



PURINA® PRO PLAN® SYMPOSIUM 2025

Integrative Approach to Gastrointestinal Health

Protein - Losing Enteropathy in Canines - Where Are We in 2025?

Dr. Julien Dandrieux,

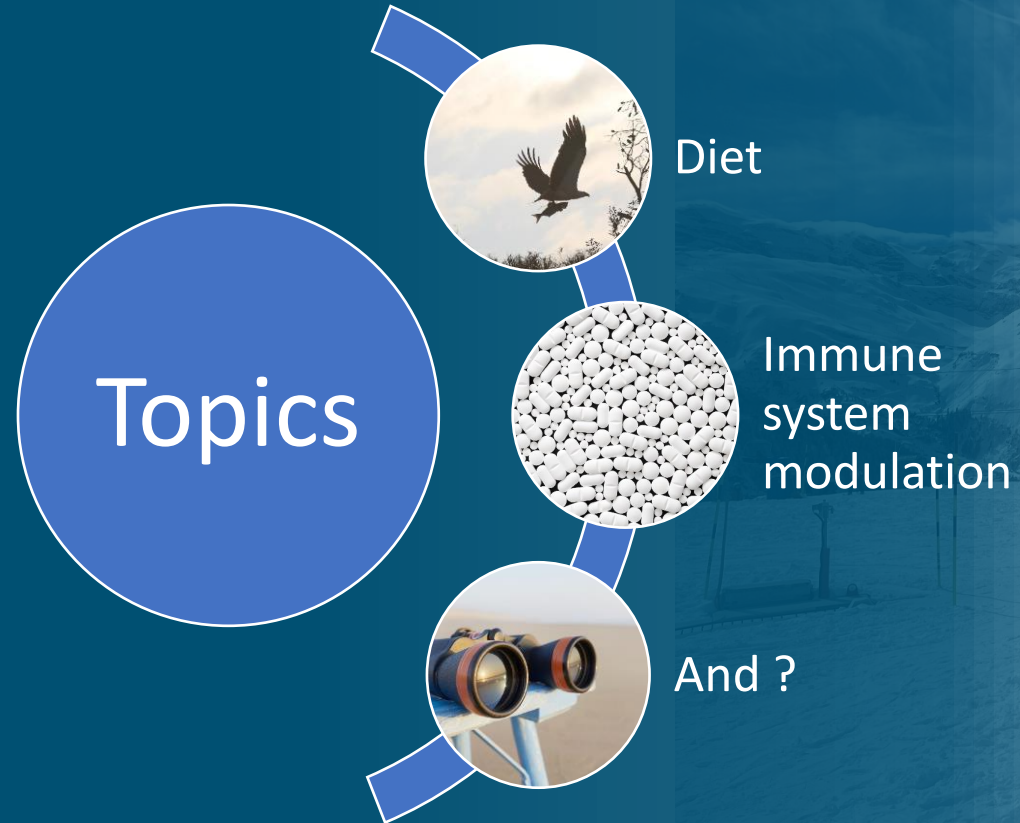
PhD DACVIM (SAIM)

Senior Lecturer in Small Animal Medicine

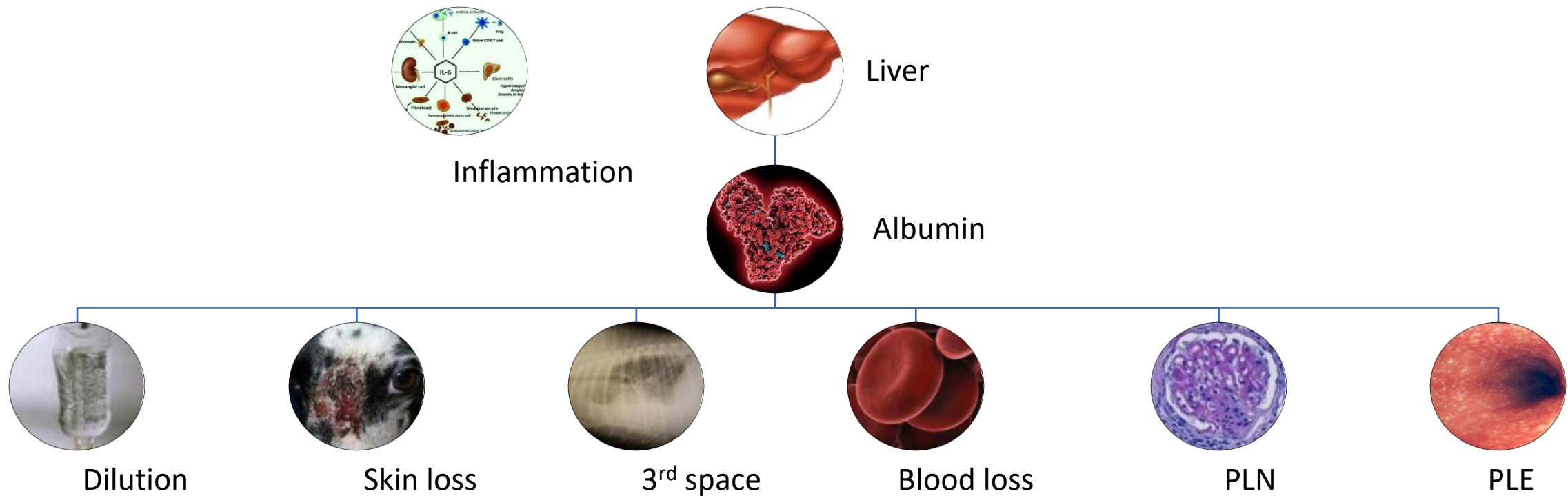




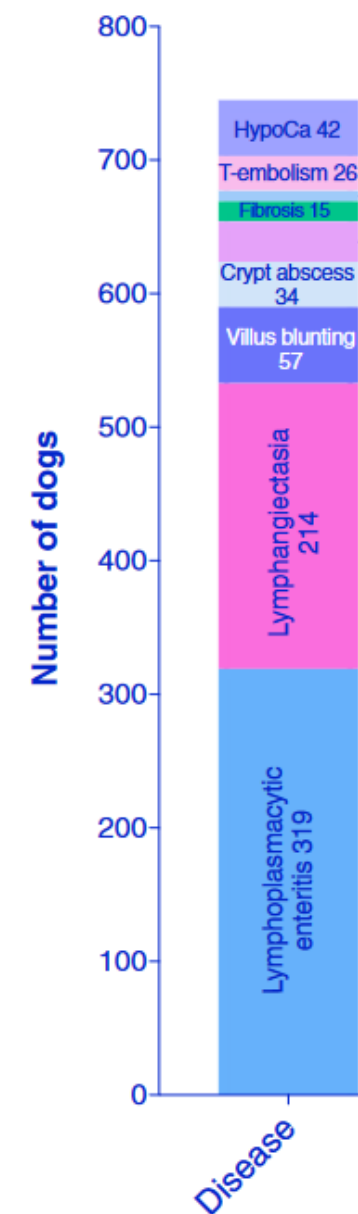
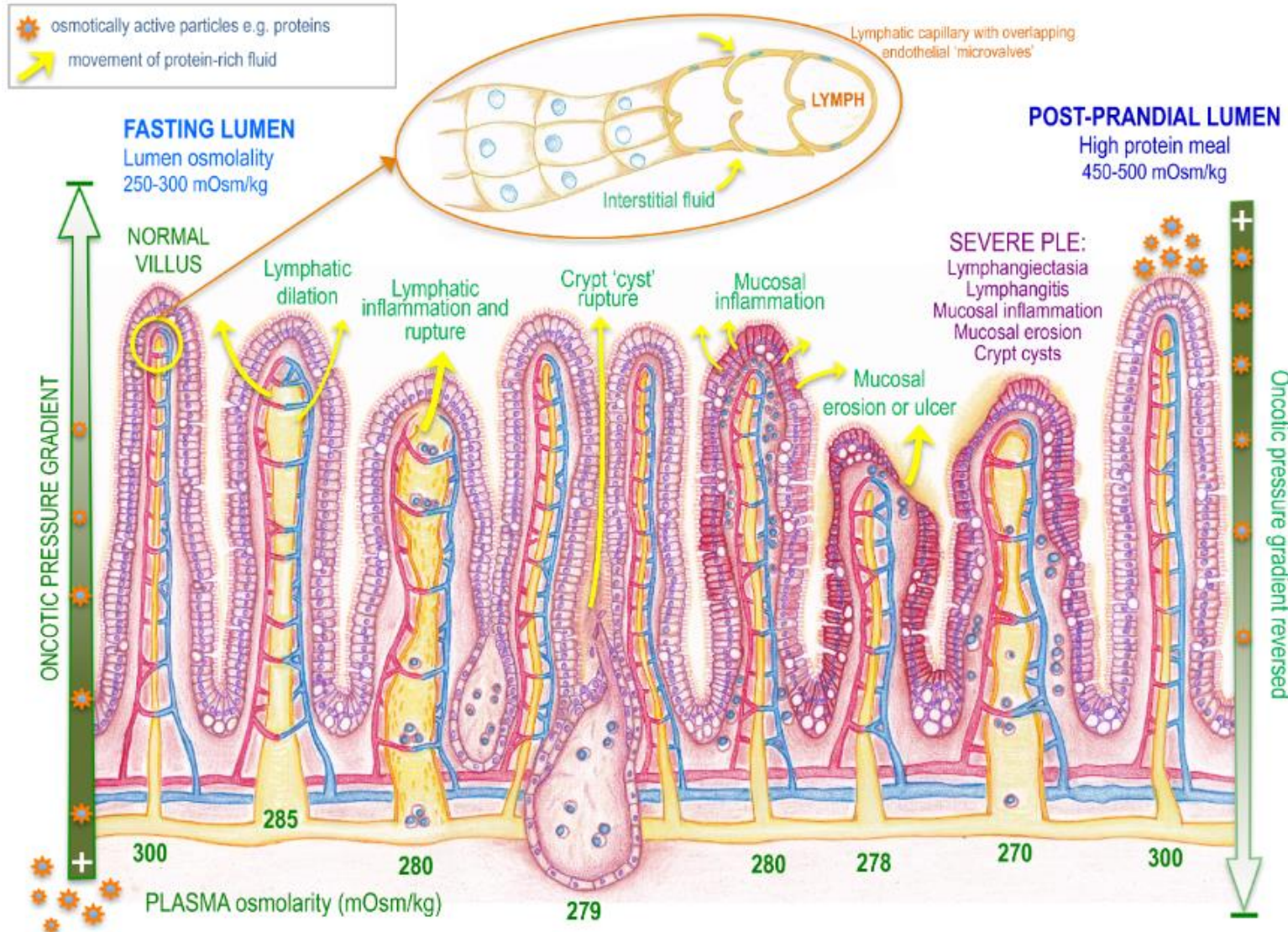
THE UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH
The Royal (Dick) School
of Veterinary Studies



Causes of hypoalbuminaemia



MECHANISMS OF PROTEIN LOSS IN PLE



1-4 120

Time bomb !?!?!?



You have diagnosed this dog with PLE secondary to CIE. What treatment(s) do you consider to start with?

- Low fat diet
- Hydrolysed diet
- Home-cooked diet
- Prednisolone
- Other immuno-modulator
- Antibiotic
- Anti-thrombotic
- Anti-emetic
- Appetite-stimulant



Scan & Answer



Bob, 5.5y old, MN Cavoodle – Day 0

- **Abdominal distension**

- Soft stools, but formed. Previous history “sensible” gut. One episode of vomiting
- Gained 1kg

- **Work up**

- Laboratory work
- Ultrasound (ascites)
- Fluid analysis: transudate

- **Treatment**

- Fenbendazole 50mg/kg PO q24h for 5 days
- Hydrolysed diet



Bob, 5.5y old, MN Cavoodle

- Laboratory work
 - Urinalysis: USG 1.053, protein neg.
- “Discussion with O re pros/cons of referral for advanced imaging + endoscopic biopsies vs starting pred on assumptive diagnosis of chronic enteropathy (bearing in mind will impact further diagnostics if doesn't respond). O feels best option to continue medical management here.”

Parameter	Reference	Day 0
Albumin [g/L]	23.0 – 40.0	14
Globulin [g/L]	25.0 – 45.0	24
Bilirubin [μ mol/L]	≤ 5.1	1.1
Bile acids pre [μ mol/L]	0.1 – 5.0	1.0
Bile acids post [μ mol/L]	0.1 – 10.0	3.0
TLI [μ g/L]	6.1 – 35.0	38.3
Vitamin B12 TLI [ng/L]	≥ 275	249
Cortisol (basal) [nmol/L]	25.0 – 125.0	84.7

Bob, 5.5y old, MN Cavoodle

- **Treatment**

- Appetite: Maropitant and Mirtazapine
- CIE (suspected)
 - Prednisolone 2mg/kg PO q24h
 - Vitamin B12 supplementation

- **Plan – Recheck in 7 days**

- Consider second-line immunosuppressant
- Clopidogrel

Parameter	Reference	Day 0	Day 10	Day 23
Albumin [g/L]	23.0 – 40.0	14	14	16
Globulin [g/L]	25.0 – 45.0	24	21	24
Weight		10.3	9.5	9.2
Overall			😊	😞

What is your experience with treating dogs diagnosed with PLE with diet alone

- It works in $\geq 50\%$ of cases
- It works in $< 50\%$ of cases
- I don't use food alone

Scan & Answer

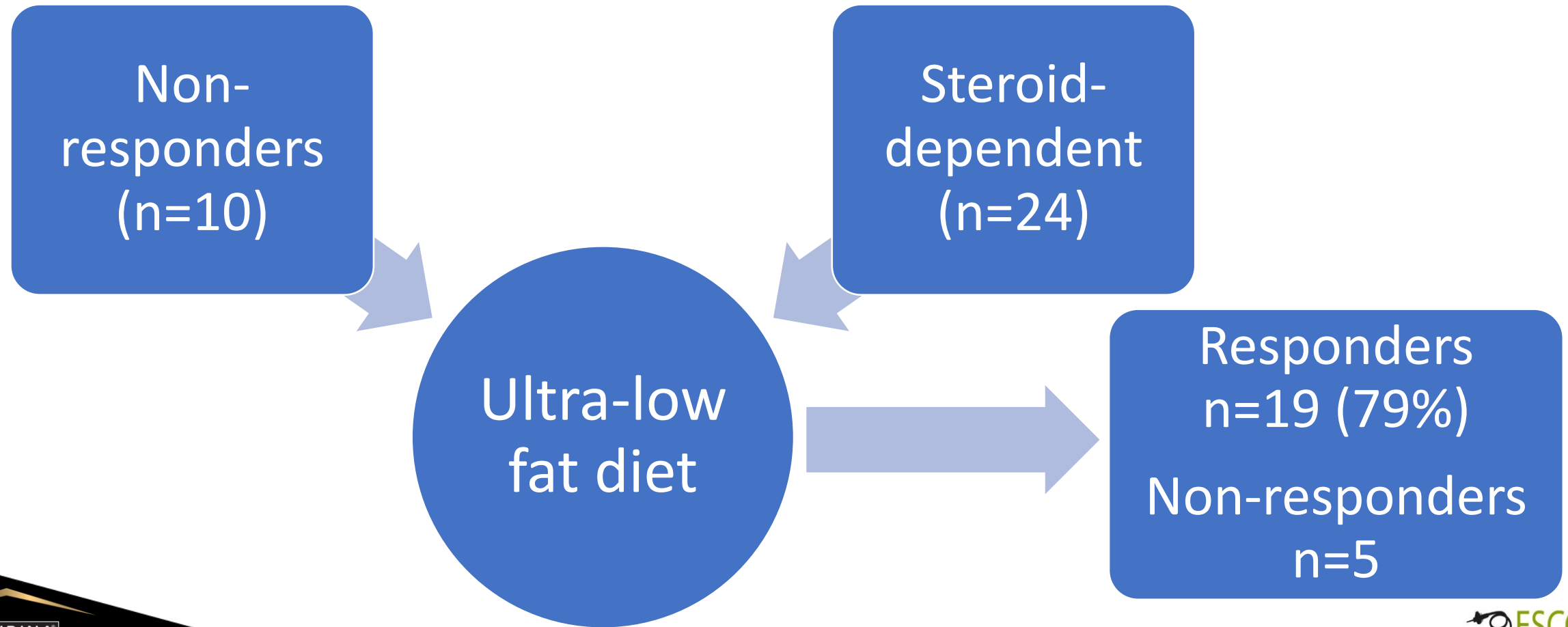




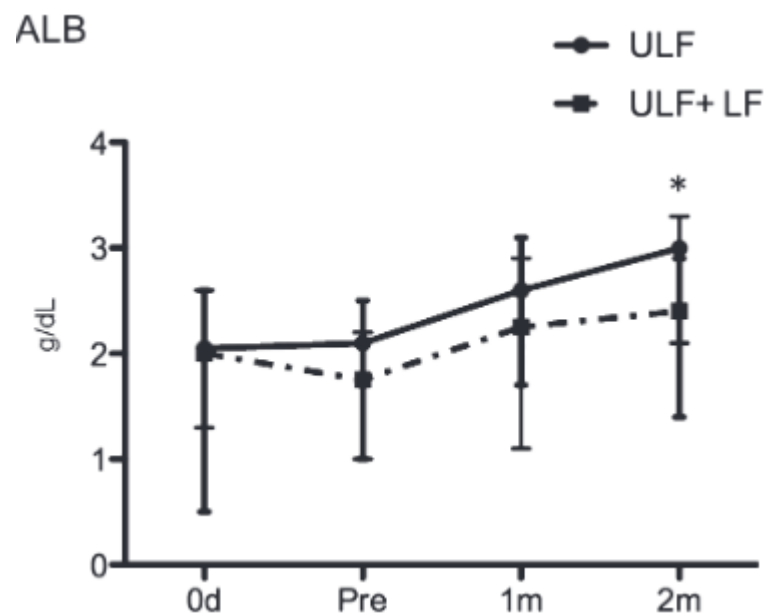
Diet – The evidence

- **The clinical efficacy of dietary fat restriction in treatment of dogs with intestinal lymphangiectasia**
 - H. Okanishi, et al – JVIM 2014, DOI: 10.1111/jvim.12327
- **Dietary management of presumptive protein-losing enteropathy in Yorkshire terriers**
 - A. J. Rudinsky et al – JSAP 2017, DOI: 10.1111/jsap.12625
- **Clinical charecteristics of dogs with food-responsive protein-losing enteropathy**
 - N. Nagata et al – JVIM 2020, DOI: 10.1111/jvim.15720
- **Prospective evaluation of low-fat diet monotherapy in dogs with presumptive protein-losing enteropathy**
 - M. Myers et al – JAAHA DOI 10.5326/JAAHA-MS-7248

Fat restriction in lymphangiectasia (histology)

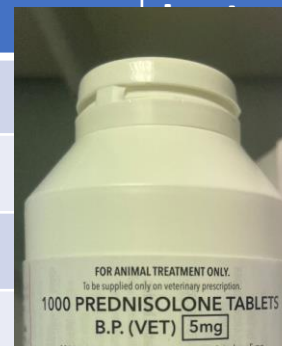


Fat restriction in lymphangiectasia (histology)



- Ultra-low fat (ULF) diet: 1 part chicken : 2 parts white potatoes, boiled.
- ULF group: fed ULF exclusively
- ULF + LF: 1 part ULF and 1 part commercial low fat diet

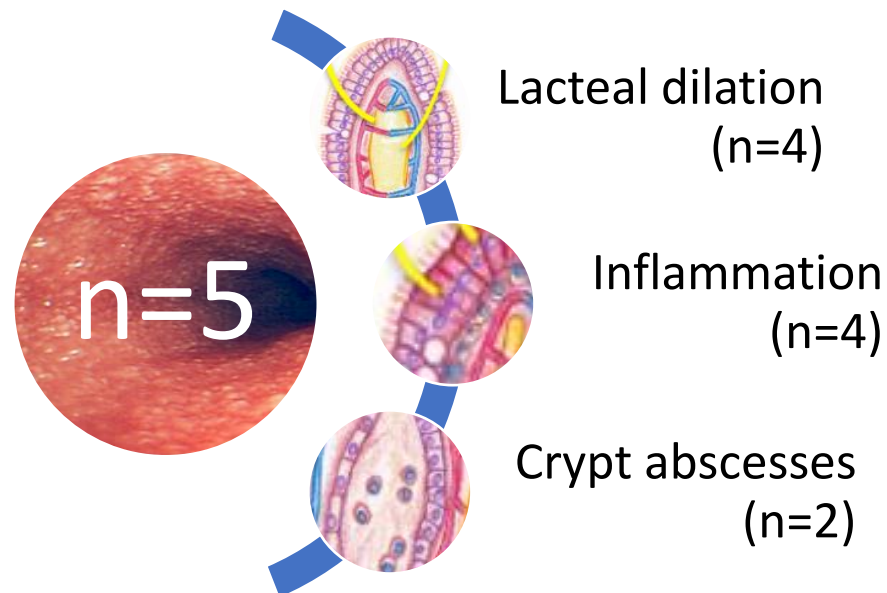
24 dogs	dilation	P inflammation
Score 0	0	6
Score 1	16	12
Score 2	6	5
Score 3	2	1



Effect of diet in Yorkshire with presumptive PLE



11 dogs	Low-fat	Home-cooked	Hydrolysed	Time to response
Responders	4	3	1	1 – 4 weeks
Partial responder	1	1		1 – 4 weeks
None-responders		1		



Diet

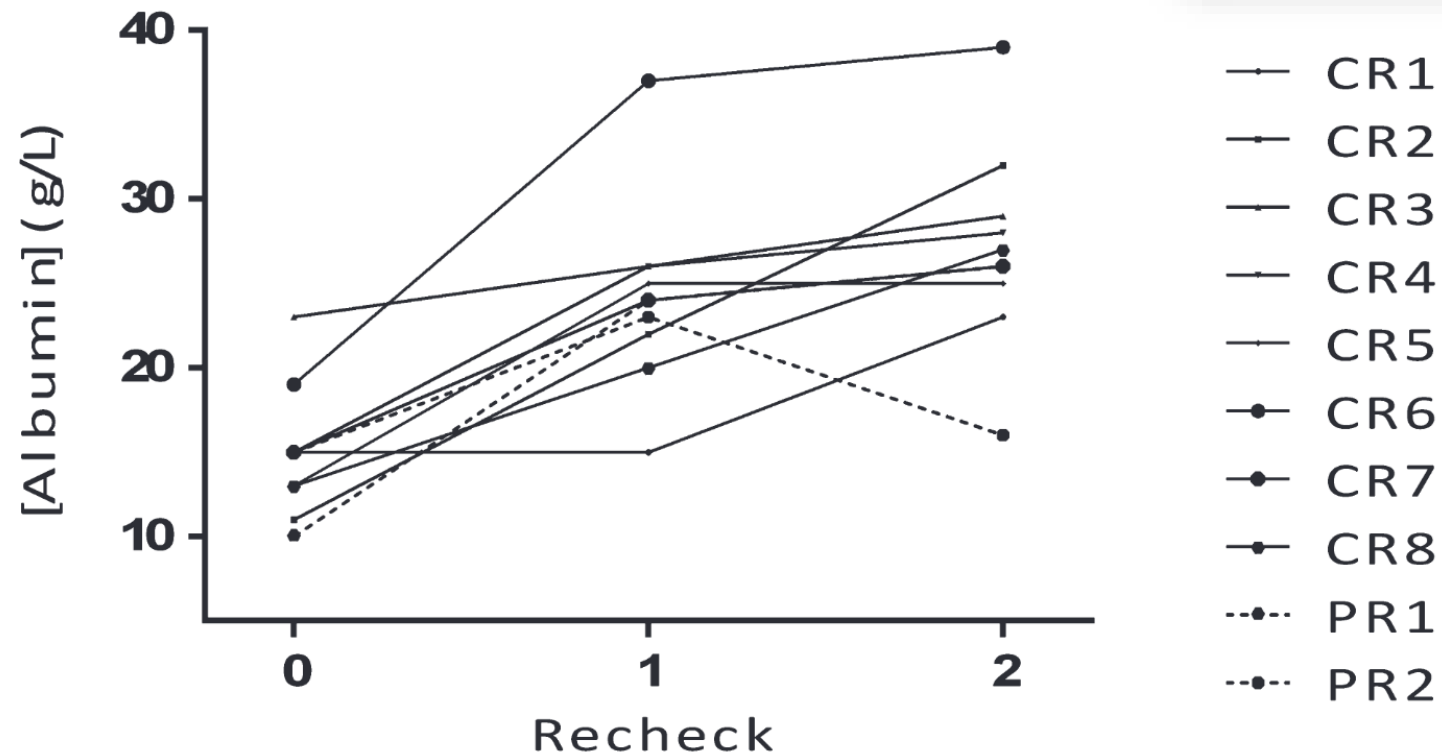


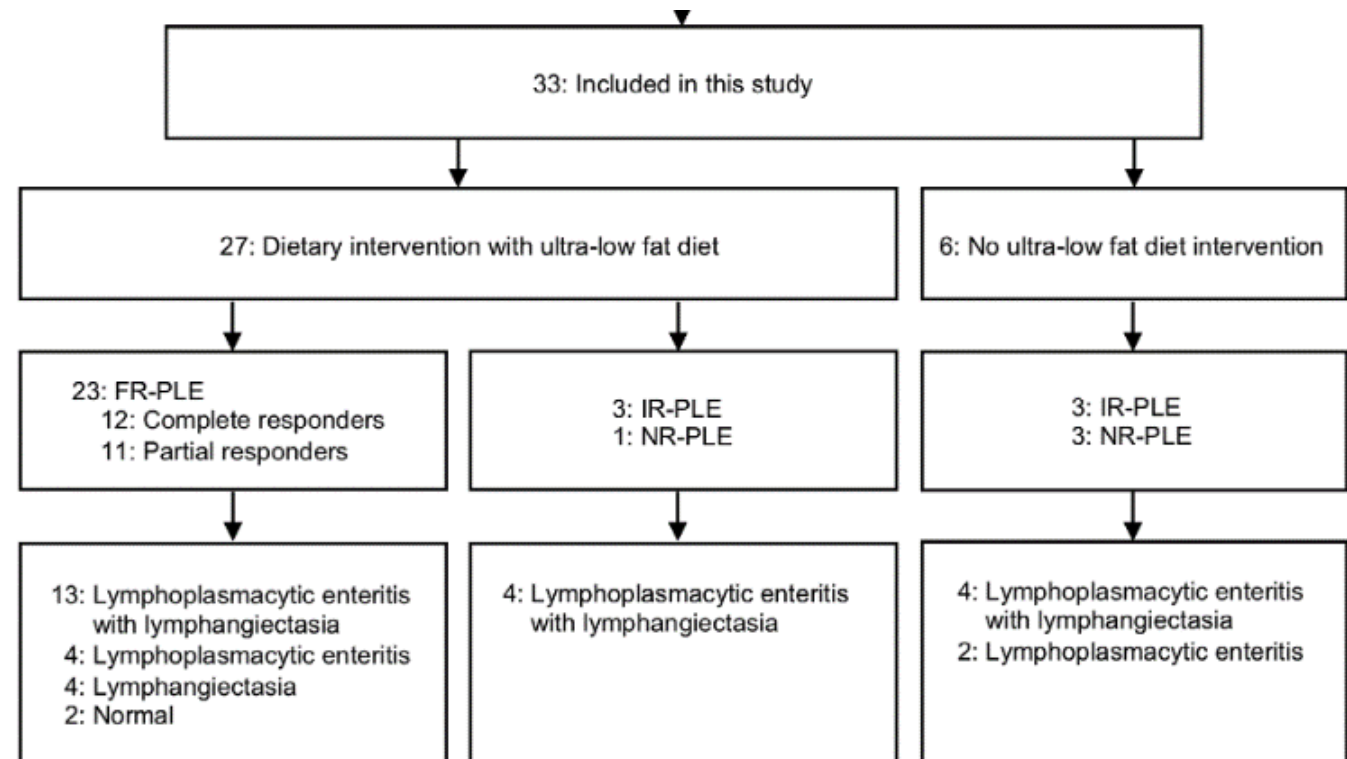
FIG 2. Change in serum albumin from baseline, recheck one (1 to 3 weeks), and recheck two (3 to 4 months). The non-responder was censored from this data due to euthanasia at 2 weeks. (CR – complete responder, PR – partial responder)

Clinical characteristics of dogs with FRE-PLE



57 PLE dogs with endoscopy

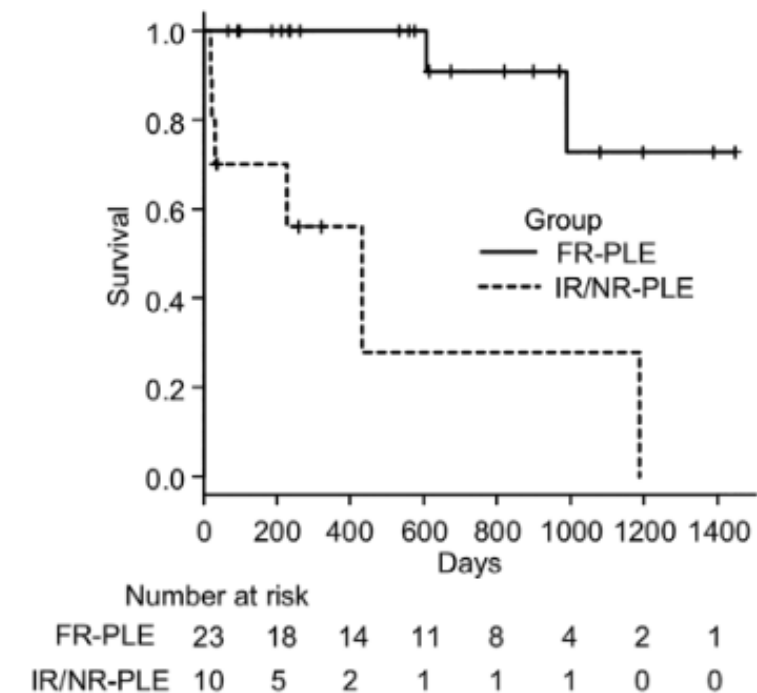
Concurrent diseases	8
No follow up	8
LCL	4
SCL	4
DOGS INCLUDED	33



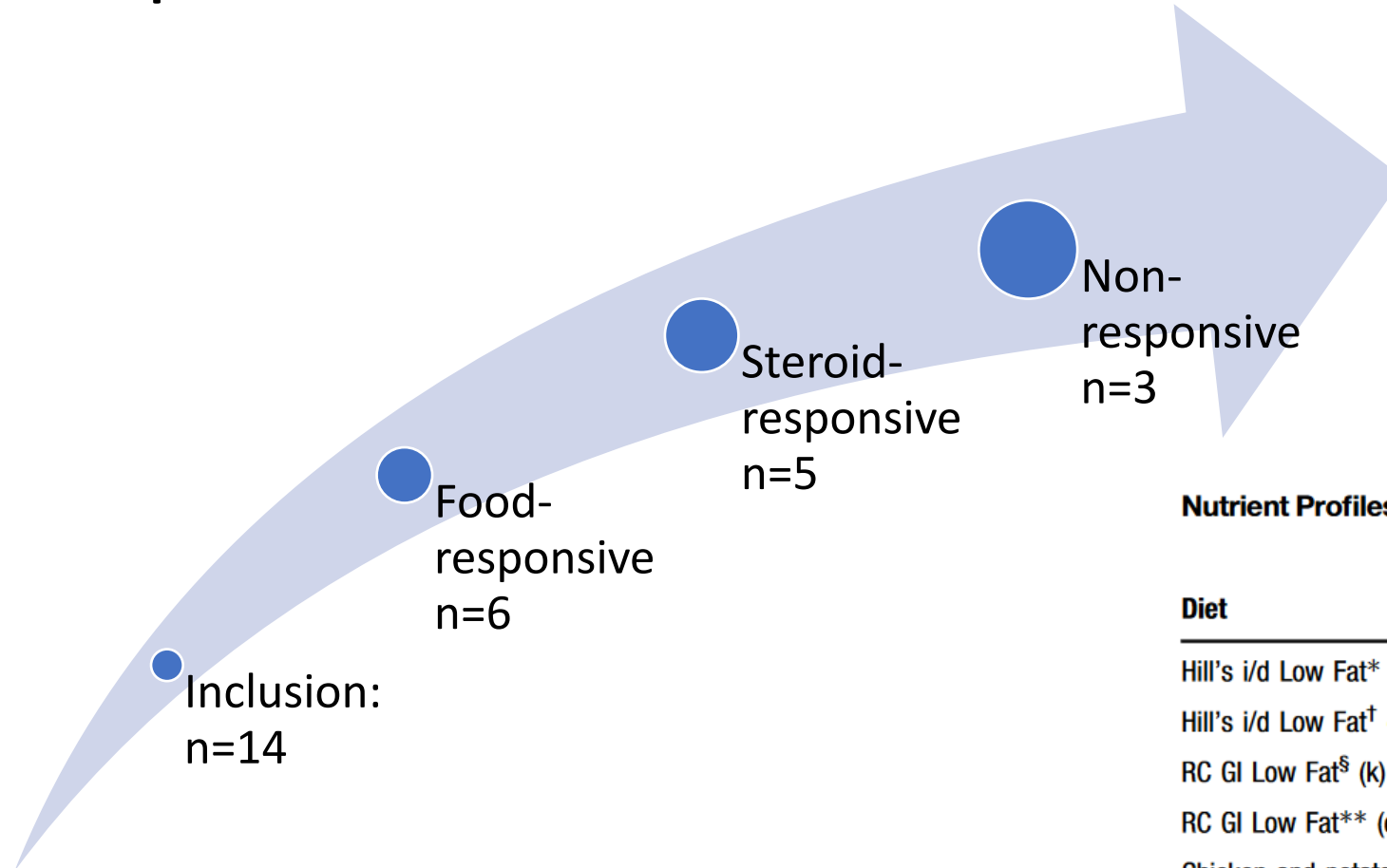
Clinical characteristics of dogs with FRE-PLE



FRE vs IRE/NRE	Cut-off	AUC (95% CI)	Sensitivity	Specificity
Age [years]	9.1	0.843 (0.698–0.989)	0.826	0.800
CIBDAI	5	0.928 (0.836–1.000)	0.913	0.778
CCECAI	8	0.935 (0.845–1.000)	0.826	0.889



Prospective evaluation of low-fat-diet



Nutrient Profiles of Dietary Options

Diet	Protein g/1000 kcal	Fat g/1000 kcal	Dietary Fiber g/1000 kcal
Hill's i/d Low Fat* (k)	71.0	20.0	17.0
Hill's i/d Low Fat† (c)	69.0	23.0	19.0
RC GI Low Fat§ (k)	63.3	18.7	25.1
RC GI Low Fat** (c)	79.8	18.1	28.2
Chicken and potato (hc)	84.9	13.6	11.7
Turkey and pasta (hc)	76.9	14.4	7.5

Diet – Where are we?



- Fat-restriction can be effective in dogs with lymphangiectasia
 - Primary vs secondary?

- What about the inflammatory component?

- Hydrolysed diet?
- Low-fat diet?
- Home-cooked diet?
- Hydrolysed low-fat diet?



- Food-responsive or not?
 - Age, severity of clinical signs

“Patients with PLE may benefit from both dietary fat restriction as well as a novel or hydrolysed protein source, although it is **often difficult to distinguish which dietary characteristic will provide the best clinical outcome**”

Dietary management of chronic enteropathy in dogs

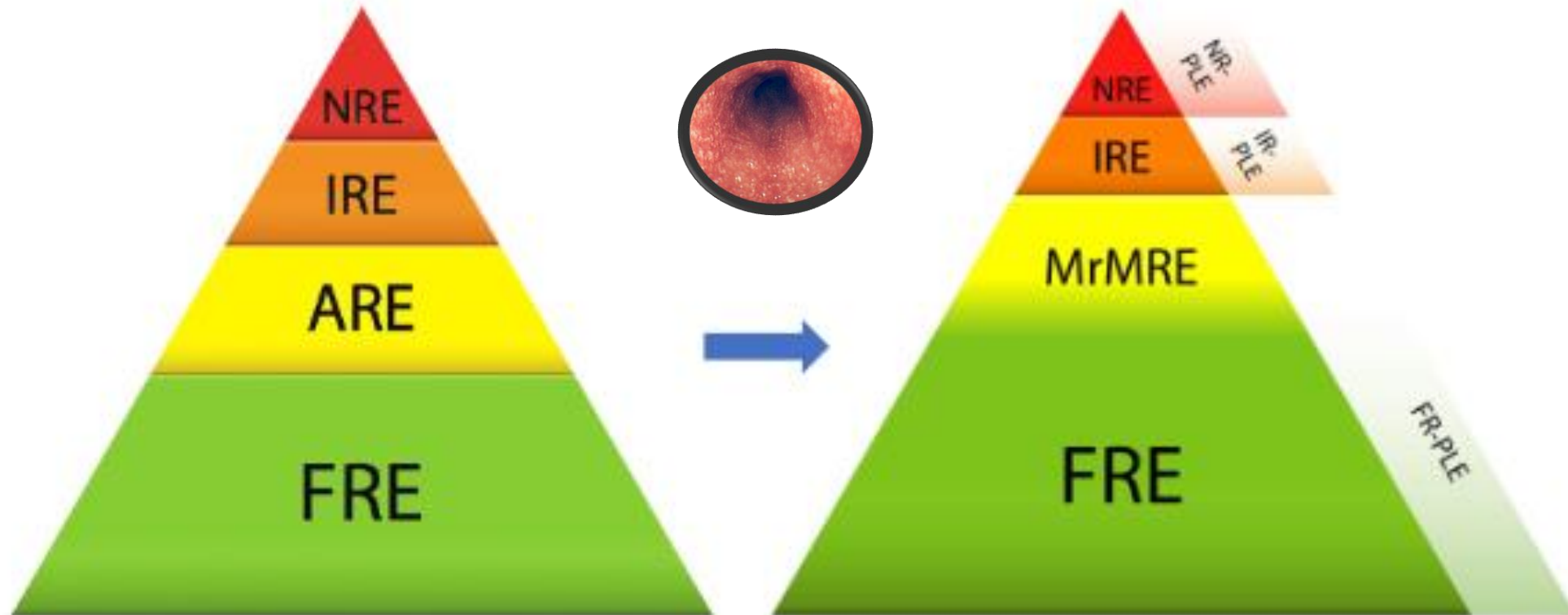
M. K. Tolbert¹, M. Murphy², L. Gaylord³ and A. Witzel-Rollins⁴

Which dog ?

When to recheck ?

4. Proposition of a Refined Classification of CIEs in Dogs

A proposal for an updated classification of canine CIEs is depicted in Figure 2.



Dupouy-Manescau 2024 – doi.org/10.3390/ani14050681

Bob, 5.5y old, MN Cavoodle – Ultrasound

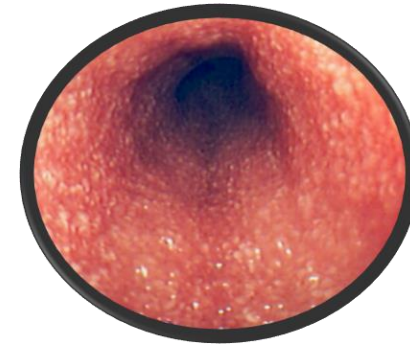


Bob, 5.5y old, MN Cavoodle – Ultrasound



Would you consider taking biopsies in Ben's case?

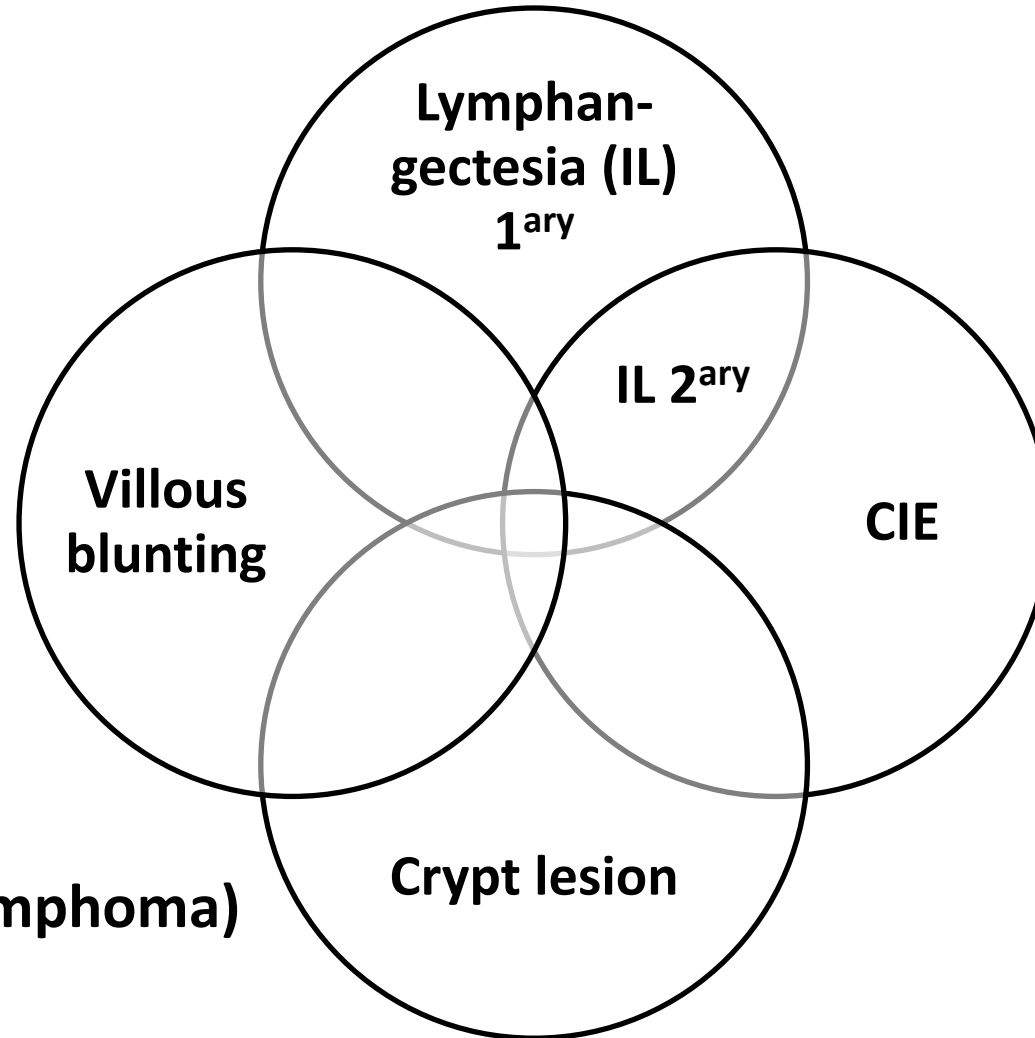
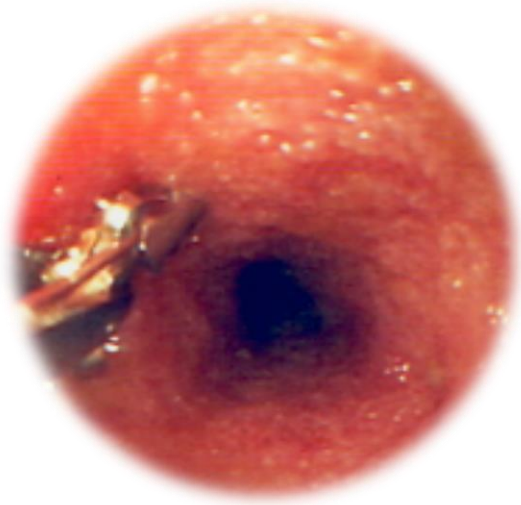
› World cloud



Scan & Answer

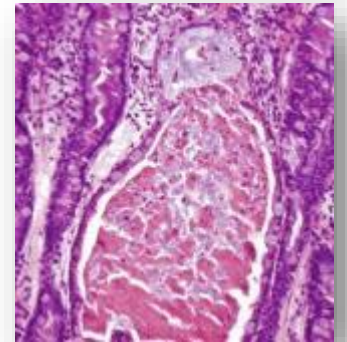


PLE – Consider biopsies early!



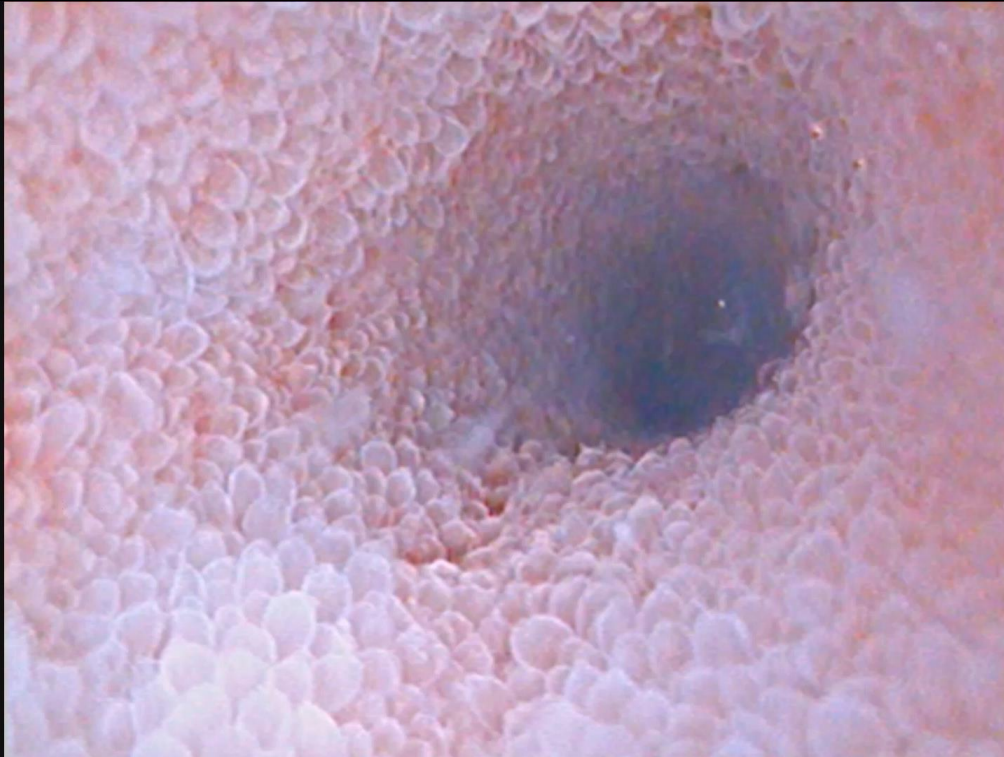
Rule out

- **Neoplastic diseases (lymphoma)**
- **Ulcerative diseases**



Dr. F. Gaschen ©

Bob, 5.5y old, MN Cavoodle – Ultrasound



1. Mild, multifocal, chronic active, lymphoplasmacytic gastritis with mild laminal proprial oedema and haemorrhage – Stomach
2. Moderate, multifocal to coalescing, chronic, lymphoplasmacytic duodenitis with moderate crypt distention, mild lacteal dilation and mild laminal proprial oedema – Duodenum
3. Mild, multifocal to coalescing, chronic active, lymphoplasmacytic to eosinophilic ileitis with moderate lacteal dilation, mild mucosal fibrosis, mild laminal proprial oedema and minimal crypt dilation – Ileum
4. Mild, multifocal, laminal proprial oedema - Colon

Bob, 5.5y old, MN Cavoodle



- **Diet**

- Ultra-low fat (home-cooked)

- **Inflammation**

- Prednisolone: Reduced to 1mg/kg PO q24h
- Chlorambucil: 5mg/m²

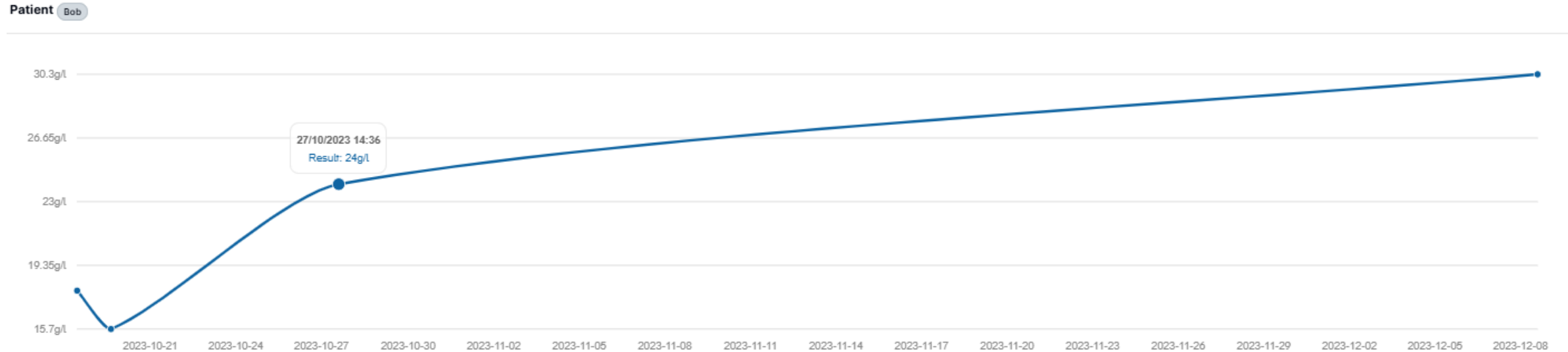
- **Thromboembolism**

- Clopidogrel: 2mg/kg PO q24h
- Rivaroxaban: 1mg/kg PO q24h

- **Maropitant and vitamin B12**

Bob, 5.5y old, MN Cavoodle

Laboratory results for Albumin



Albumin within 2 months

Treatment after a year:
Low fat diet (commercial)... that's it!



You have diagnosed a 40kg dog with chronic enteropathy that has not responded to serial treatment trials. You decide to start treatment with prednisolone. What dose of prednisolone are you considering?

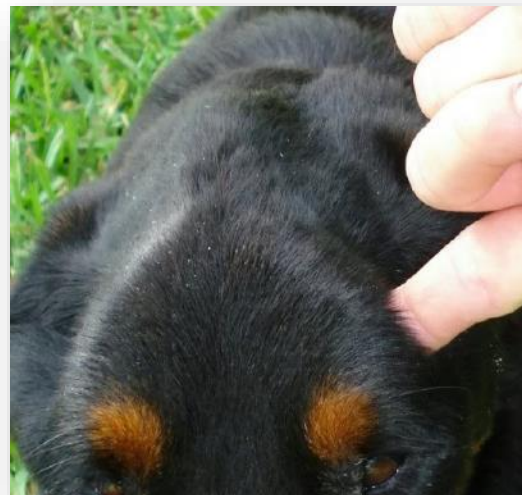
1. 25mg (20mg/m²)
2. 40mg (1mg/kg)
3. 50mg (40mg/m²)
4. 80mg (2mg/kg)

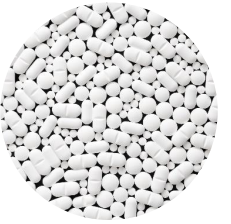


Scan & Answer



Prednisolone – Side effects?





Other side effects of prednisolone

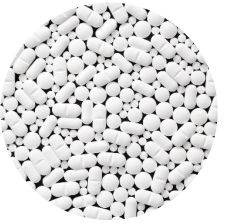
Other side effects

- Thromboembolism
- Infection
- Diabetes
- Delayed healing
- GI bleeding

Why do we use steroids?

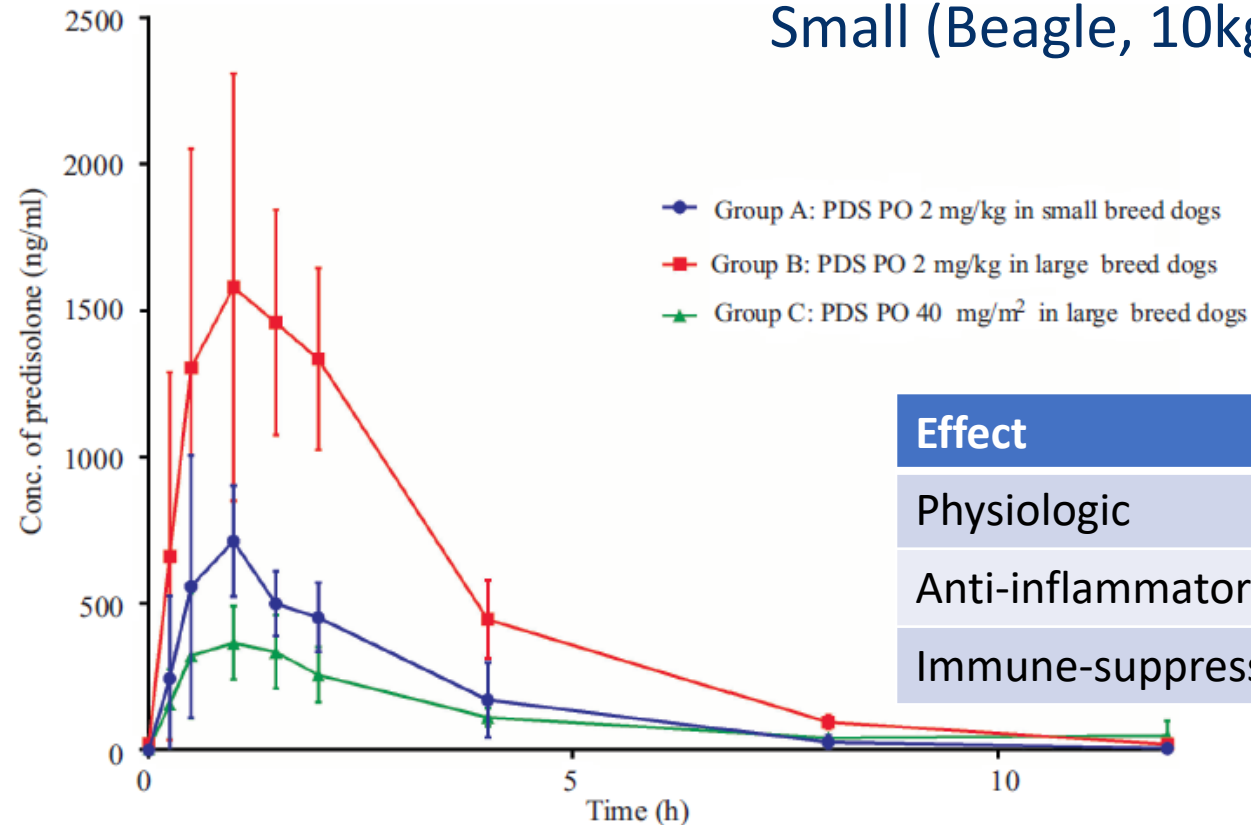
- Cheap
- Rapid onset of action
- Does the job!





Prednisolone dosage

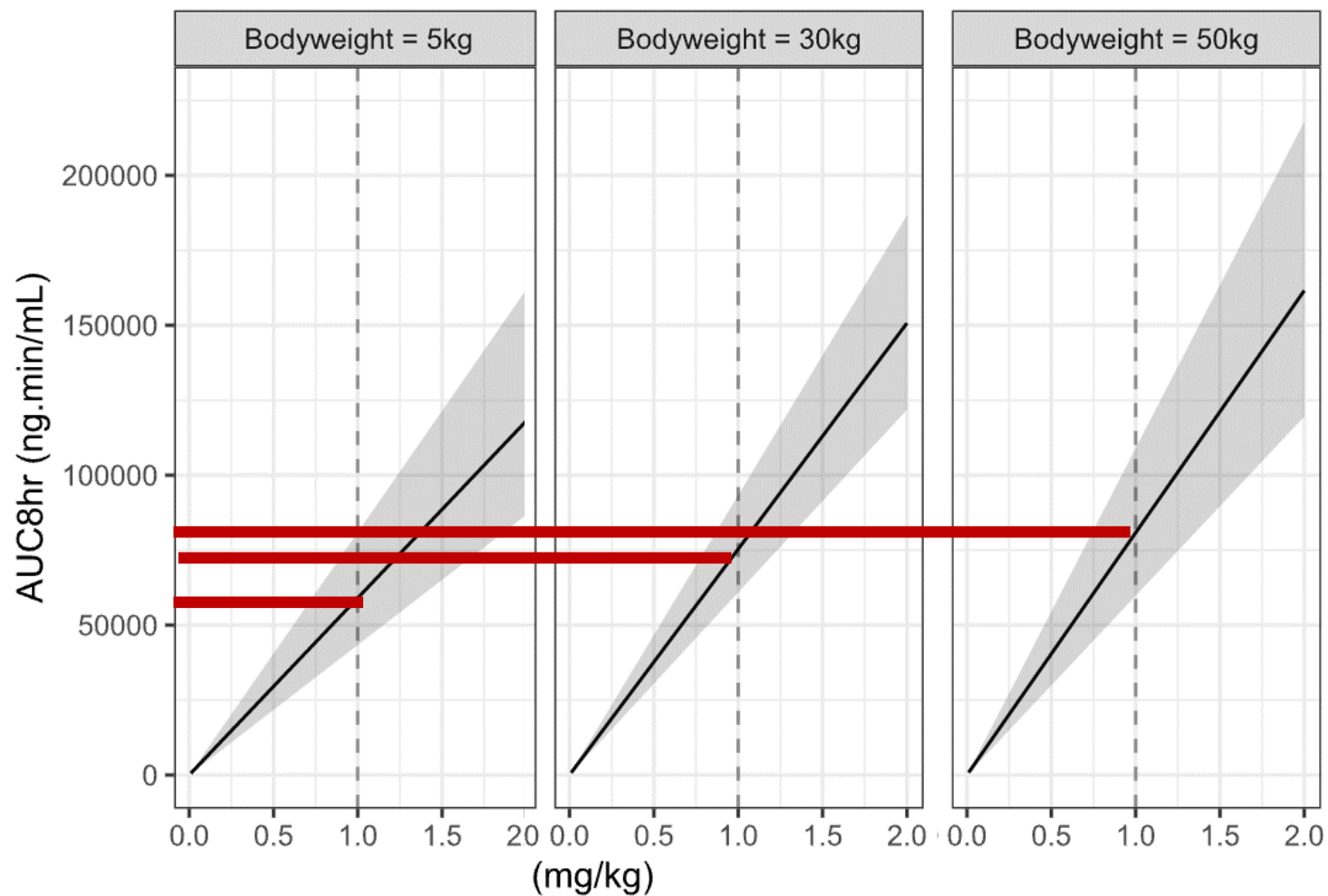
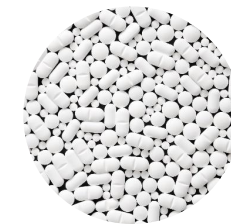
Small (Beagle, 10kg) vs large (mixed-breed, 29kg)

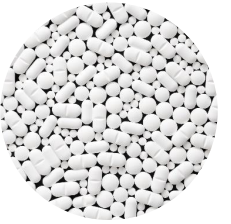


Effect	≤ 25kg	> 25kg
Physiologic	< 0.5 mg/kg	< < 0.5 mg/kg
Anti-inflammatory	0.5 – 1 mg/kg	20 mg/m ² ?
Immune-suppressive	1 – 2 mg/kg	40 mg/m ²

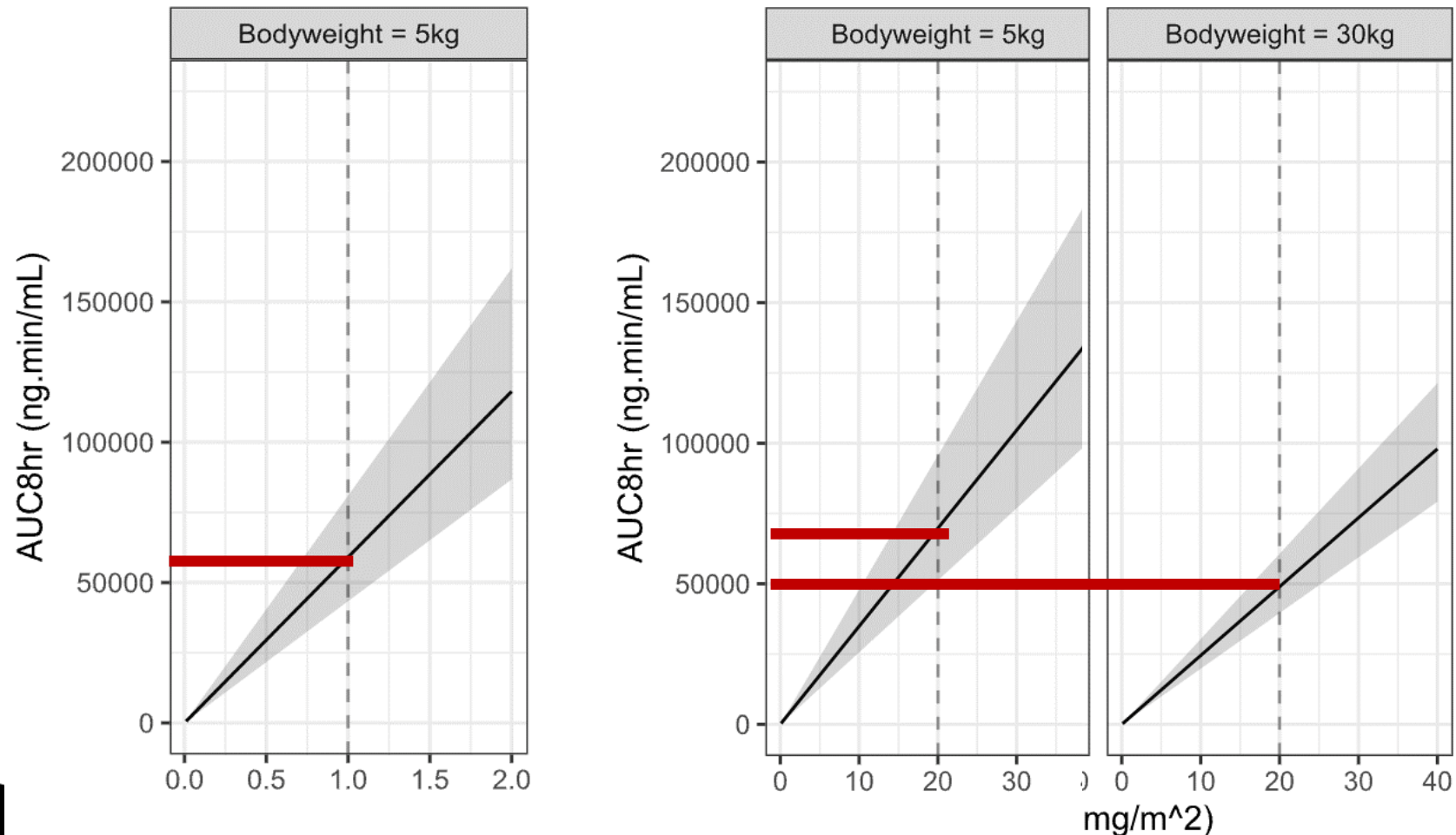
Fig. 1. Plasma concentration-time profiles of prednisolone following oral administration to small-breed dogs (Group A) and large-breed dogs (Group B and Group C).

Prednisolone dosage





Prednisolone dosage



CIE/PLE → anti-inflammatory

- $\leq 25\text{kg}$ 0.5 – 1mg/kg
- $> 25\text{kg}$ ~ 20mg/m²

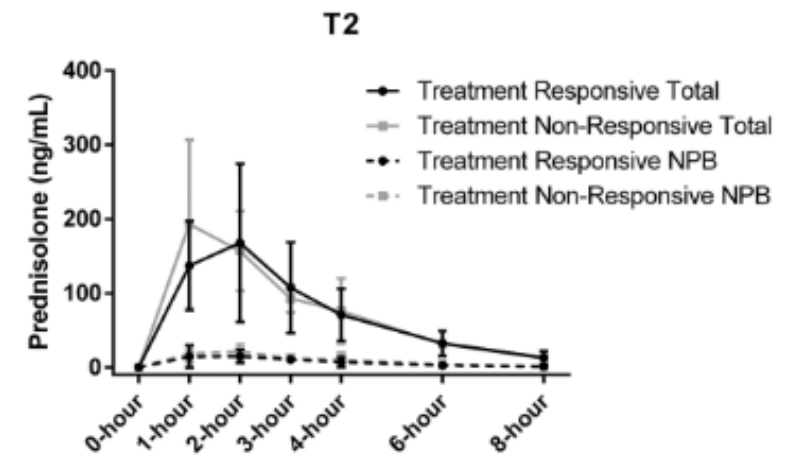
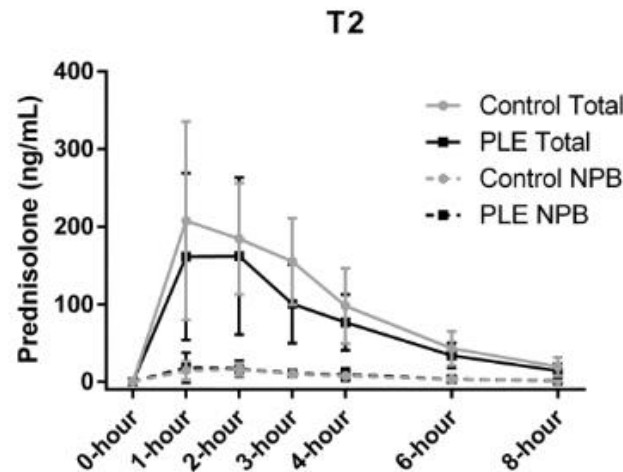
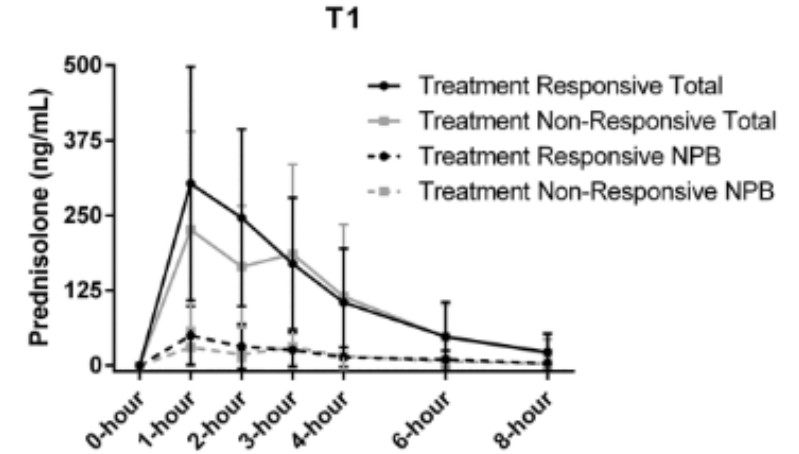
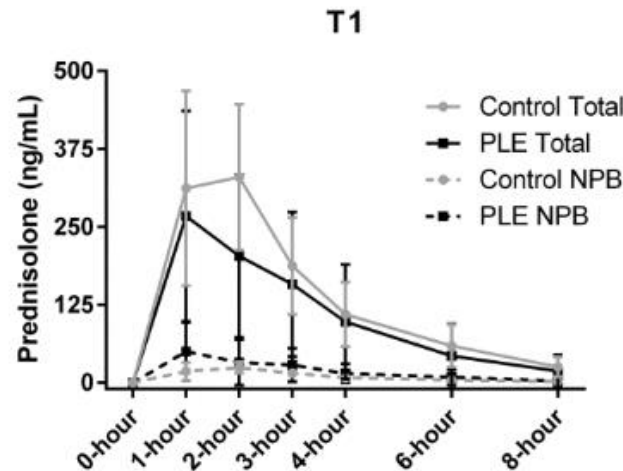
HOW LONG DO YOU TREAT?!?

My patient does not respond to prednisolone, time for dexamethasone?

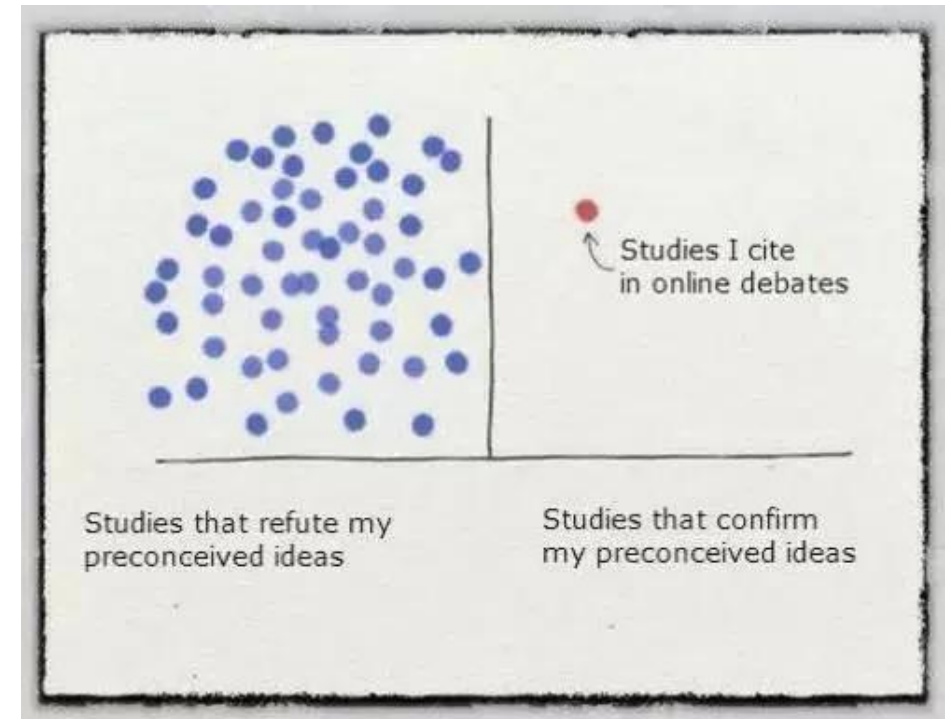
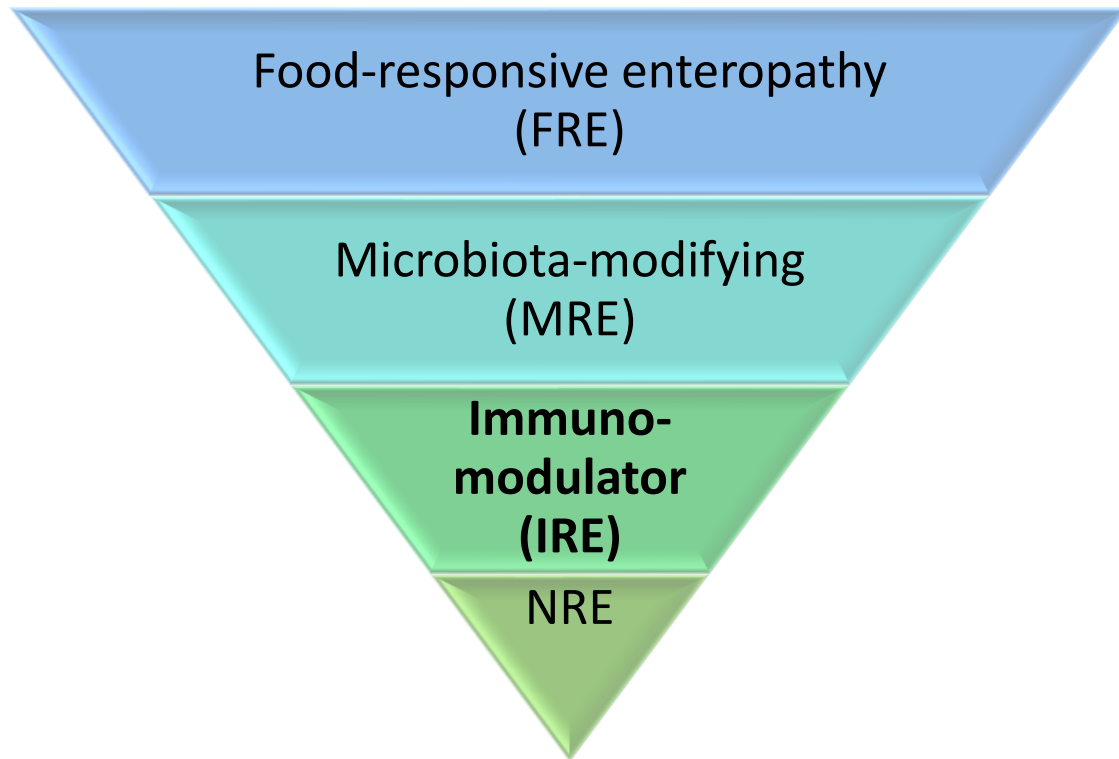
Prednisolone pharmacokinetics in dogs with protein-losing enteropathy

Sara A. Jablonski¹ | Jessica L. Strohmeyer¹ | John P. Buchweitz² |
Andreas F. Lehner³ | Daniel K. Langlois¹

- Absorption unlikely to be an issue
- Non-responders not due to reduced prednisolone absorption



What immunomodulation to consider ?



Chronic Enteropathies in Dogs: Evaluation of Risk Factors for Negative Outcome

K. Allenspach, B. Wieland, A. Gröne, and F. Gaschen

Worming +
Diet

Prednisolone
2mg/kg/day


Cyclosporine
5mg/kg/day

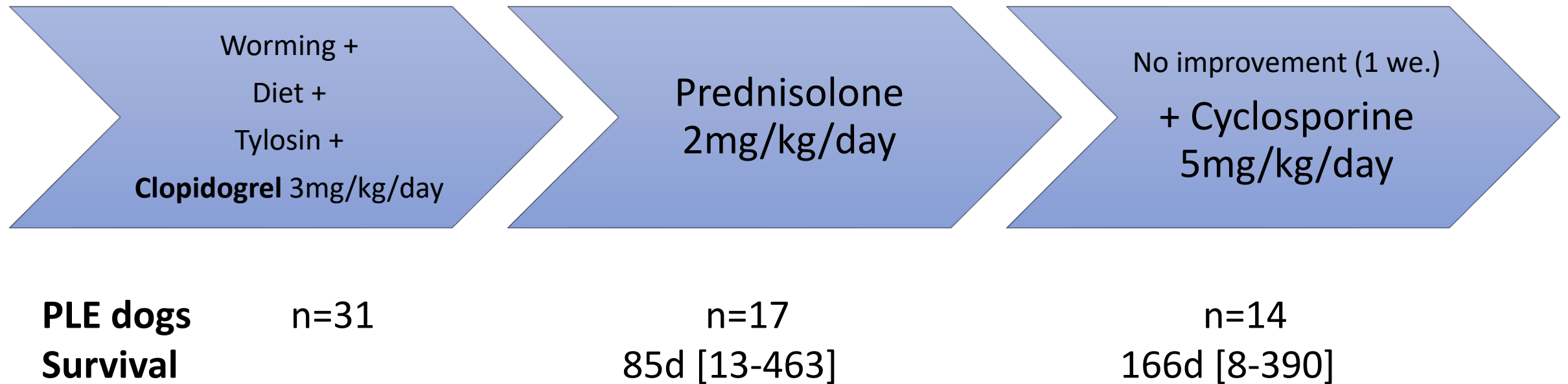
PLE dogs n=10
Response n=0

n=10
n=0

n=10
n=7

Diagnostic features, treatment, and outcome of dogs with inflammatory protein-losing enteropathy

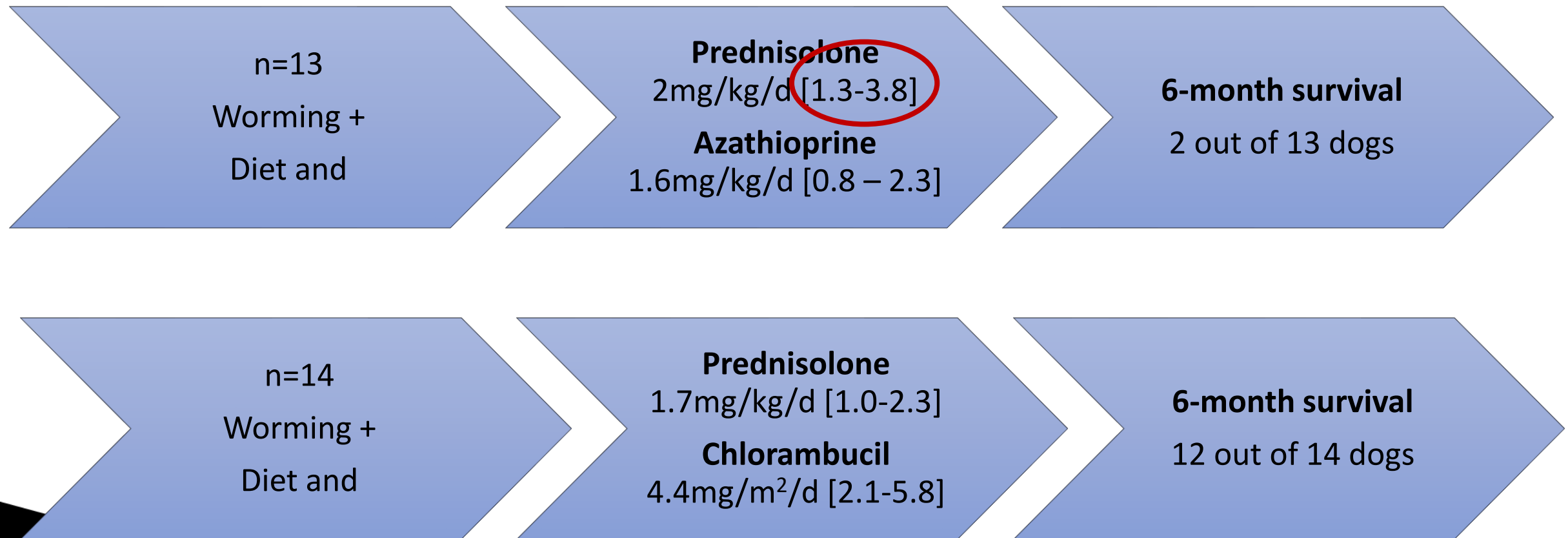
Silke Salavati Schmitz¹  | Adam Gow¹ | Nick Bommer¹ | Linda Morrison² |
Richard Mellanby¹



Second-line immuno-modulator?

Comparison of a chlorambucil-prednisolone combination with an azathioprine-prednisolone combination for treatment of chronic enteropathy with concurrent protein-losing enteropathy in dogs: 27 cases (2007–2010)

Julien R. S. Dandrieux, Dr med vet, DACVIM; Peter-John M. Noble, BVM&S, PhD;
Timothy J. Scase, BVM&S, PhD, DACVP; Peter J. Cripps, BVSc, PhD; Alexander J. German, BVSc, PhD



Considerations, when there is no response... ?

- Re-assess diet (nutritionist)
- Re-assess diagnosis (imaging/biopsies)
- Octreotide?



Prospective evaluation of a change in dietary therapy in dogs with steroid-resistant protein-losing enteropathy

S. A. WENNOGLE¹, J. STOCKMAN AND C. B. WEBB

Response	Diet prior	Diet study	Remission	Death
CR1	Hydrolysed	Low fat	30 months	
CR2	Hydrolysed	Low fat	28 months	
CR3	Hydrolysed	Hydrolysed	12 months	
CR4	Hydrolysed	Home-cooked	12 months	15 months (relapse)
CR5	Hydrolysed	Home-cooked	12 months	
CR6	Low fat	Home-cooked	48 months	
CR7	Hydrolysed	Home-cooked	12 months	
CR8	Low fat	Home-cooked	12 months	
PR1	Hydrolysed	Low fat	3 months	6 months
NR1	Hydrolysed	Low fat		1 month

- Fat-restriction (7/9)
- Limited ingredients?
- Compliance?
- Right diet?
- Improvement in 15 to 30 days
- n=3 off steroids, others <0.5mg/kg/day

Re-assess diet

Article

A Preliminary Study of Modulen IBD Liquid Diet in Hospitalized Dogs with Protein-Losing Enteropathy

Aarti Kathrani * and Gina Parkes



American College
of Veterinary Nutrition



Animals 2022, 12, 1594. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ani12121594>

Low-grade gastrointestinal lymphoma in dogs?



- **Prognostic factors in dogs with PLE**
 - Nakashima, et al – TVJ 2015
 - <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tvjl.2015.05.001>
- **Low-grade gastrointestinal lymphoma in dogs: 20 cases (2010 to 2016)**
 - J. Lane, et al – JSAP 2017
 - DOI: 10.1111/jsap.12769
- **Clinical characteristics and outcome in dogs with small cell T-cell intestinal lymphoma**
 - Couto, et al – VCO 2017
 - DOI: 10.1111/vco.12384

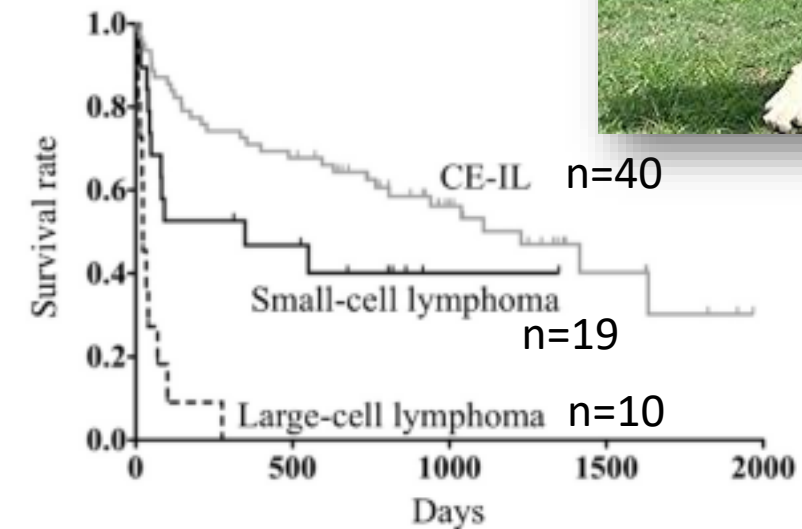


Fig. 2. Kaplan-Meier survival curves showing survival for the three histologic categories. There were significant differences in survival time between dogs diagnosed with chronic enteritis or intestinal lymphangiectasia (CE-IL) and large-cell lymphoma ($P < 0.0001$), between CE-IL and small-cell lymphoma ($P = 0.039$), and between small-cell lymphoma and large-cell lymphoma ($P = 0.0005$).

Use of octreotide

- **Somatostatin analogue**

- Decrease gall bladder contractility
- Reduce intestinal blood flow
- Reduce lymphatic flow
- Inhibit TG absorption

- **One descriptive study**

- Improvement in 6 out of 12 dogs
 - All dogs on a low/ultra-low fat diet
 - Octreotide dose of 30 µg/kg SQ daily (30-60µg/kg)
- AE in 3 out of 18 dogs: Pain (n=1) and diarrhoea within 30' of injection (n=2)

Step1
New onset PLE

Comprehensive Evaluation
Echocardiography, cross sectional imaging , Holter monitor and catheterization addressing any pathway obstruction, heart failure team referral

Manage Fluid Status
Lasix (1-4 mg/kg/day)
Spironolactone (1-4 mg/kg/day)
+/- 25% Albumin infusion: 1g/kg PRN

Nutritional Support
Electrolyte replacement, High protein, low fat, MCT supplement, vitamin replacement

Treat Acute Infections
Often the precipitating event

Treat Ventricular Dysfunction/ Rhythm Issues
Angiotensin Converting Enzymes Inhibitors
Pacing and antiarrhythmic if needed

Pulmonary Vasodilators
Sildenafil 1 mg/kg Q 8 hours (max 20 mg) especially if elevated Fontan pressure or pulmonary vascular resistance

Step2
Persistent low albumin despite step1

Steroids
Oral Budesonide 9mg QD
Wean slowly if good response

Midodrine
5 mg bid

Heparin
Heparin 3000-5000 unit /m²/day
A trial for 3 months. Stop if no response

Step3
Severe PLE without response to step 2

Fenestration creation
Improves Fontan pressure

Dopamine
Short term infusion at
3-5 mcg/kg/min

Octreotide
1-4 mcg/kg q1-2 days

Surgical or Cath Based Fontan Takedown
To Glenn or aortopulmonary shunt

Mechanical Support
Selected cases with severe ventricular dysfunction or atrioventricular valve regurgitation

Mechanical Support
Lymphatic Interventions
Heart Transplantation

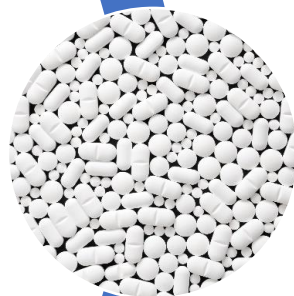
Alsaeid 2022 - <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijcchd.2022.100338>

\$\$\$

Conclusion



- Central role
- Which diet?
- How many trials?



- When?
- Weight...
- Anti-inflammatory...



- Diet?
- Home-cooked?
- Diagnosis?
- LGIL?

Mama always said life was
like a box of chocolates.
You never know what you're
gonna get. ~Forrest Gump





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Integrative Approach to Gastrointestinal Health



Thank you!

