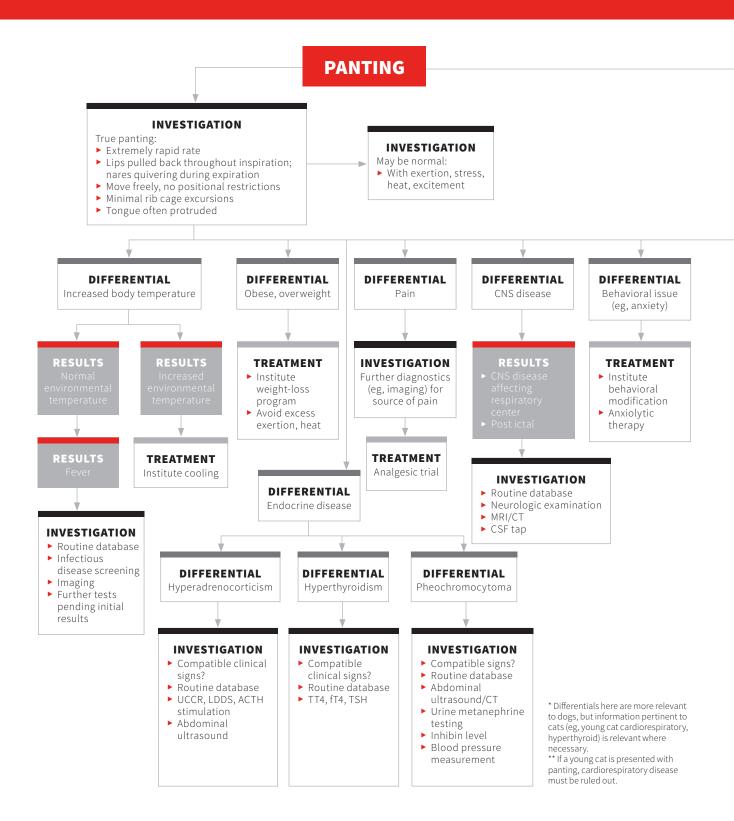
PANTING*

Julie Allen, BVMS, MS, MRCVS, DACVIM (SAIM) North Carolina State University



INVESTIGATION Open-mouth breathing caused by respiratory distress: ► Flaring of nostrils and/or drawing back of lip commissures during inspiration ► Extension of neck ► Abduction of elbows ► Comfortable only when standing or in sternal recumbency **DIFFERENTIAL DIFFERENTIAL DIFFERENTIAL DIFFERENTIAL DIFFERENTIAL** Medications Hypertension Acidosis Cardiac disease** Respiratory disease (eg, laryngeal (eg, congestive heart failure, pulmonary paralysis, infiltrative pulmonary disease) hypertension) INVESTIGATION INVESTIGATION INVESTIGATION ▶ Blood pressure ▶ Blood gas ► Steroids ► Excessive thyroid measurement ► Routine supplementation ► Investigate for database ► Diazepam underlying ► Opioids (eg, disease (eg, renal hydromorphone) disease) **DIFFERENTIAL** ► Renal failure ▶ Diabetic ketoacidosis **TREATMENT** ► Ethylene glycol Institute or salicylate anti-hypertensive toxicity therapy (eg, amlodipine)

Reference

1. Kittleson M, Rishniw M. Panting and tachypnea. Veterinary Information Network. http://www.vin.com.

ACTH = adrenocorticotropic hormone

CT = computed tomography

LDDS = low-dose dexamethasone suppression

UCCR = urine cortisol: creatinine ratio