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D.D. Miceli, O.P. Pignataro, V.A. Castillo

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## Concurrent Hyperadrenocorticism and Diabetes Mellitus in dogs

D.D. Miceli<sup>a,b</sup>, O.P. Pignataro<sup>b</sup>, V.A. Castillo<sup>a,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> *Universidad de Buenos Aires, Facultad de Ciencias Veterinarias, Cátedra de Clínica Médica de Pequeños Animales y Hospital Escuela de Medicina Veterinaria, Unidad de Endocrinología, Av. Chorroarín 280, Buenos Aires CP 1427, Argentina*

<sup>b</sup> *Laboratorio de Endocrinología Molecular y Transducción de Señales, Instituto de Biología y Medicina Experimental – CONICET, Vuelta de Obligado 2490, Buenos Aires CP 1428, Argentina*

\*vcastill@fvet.uba.ar

### Abstract

Hyperadrenocorticism (HAC) and Diabetes Mellitus (DM) are two diseases that can occur concurrently in dogs. The objective of this study was to evaluate the coexistence of HAC and DM, and the risk factors involved that could contribute to the development of DM in dogs with HAC. A total of 235 dogs with HAC were studied and, according to their fasting glycemia, they were divided into three groups: <5.6 mmol/L, between 5.6 and 10.08 mmol/L and >10.08 mmol/L. The following parameters were evaluated: age, gender, cause of HAC, body condition, glycemia, total cholesterol, triglycerides, urinary cortisol:creatinin ratio (UCCR) and survival time. A 13.61% concurrence of HAC and DM was observed. Dogs with a fasting glycemia >5.6 mmol/L, with dislipemia, with Pituitary-Dependent Hyperadrenocorticism, UCCR >100 x 10<sup>-6</sup> and non-castrated females showed a higher risk of developing DM. The development of DM in dogs with HAC reduces the survival time.

**Key words:** Hyperadrenocorticism, Diabetes Mellitus, Hypercortisolism, Insulin Resistance.

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