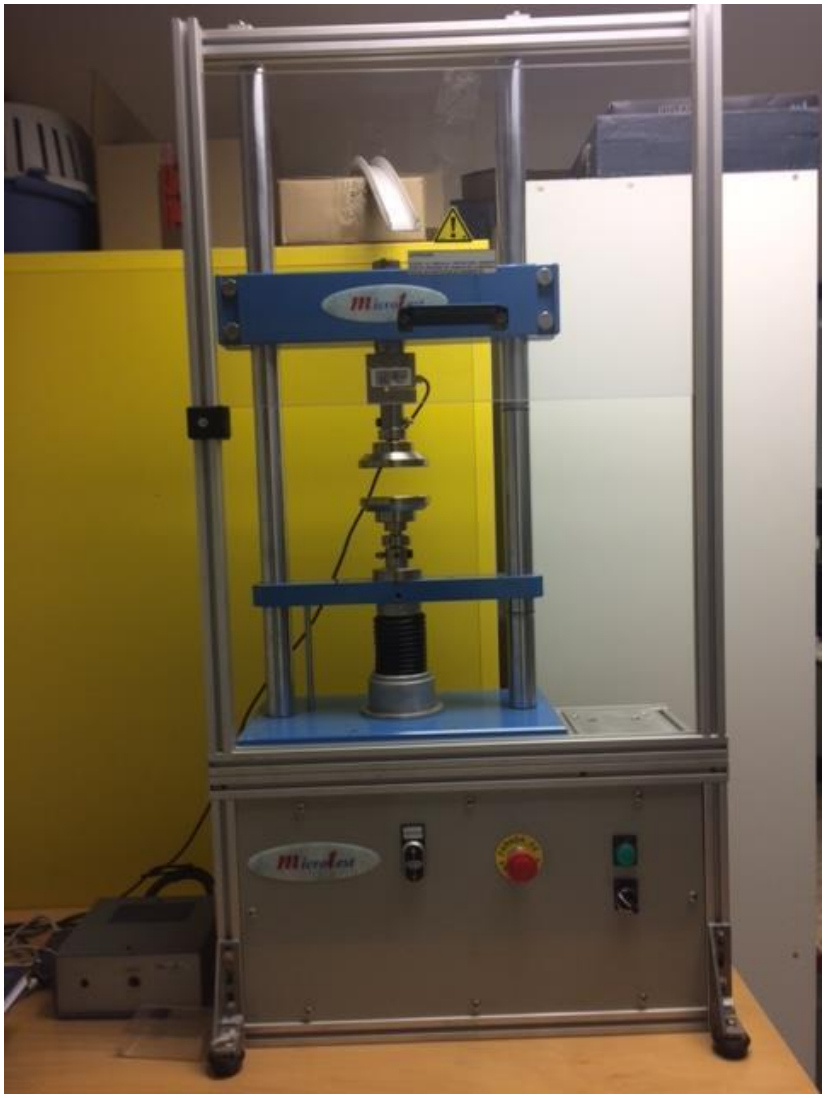




Laboratorio investigación:

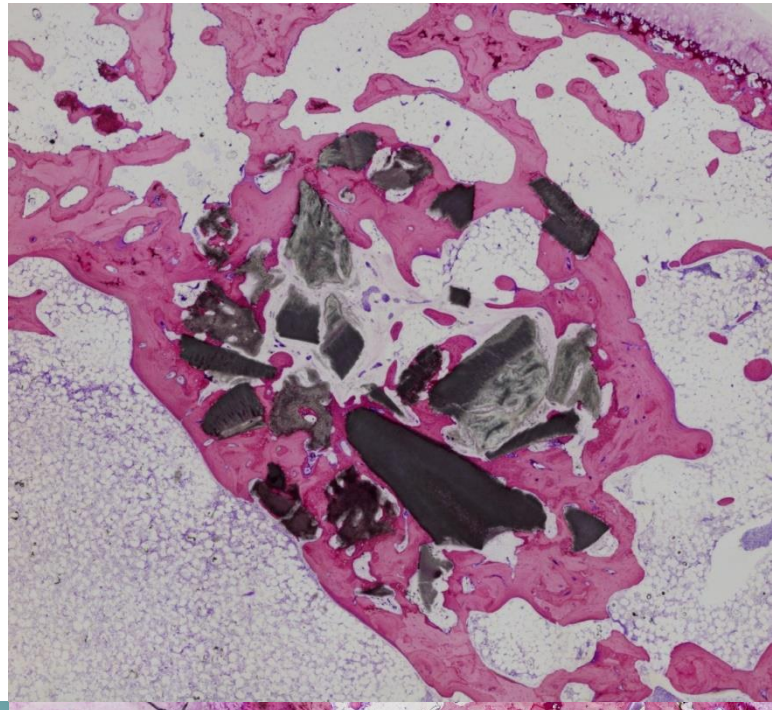
Osteointegración: test de tracción

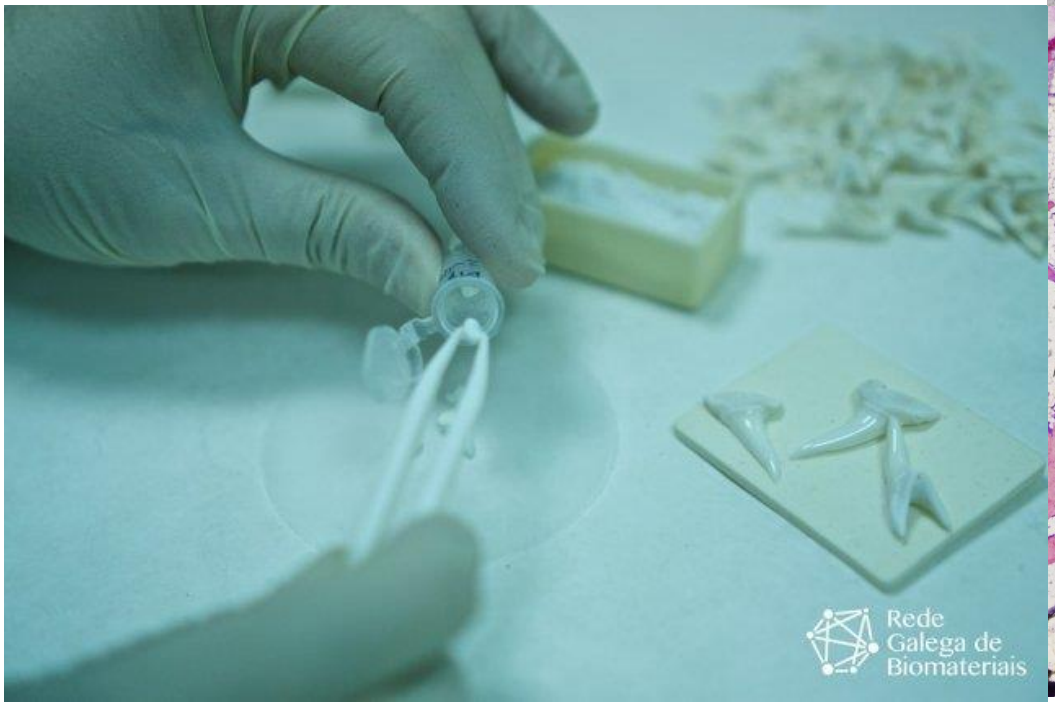


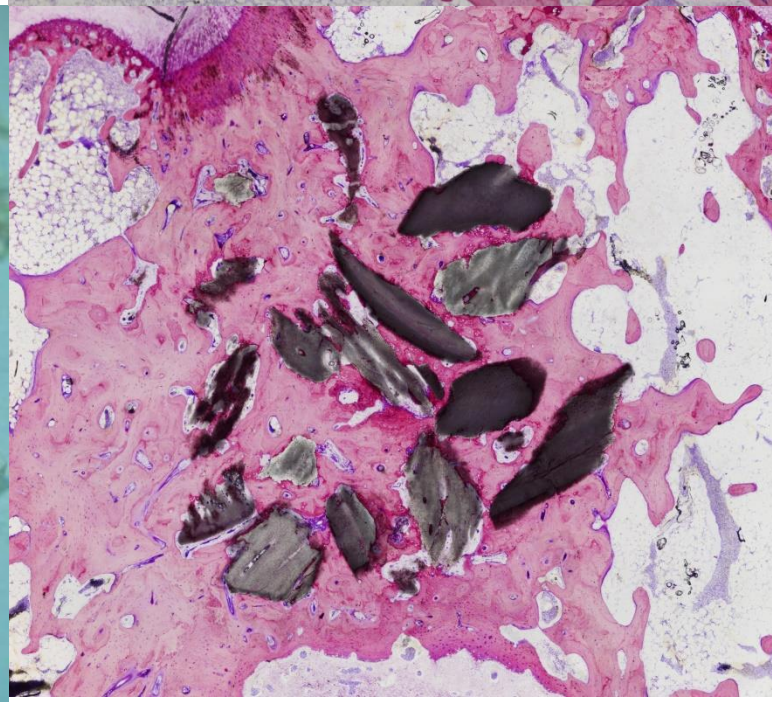


Laboratorio investigación:

BIOMATERIALES
Hidroxiapatita (diente de tiburón)



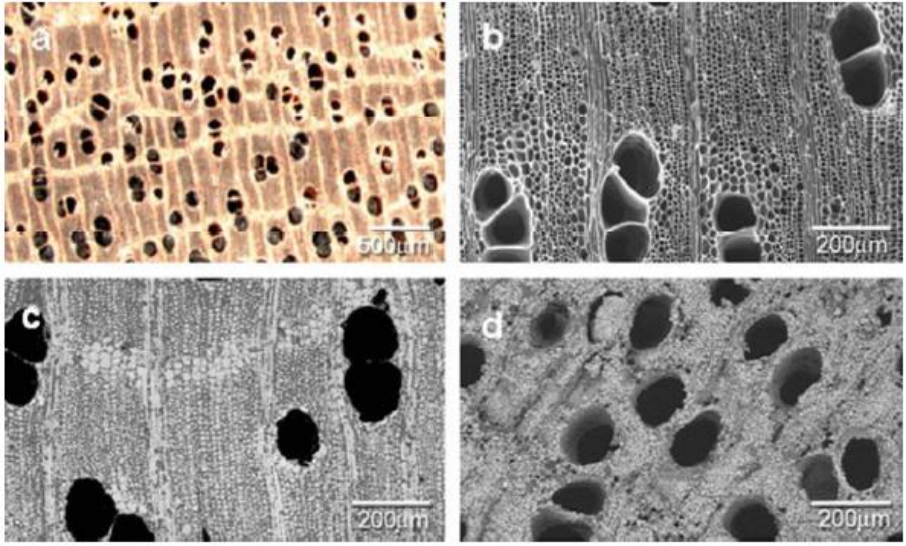


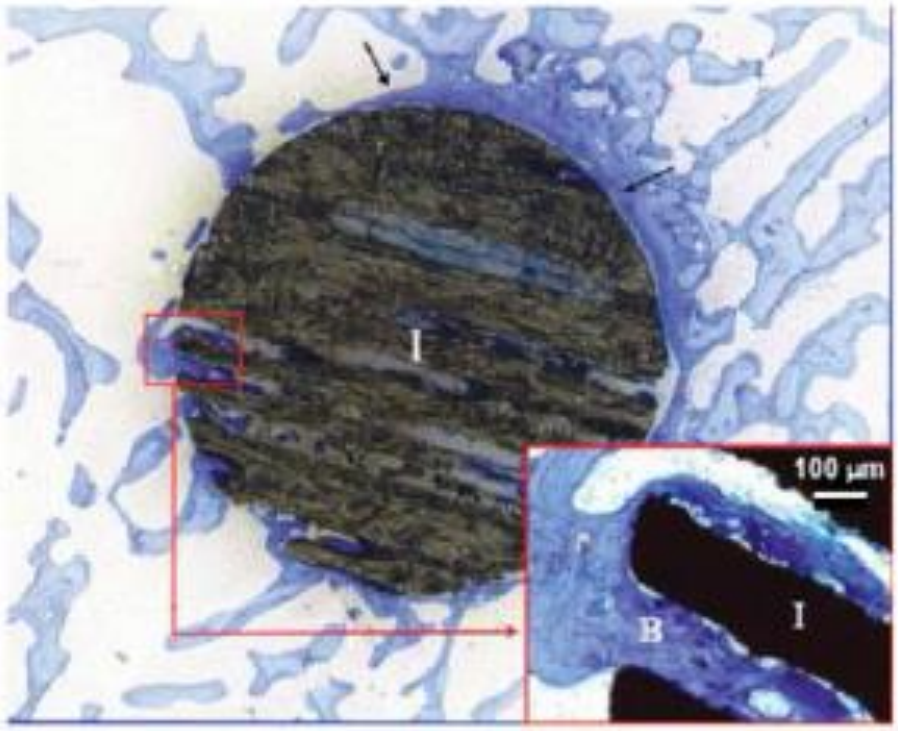


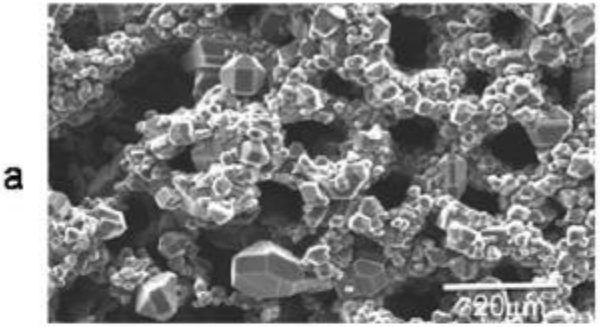
Laboratorio investigación:

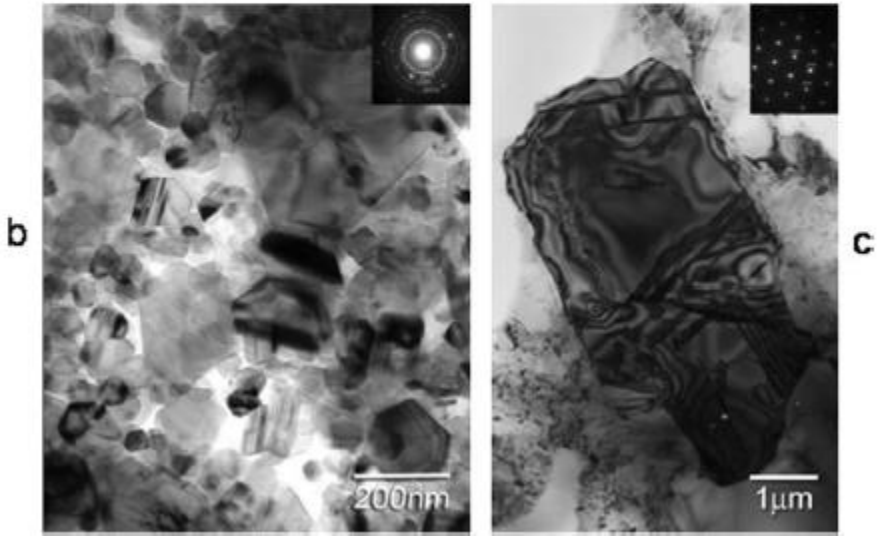
BIOMATERIALES

Carburo de silicio (maderas, pirolización)









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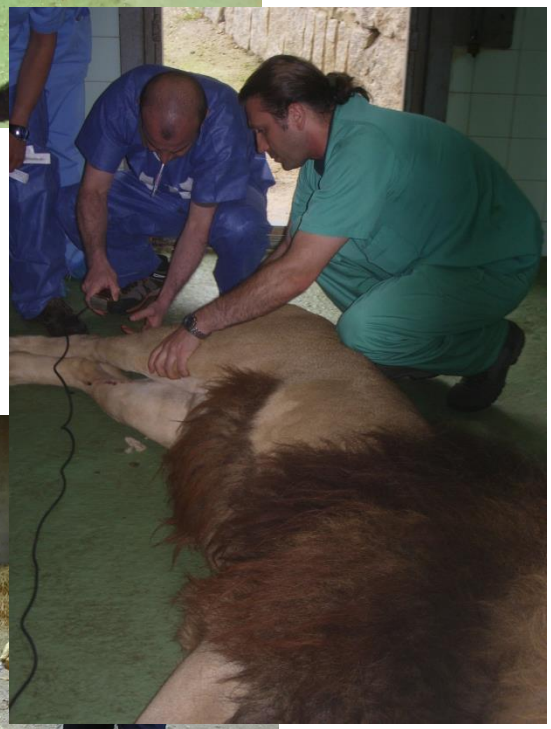

Veterinary Quarterly, 2014
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01652176.2014.993094

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CASE REPORT

Intracranial epidural empyema due to *Cryptococcus neoformans* in a 5-year-old neutered male European short hair cat

L. Espino*, J. D. Barreiro, A. Gonzalez, G. Santamarina, N. Miño and S. Vazquez

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(*Received 22 May 2014; accepted 25 November 2014*)

Keywords: cat; computed tomography; *Cryptococcus*; epidural empyema; intracranial infection

Efusiones pleurales en pequeños animales

Pleural effusions in small animals

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Departamento de Ciencias Clínicas Veterinarias. Hospital Veterinario Universitario Rof Codina. Facultad de Veterinaria. Universidad de Santiago de Compostela

Resumen

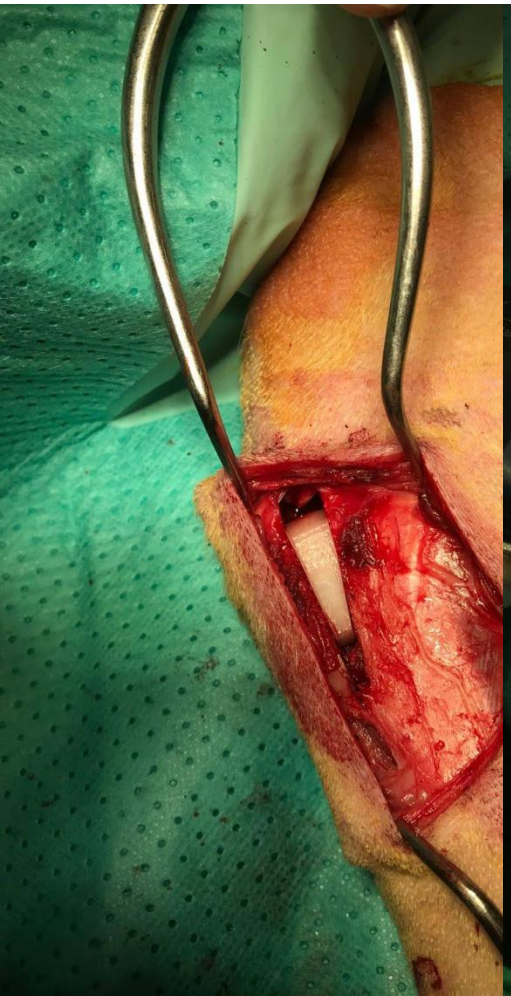
El derrame pleural es una acumulación anormal de líquidos en la cavidad pleural y constituye una manifestación clínica común a numerosos procesos. El derrame pleural es relativamente frecuente en perros y gatos. Su presentación clínica es variable, depende de la enfermedad subyacente, del volumen del derrame y de la rapidez en su formación. En ocasiones puede ser asintomático e identificarse como un hallazgo accidental, mientras que en otras es de tal magnitud que los signos de dificultad respiratoria dominarán el cuadro clínico. El planteamiento diagnóstico dependerá de las causas probables establecidas en función de la anamnesis y la exploración física de cada paciente en particular. La evaluación de un paciente con derrame pleural de causa no conocida comienza con la toracocentesis diagnóstica, excepto cuando la sospecha de derrame pleural es claramente secundaria a una enfermedad específica. El análisis del líquido pleural genera una información vital para el proceso diagnóstico, y en ciertos casos, suficiente para determinar la causa. El tratamiento es muy variable pues depende de la etiología subyacente. En ocasiones la causa puede no ser manejable. Los derrames neoplásicos generalmente tienen mal pronóstico y el tratamiento suele ser paliativo. Los piotórax tienen un pronóstico bueno, pero requieren de tratamiento con antibióticos riguroso y prolongado, y frecuentemente quirúrgico. Los trasudados, y derrames hemorrágicos son generalmente fáciles de resolver, pero las expectativas a largo plazo dependerán de la causa primaria. Los derrames quilosos pueden responder a tratamiento dietético y drenaje, pero si estos métodos fallan, será necesario realizar tratamiento quirúrgico.

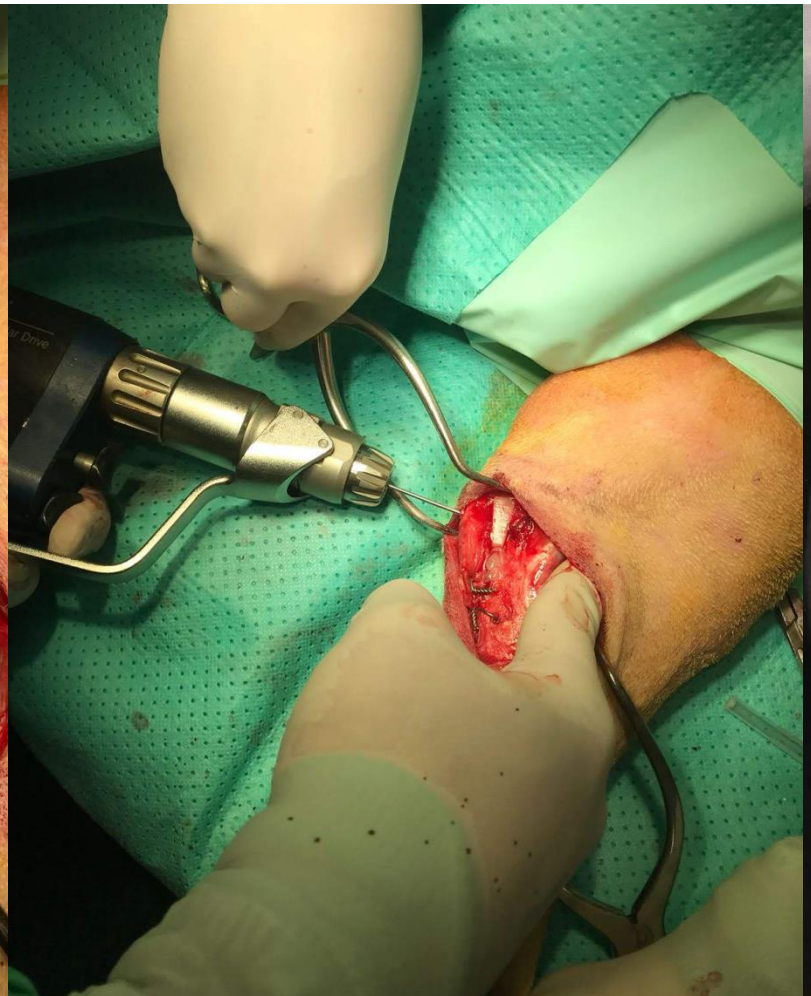
R

Palabras clave: Líquido pleural, Efusión pleural, Piotórax, Quilotórax, Hemotórax.
Keywords: Pleural fluid, Pleural effusion, Pyothorax, Chylothorax, Hemothorax.
Clin. Vet. Peq. Anim, **2012**, 32 (2): 65-78

ACTIVIDAD ASISTENCIAL:

Diseño de un nuevo implante para realizar el avance de la tuberosidad tibial (TTA), patente solicitada.





GRACIAS