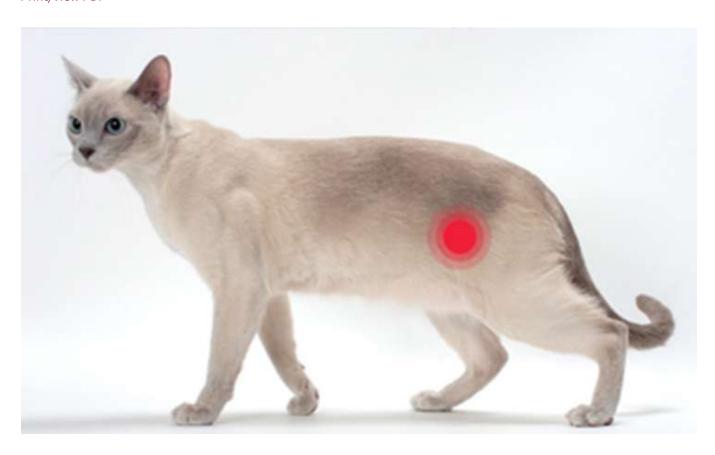
# clinician's brief

# Another Option for Managing Feline Cystitis

**SPONSORED** 

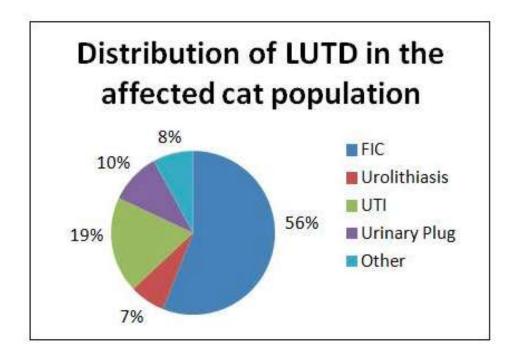
#### Print/View PDF



Produced by Bimeda Animal Health

Adapted from Bimeda Animal Health's original handout "A-CYST Fact Sheet: A New Way to Manage Feline Cystitis."

### The Case of the Blocked Tom-Cat



Veterinary practices know the frustration and economic hardship that can be experienced by pet owners when cats suffer from chronic urinary tract diseases especially Feline Lower Urinary Tract Disease (FLUTD), including Feline Idiopathic Cystitis (FIC), urolithiasis, or Urinary Tract Infections (UTI).

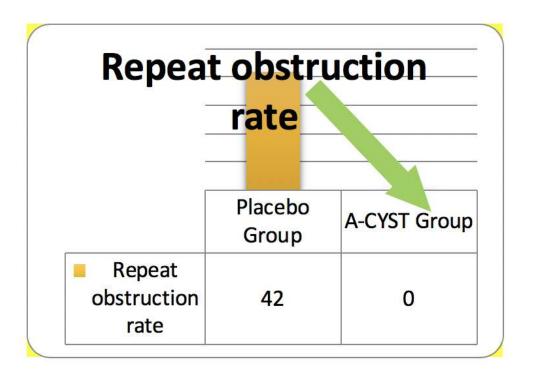
Of the potential causes of FLUTD, studies have shown FIC to be the single most common diagnosis. FIC can also become life threatening in cases that lead to obstruction. Not only can obstruction alone be fatal, but male cats with urethral obstruction have a repeat urethral obstruction rate as high as 51%, which becomes quickly expensive to manage. Owners choose euthanasia over treatment in many of these cases. Idiopathic cystitis is often multi-factorial but even in cases where the exact cause of urinary disease can be identified, many of the patients suffer from chronicity or recurrence of their disease.

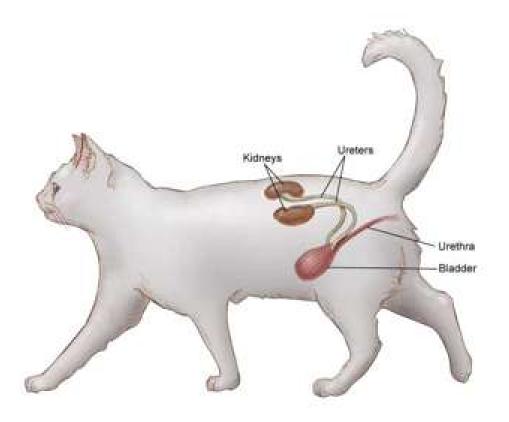
Many cases of urinary disease share a common problem: deficiency of the protective glycosaminoglycan (GAG) layer of the urinary bladder.<sup>6-9</sup>

An increasing body of evidence points to the in-situ administration of GAGs as being an effective way to both speed up healing of the bladder uroepithelium and prevent repeat obstruction. <sup>10-11</sup>

This suggests that ensuring the proper healing and maintenance of the GAG layer in any urinary disease, may be of primary importance in both the short- and long-term management of these diseases.

A-CYST is designed to provide temporary replenishment of the GAG layer of the urinary bladder and provide a critical physical barrier against irritants, allowing time for the damaged bladder lining to heal.





A-CYST is a highly viscous sterile solution of defined fractions of purified hyaluronic acid, chondroitin sulfate C4 and C6, in a 10% solution of N-acetyl-D-glucosamine. It is administered

intravesicularly via urinary catheter.

In a pilot study on blocked toms performed at the Colorado State University, intravesical infusion of A-CYST reduced the overall 7-days repeat obstruction rate to 0%, versus a placebo group rate of 42%.

## **Opportunity to Help**

Lower Urinary Tract Diseases (LUTD) affect around 6% of the total feline population in the United States, or 5.5 million cats. Considering that approximately 35% of cats are presented to a veterinarian regularly, A-CYST represents an opportunity to help up to 2 million cats annually.

Besides the steady growth of the feline population, the rise in overweight, indoor, and dry food fed cats may further contribute to an increasing number of cases each year.

Given the risk to life of FLUTD, FIC, and especially urethral obstruction, there is great potential in offering multimodal therapy designed to improve patient comfort and urinary tract health.

Feline Idiopathic Cystitis (FIC) represents the majority of LUTD, followed by Urinary Tract Infections (UTI).

#### **REFERENCES**

- 1. Forrester SD, Towell TL. Feline idiopathic cystitis. *Vet Clin North Am Small Anim Pract.* 2015;45(4):783-806.
- 2. Gerber B, Eichenberger S, Reusch CE. Guarded long-term prognosis in male cats with urethral obstruction. *J Feline Med Surg.* 2008;10:16-23
- 3. Defauw PAM, Van de Maele I, Duchateau L, Polis IE, Saunders JH, Daminet S. Risk factors and clinical presentation of cats with feline idiopathic cystitis. *J Feline Med Surg.* 2011;13(12):967-975.
- 4. Gunn-Moore DA, Shenoy CM. Oral glucosamine and the management of feline idiopathic cystitis. *J Feline Med Surg*. 2004;6(4):219-225.
- 5. Kruger JM, Conway TS, Kaneene JB, et al. Randomized controlled trial of the efficacy of short-term amitriptyline administration for treatment of acute, nonobstructive, idiopathic lower urinary tract disease in cats. *J Am Vet Med Assoc.* 2003;222(6):749-758.
- 6. Kruger JM, Osborne CA, Lulich JP. Changing paradigm of feline idiopathic cystitis. *Vet Clin Small Anim* 2008; 3:15

- 7. Pereira DA, Aguiar JA, Hagiwara MK, Michellacci YM. Changes in cats urinary glycosaminoglycans with age and in feline urological syndrome. *Biochim Biophys Acta*.2004:1672:1-11
- 8. Press SM, Moldwin R, Kushner L, et al. Decreased expression of GP-51 glycosaminoglycans in cats afflicted with feline interstitial cystitis. *J. Urol* 1995;153 (Suppl 4):288A
- 9. Westrop JL, Kass PH, Buffington CAT. Evaluatioon of the effects of stress in cats with idiopathic cystitis. *Am J Vet Res* 2006;67:731-6
- 10. Bassi PF, Constantini E, Foley S, Palea S. Glycosaminoglycan therapy for bladder disease: emerging new treatments. *European Urology Supplements*. 2001;10:451-5
- 11. Nordling J, Van Ophoven A. Intravesical glycosaminoglycan replenishement with chondroitin sulphate un chronic forms of cystitis. *Drug Research* 2008;58:328
- 12. Banfield State of Pet Health® Report 2016

### **Bimeda Lead Form**

Learn More About A-Cyst Here!

First	Last
Email	
SUBMIT	

Material from *Clinician's Brief* may not be reproduced, distributed, or used in whole or in part without prior permission of Educational Concepts, LLC. For questions or inquiries please contact us.