

Panting

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FOR MORE

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- ▶ Hypercholesterolemia
- ▶ Hypocholesterolemia
- ▶ Hypoalbuminemia
- ▶ Neutropenia
- ▶ Decreased Total Thyroxine
- ▶ Increased Total Thyroxine
- ▶ Hypoglycemia
- ▶ Epistaxis
- ▶ Regurgitation

Following are differential diagnoses, listed in order of likelihood, for patients* presented with panting.

- ▶ Normal (some panting, such as with heat, exertion, or excitement, can be considered “normal”; can also be seen in cats, particularly young cats, although this is less common)
- ▶ Excessive weight/obesity
- ▶ Pain
- ▶ Behavior issue (eg, anxiety)
- ▶ Respiratory disease (eg, laryngeal paralysis, chronic bronchitis [including cats])
- ▶ Cardiac disease (eg, congestive heart failure)**
- ▶ Pulmonary hypertension
- ▶ Drug effects (eg, from opioids or glucocorticoids)
- ▶ Endocrine disease, usually in association with other clinical signs:
 - Hyperadrenocorticism
 - Hyperthyroidism
 - Pheochromocytoma
- ▶ Fever
- ▶ Systemic hypertension
- ▶ Acidosis secondary to:
 - Renal failure
 - Diabetic ketoacidosis
 - Ethylene glycol or salicylate toxicity
- ▶ CNS disease:
 - Disease affecting the respiratory center
 - Postictal

Reference

Allen JA. Panting. *Clinician's Brief*. 2016;14(4):84-85.

*The differential diagnoses included here are seen most commonly in dogs. Those differentials of note in cats are highlighted.

**Cardiovascular disease should be ruled out in young cats presented with panting.