## Accepted Manuscript

Title: Using the laboratory to predict thrombosis in dogs: an achievable goal?

Author: Unity Jeffery, Janice Staber, Dana LeVine

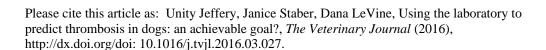
PII: S1090-0233(16)30009-0

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/doi: 10.1016/j.tvjl.2016.03.027

Reference: YTVJL 4794

To appear in: The Veterinary Journal

Accepted date: 31-3-2016



This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.



## ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

1	Commissioned Review Article for Special Issue
2 3	Using the laboratory to predict thrombosis in dogs: An achievable goal?
4 5 6	Unity Jeffery <sup>a,*</sup> , Janice Staber <sup>b</sup> , Dana LeVine <sup>c</sup>
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	<sup>a</sup> Department of Veterinary Microbiology and Preventative Medicine, College of Veterinary Medicine, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011, USA <sup>b</sup> Pappajohn Biomedical Institute and Stead Family Department of Pediatrics, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242, USA <sup>c</sup> Department of Veterinary Clinical Sciences, College of Veterinary Medicine, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011, USA  *Corresponding author: Tel: +515 204 6380.  E-mail address: unityjeffery@gmail.com (U. Jeffery).
18	Highlights
19	
20	• Thrombosis causes significant mortality; but anti-coagulants can cause bleeding.
21	• Laboratory tests that identify thrombotic-risk would allow personalized therapy.
22	• D-dimers, aPTT, thromboelastography and microparticles may predict risk in humans.
23	• Canine risk prediction models will require careful development and validation.
24	
25	Abstract
26	Thrombosis is a major cause of mortality and morbidity in humans and dogs; however
27	anti-thrombotic drugs carry a risk of bleeding and increase the cost of patient care. The ability to
28	identify individuals at high risk of thrombosis would allow targeting of anti-coagulant therapy at
29	those most likely to derive a net benefit. Significant advances have been made towards
30	predicting thrombotic risk in humans using laboratory tests individually and as part of risk
31	prediction models. Assays which have shown potential in humans include D-dimers, activated
32	partial thromboplastin time and viscoelastic testing, all of which are available to veterinarians.

## Download English Version:

## https://daneshyari.com/en/article/5545037

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/5545037

<u>Daneshyari.com</u>