



TARGET CAT REMINDER

Which cats are more likely to need you to Ease the Pressure?

WHO?



“Screening of apparently healthy older cats as well as those with conditions known to have an association with systemic hypertension helps to minimise the life-limiting (and potentially life-threatening) consequences of high blood pressure”

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While feline hypertension can affect any cat, the risk increases with age and the presence of other conditions¹...

Cats from 7 years:

- Feline hypertension is common with an estimated incidence risk of 1 in 5 cats from 9 years²
- Early detection helps reduce the risk of target organ damage (TOD)²

ISFM recommends at least yearly systolic blood pressure (SBP) measurements in healthy cats from 7 years old⁵

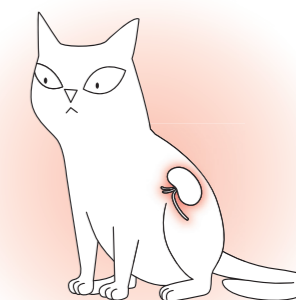


Secondary hypertension is the most common type, accounting for

≥80% of cases^{4,5}

Cats with chronic kidney disease (CKD):

- **Most common condition associated with feline hypertension⁵**
- 1 in 3 cats suffering from chronic kidney disease (CKD) also has hypertension¹
- Azotaemia has been found in up to 74% of hypertensive cats⁵



Cats with hyperthyroidism:

- Up to 23% of hyperthyroid cats have hypertension at diagnosis⁵
- Nearly 1/4 of cats with hyperthyroidism that are normotensive at the time of diagnosis may develop hypertension, even after successful control of their hyperthyroidism⁵



ISFM recommends immediate SBP measurement and reassess at least every

3-6

months in cats with underlying diseases⁵

Cats with target organ damage (TOD):

Always check SBP if there are signs of TOD³:

- Eye (e.g. sudden onset blindness, hyphaema, retinal haemorrhage or detachment)
- Kidney (e.g. proteinuria)
- Central nervous system (e.g. behavioural change, seizures, stupor, depression)
- Heart (e.g. left ventricular hypertrophy, murmurs, gallop heart sounds)

SBP should be measured in patients with clinical abnormalities consistent with hypertensive TOD⁴



It is important to check SBP at diagnosis and regularly after treatment as well⁵



Secondary hypertension may also be seen with other conditions and drug therapy⁵

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By identifying hypertension early, we may be able to decrease associated morbidity and improve survival, thus improving the health and welfare of cats diagnosed with hypertension in the UK²

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References:

1. Syme et al. Prevalence of systolic hypertension in cats with chronic renal failure at initial evaluation. JAVMA. 2002;220:1799-1804.
2. Conroy et al. Survival after diagnosis of hypertension in cats attending primary care practice in the UK. JVIM. 2018 32(6): 1846-1855.
3. Rosanne Jepson. Combined management of feline hypertension, CKD and proteinuria. Veterinary Times. August 20, 2018.
4. Acierno M, et al. ACVIM consensus statement: Guidelines for the identification, evaluation, and management of systemic hypertension in dogs and cats. J Vet Intern Med. 2018 Nov-Dec; 32(6): 1803-1822.
5. Taylor S, et al. ISFM Consensus Guidelines on the Diagnosis and Management of Hypertension in Cats. Journal of Feline Medicine and Surgery (2017) 19, 288-303.



Amodip® 1.25mg Chewable Tablet for Cats - Active substance: Amlodipine 1.25 mg [Equivalent to 1.73 mg of amlodipine besilate]. Legal Category: UK (POM-V) IE [POM] Further information can be found in the SPC, the datasheet or the pack leaflet. Advice should only be sought from the prescriber. Use medicines responsibly (www.noah.co.uk/responsible)

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