

Canine Acute Pancreatitis

Associated Hypercoagulability, Thromboembolism, Rivaroxaban therapy and Practical Monitoring Methods 3139-0126

Purpose of Study

1. Identify the prevalence of thromboemboli and associated hemostasis changes in dogs with acute pancreatitis.
2. Evaluate VCM for its ability to detect a hypercoagulable state.
3. Determine if PT and VCM can be used to monitor rivaroxaban therapy in dogs with acute pancreatitis.

Inclusion Criteria

- Dogs older than 6 months
- Diagnosed with acute pancreatitis based on **≥2 characteristic clinical signs** (e.g., vomiting, anorexia, lethargy, diarrhea or abdominal pain) within the past 48 hours
- **At least one** of the following at time of clinical signs:
 - “Abnormal” value on SNAP cPLI test
 - Serum lipase DGGR > 108U/L
 - At least one abdominal ultrasound finding consistent with acute pancreatitis (e.g., pancreatic enlargement, hypoechoic pancreatic parenchyma, hyperechoic surrounding mesentery).

Exclusion Criteria

- Clinical evidence of **bleeding** or hypo coagulable based on PT/PTT, VCM or ROTEM
- Life-threatening pancreatitis involving multiple organ failure
- **Major comorbidities** such as neoplasia, intestinal obstruction, significant cardiac (Stage C-D MMVD) or pulmonary disease, cirrhotic hepatic failure, IRIS stage III/IV chronic kidney disease, autoimmune disorders, severe anemia (Ht <20%) or systemic infection
- The following **medication** within the preceding 2 weeks: corticosteroids, NSAIDs, immunosuppressants, chemotherapy, whole-blood or plasma transfusions.



Study Benefits

- Clinical scoring (APPLEfull and MCAI scoring)
- Triple phase CT angiography of the thorax and abdomen
- Coagulation assessment: ROTEM, VCM, PT/PTT, Fibrinogen, AT, D-dimers & anti-FXa
- Free follow-ups including CBC, Chemistry and coagulation tests at Day 3, week 2 and month 2 post diagnosis

Cost to Client

Initial work-up and diagnosis of pancreatitis, treatment, and hospitalization must be undertaken at client's own expense.

Owner must be willing to bring patients back at day 3, week 2, and 2 months after enrollment. Owner must be willing to administer medication for 2 months.

No cases can be included in the study on a Friday or Saturday.

Contact Information

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