CASE REPORT: USING VIUSID® TO TREATMENT GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS FOR THE CAT AS IMUNODILATOR NON CORTICOSTEROID

[1*]Miyayu Soneta Sofyan, [2]Ira Sari Yudaniayanti [3]Muhammad Herry Susanto

[1]Health Departemen Faculty of Vocasional Studies Airlangga University
,[2] Departemen of Clinic Veteriner Veteriner Medicine Airlangga University,
[3]Intimedipet Clinic Surabaya Jl. Baratajaya 2 No 52 Surabaya 60284

ABSTRACT

Any disorder that reduces the digestion or absorption of food, or alters its passage through the digestive tract, can be called a digestive disorder. Gastrointestinal (GI) disorders affect a cat's stomach and intestines, resulting in pain and other problems. Efficient digestion is essential for your cat to be able to build and repair tissues and obtain energy. Digestive disorders in cats are quite common and most clear up within a few days. But some cats need long-term management because they have regular or permanent digestive problems. GI disorders can lead, to dehydration, acid-base and electrolyte imbalances and malnutrition so it is important to recognize the signs Cats with intestinal disease have a wide range of clinical signs. Weight loss, despite a normal or increased appetite is very common. Cats that are chronically ill usually have a loss of fat over the spine (so that the spine is palpable). Other cats have routinely vomit food, fluid and or hairball. Contrary to what many pet lovers believe, hairballs are not normal in cats, and they are not due to a "grease deficiency". The clinical signs of cats with intestinal disease are often similar to those of other diseases (chronic kidney disease, urinary tract obstruction in male cats, chronic progressive kidney disease, diabetes and hyperthyroidism). Gastro intestinal problem in cat is a significant health problem for which there is no universally accepted pharmacological treatment. The combination of Viusid pet is supplementary Food. It is a food preparation consisting of antioxidants, vitamins, trace mineral, and a component extracted from liquorice root (glycyrrhizinic acid). It is specially designed to supplement immune defenses. Targeted nutrition for those processes that cause immunodeficiency. Given viusid for 5 days to cat abaout 1 cc once a day effected for Gastrointestinal problem specialy virus problem like panleukopenia or hepatitis. Using viusid as immonodilator non kortikosteroid for cat need more clinical trial to make sure that effected.

Key words: GI disorders, Weight loss, Glycyrrhizinic acid, Virus

[*]Correspondence: Health Departemen Faculty of Vocasional Studies Airlangga University,
Jl. Dharmawangsa Dalam No. 28-30 Surabaya 60286
E-mail: miyayu@vokasi.unair.ac.id

INTRODUCTION

Any disorder that reduces the digestion or absorption of food, or alters its passage through the digestive tract, can be called a digestive disorder. Gastrointestinal (GI) disorders affect a cat's stomach and intestines, resulting in pain and other problems. Efficient digestion is essential for your cat to be able to build and repair tissues and obtain energy. Digestive disorders in cats are quite common and most clear up within a few days. But some cats need long-term management because they have regular or permanent digestive problems. GI disorders can lead, to dehydration, acid-base and electrolyte imbalances and malnutrition so it is important to recognize the signs Cats with intestinal disease have a wide range of clinical signs. Weight loss, despite a normal or increased appetite is very common. Cats that are chronically ill usually have a loss of fat over the spine (so that the spine is palpable). Other cats have routinely vomit food, fluid and or hairball. So many pet lovers believe, hairballs are not normal in cats, and they are not due to a "grease deficiency". As a result, we do not recommend the use of over-the-counter "hairball remedies" or "hairball diets."Other cats with gastrointestinal disease have diarrhea or constipation. Still others have reductions in their normal appetite, or do not eat for one or more days. Because the clinical signs of cats with intestinal disease are often similar to those of other diseases (chronic kidney disease, urinary tract obstruction in male cats, chronic progressive kidney disease, diabetes and hyperthyroidism).

With the increasing prevalence of obesity, for many cat diabetes and the metabolic syndrome in the general population, nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) has become the main cause of chronic liver disease worldwide.The histological features of NAFLD range from fat alone (simple steatosis) to fat plus inflammation with or without fibrosis (steatohepatitis). Nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) is a more severe subtype of NAFLD, which may progress to cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma.Thus, treatment of NASH is to halt the progression of the disease. Pharmacological agents such as insulin sensitizers, antioxidant agents, or lipid-lowering agents20, 21 have been tested in clinical trials; however, there is no conclusive evidence to support their use in clinical practice. Thiazolidinediones (TZDs) have shown promise in the treatment of NASH; however, their favourable effects on liver histology and liver biochemistries disappear on their discontinuation, suggesting that long-term treatment is needed to maintain therapeutic benefits.15 This is a potentially significant issue; recent studies have questioned the long-term safety of TZDs (especially rosiglitazone). A recent study raised the possibility that TZDs alone without lifestyle modification may not be as effective. In the pathogenesis of NAFLD, lipid peroxidation and overabundance of reactive oxygen species are key mediators in the progression from relatively stable hepatic steatosis to potentially progressive steatohepatitis. This provides a rationale for studies using antioxidant agents; however, trials involving these agents have not clearly demonstrated their potential benefits on histological (steatosis, inflammation and fibrosis) and metabolic (insulin resistance) endpoints, in part limited by small sample size, lack of dependable endpoints and poor control on lifestyle modification such as diet,weight loss and exercise. Evidence of the efficacy of diet and exercise in patients with NAFLD is surprisingly scant. However, as this kind of lifestyle modification is comparatively safe, inexpensive and has other health benefits, it could be proposed as first-line treatment for obese patients with NAFLD, despite the limited evidence to support its efficacy. There is an obvious need for the continuous development of new treatment strategies for NASH. Thus, the addition of an antioxidant agent to weight loss through diet and exercise could increase the beneficial effects on histology, particularly in patients with poor diet compliance.

DISCUSSION

A client ward in Animal Hospital with anamnesa and medical record as represented in the table.

Medical Record

Name : Cat Kino
Sex : Male
Age : 4 year
Weight : 4.9 kg
Diagnosa : Gastrointestinal
Veterinarian : Drh. Miyayu

Day and date	Time	T	P	R	Ttreatment	Feeding	Note
Monday Sept 12th 2017	08.00	39,3	78	90	Viusid 1 ml		Fluid terapi (iv)
	21.30	39,1	126	42			No urine, diarrhea, anorexia
Tuesday Sept 13th 2017	08.00	39,2	110	42	Viusid 1 ml		
	11.00	38,7	126	36			
	14.00	38,7	120	36			
Wednesday Sept 14th 2017	06.00				Dexa 0,5 ml Viusid 1 ml		Urinasi dan Defekasi (N)
	18.00	38,4	120	30	Dexa 0,5 ml	Whiskas	
	21.00					Whiskas	
Thursday Sept 15th 2017	07.00	39,1	120	36	Dexa 0,5 ml Viusid 1 ml	Whiskas	Urinasi dan Defekasi (N)
	10.00	38,6	126	48			
	13.00	38,0	138	48	Dexa 0,5 cc Viusid 1 ml		
	16.00	38,3	120	36		Whiskas	Defekasi (N)
Friday Sept 16th 2017	08.00					Whiskas and drink	Urinasi (N)
	10.00	38,1	126	48	Dexa 0,5 ml		
	15.00	38,1	120	54	Dexa 0,5 ml		

Gastro intestinal problem in cat is a significant health problem for which there is no universally accepted pharmacological treatment. The combination of Viusid® pet is supplementary Food. It is a food preparation consisting of antioxidants, vitamins, trace mineral, and a component extracted from liquorice root (glycyrrhizinic acid). It is specially designed to supplement immune defenses. Targeted nutrition for those processes that cause immunodeficiency. The benefit may be augmented by Viusid®or perhaps other antioxidants in an attempt to prevent disease progression. Additional studies are required to confirm the long-term effect of Viusid® in these patients as well as in patients with inadequate compliance with lifestyle modification. Figure 1. have interpretation that cat with increasing radiopasitas on level ren and blader and more spesifik have gas in intestinal. As similar problem on Gastrointestinal and urinary tract disease.

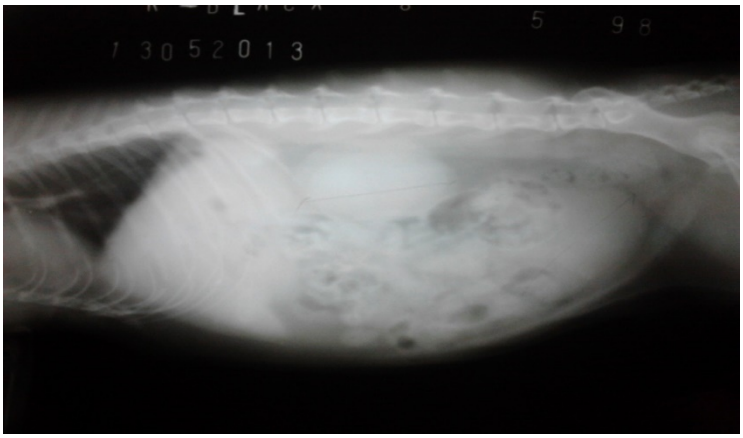

Figure 1. Foto x ray "Kino" with Lateral Abdomen position
Mobile x ray use mA 2,5 kvp 1.25 with radiopague in level ren and some gas in intestinal

Ingredients of Viusid			
Malic acid	0.666g	Cyanocobalamine	0.3 µg
Ascorbic acid Glycyrrhizic acid	0.020g 0.033g	Arginin Zinc Sulphate	0.666g 0.005g
Folic acid Glucosamine	66 µg 0.666g	Glycine Pyrodoxal Calcium panthothenate	0.333g 0.6mg 0.002g

CONCLUSION

Given viusid for 5 days to cat abaout 1 ml once a day effected for Gastrointestinal problem specialy virus problem like panleukopenia or hepatitis. Using viusid® as immonodilator non kortikosteroid for cat need more clinical trial to make sure that effected

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