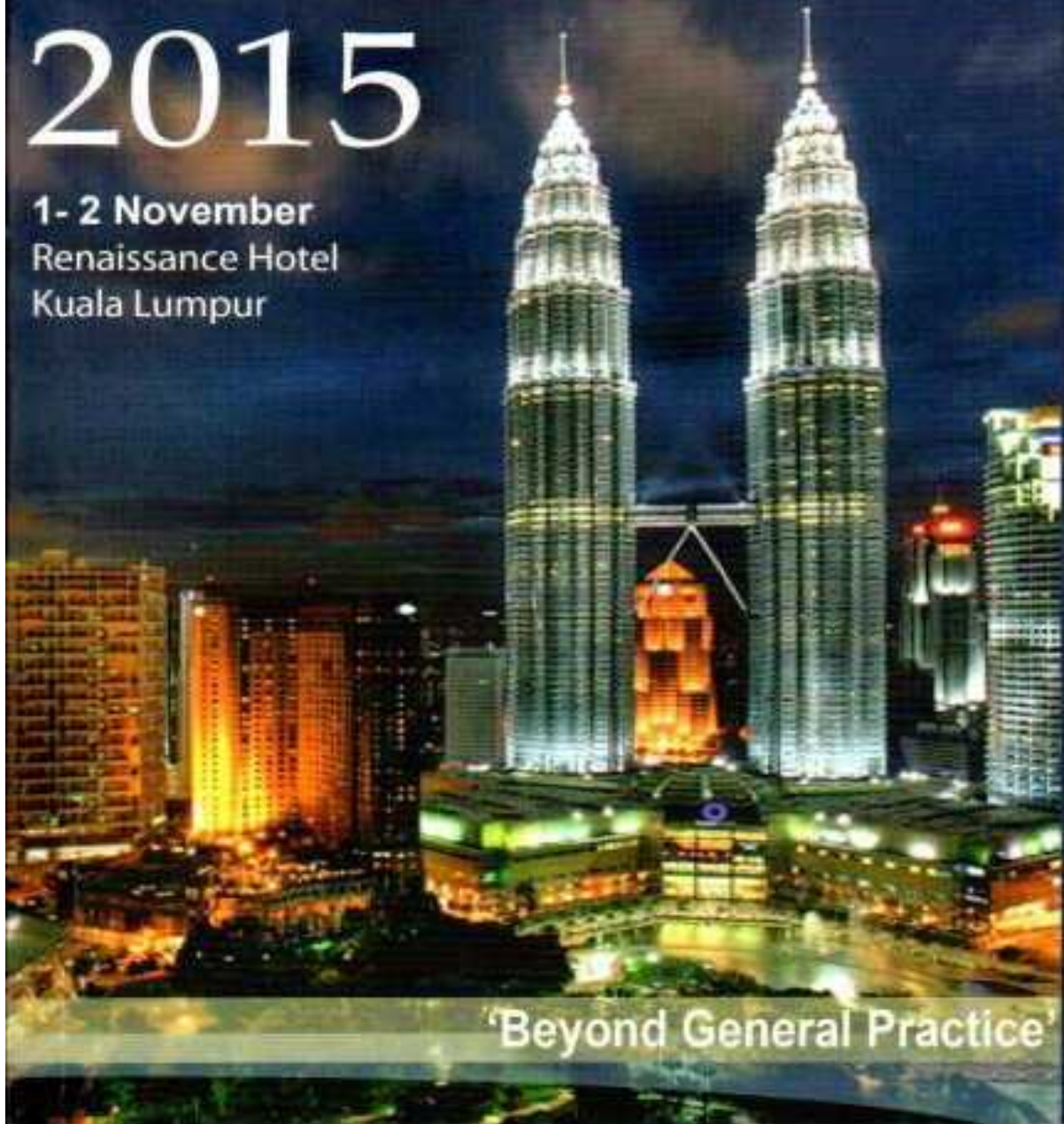


PROCEEDINGS BOOK

**ASIAN MEETING OF  
ANIMAL MEDICINE SPECIALTIES**

**2015**

**1- 2 November**  
Renaissance Hotel  
Kuala Lumpur



'Beyond General Practice'

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## CLINICAL SIGNS OF DIABETES MELLITUS IN BALINESE CATS IN BALI INDONESIA

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**Keyword:** Diabetes mellitus, moist wound, Balinese local cats

Diabetes Mellitus (DM) in cats is rarely reported in small animal veterinary practices in Bali. During the year 2013 – 2014 there were two cases presented to Bali Veterinary Clinic in Bali, Indonesia. The two cats were male local cats, one was 1.5 years old and another was 2 years old. Both cases had a history of decreasing appetite for about a month and had lost weight. Upon physical examination, both cats were emaciated, severely dehydrated and pallor was observed.

The first case presented to the clinic with clinical signs of syncope, disorientation and seizures. The second case presented to the clinic with long term gangrenous wound from persistent licking, located on the forelimb as well as on the pelvic area. Diagnosis was based on fasting glucose that revealed hyperglycemia (194 mg/dl and 205 mg/dl respectively). The cats were hospitalized for supportive treatment and management of secondary infections but both died within one week.

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## CLINICAL SIGNS OF DIABETES MELLITUS IN LOCAL BALI CATS IN BALI INDONESIA

LOSING

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**Keyword:** diabetes mellitus, moist wound, Balinese local cats.  
**INTRODUCTION**  
 Diabetes mellitus is caused by a deficiency of insulin. The clinical signs seen in diabetes mellitus are related to the elevated concentrations of blood glucose and the inability of the body to use glucose as an energy source (Hoss, 2009). Diabetes mellitus is a chronic. Diabetes Mellitus in cats rarely found in Small Animal Veterinary Practices in Bali. The cat owner's is not be aware with change the condition it them cat. The cat initially lost in several weeks.  
**PURPOSE**  
 The purpose this paper is to present clinical sign of diabetes mellitus in local cat.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**  
 There were Two cases local cat of Bali Veterinary Clinic in Bali with different the clinical sign.

**RESULTS**  
 The two cats were a male local cat, 1.5 years old and another male local cat, 2 years old. Both cases had history of decreasing appetite for about a month and as a result significantly losing body weight (Figure 1). Loss of appetite occurred approximately 2 days prior to presentation and was accompanied by polydipsia and polyuria (Rennie, 2008). Obesity is a predisposing factor in Type II diabetes, which appears to be the most common type of diabetes in the cat (Booger and Fielman, 2000).



Figure 1. Cat with losing body weight.

From physical examination, both cats were emaciated, severe dehydrated and pale on the both body temperature were 38.5°C. The first case presented to the clinic by the owner with the clinical signs of sudden syncope, disoriented and seizure (Fig 2). This clinical sign are reported from another researcher (Rennie, 2008, Hoss, 2009).



Figure 2. Cat with clinical sign seizure and disoriented.

The second case presented to the clinical signs with long term gangrenous wound from persistent licking, located on the front leg carpal as well on the paw area.



Figure 3. Gangrenous wound on the front leg; severe dehydration

Physical examination obtained both cats are very thin, severe dehydration. Diagnosis base on pre-meal glucose test which revealed the results 394 mg/dl and 205 mg/dl respectively. The cats were hospitalized for supporting treatment and secondary infection and died within 5 and 7 days. Successful patient management is widely defined by the maintenance of a stable body weight and mitigation of clinical signs such as excessive thirst, urination, and hunger along with the avoidance of ketosis or hypoglycemia (Cook, 2012).



Figure 4. Case 2, wound in lateral pelvic area, moist condition



Figure 5. Case 2 wound inside pelvic, moist condition

**CONCLUSIONS**  
 The cases were diagnosed as diabetic mellitus with clinical signs gangrenous wound and moist wound.

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