Hokkaido University
Leading Graduate School
Veterinary Science for One Health

The 10th Leading Seminar

The Immunology of Canine and Feline Inflammatory Enteropathy

Lecturer: **Professor Michael J. Day**

BSc BVMS (Hons) PhD DSc DiplECVP FASM FRCPath FRCVS
School of Veterinary Sciences, University of Bristol, United Kingdom

Date: August 5th (Tue), 2014

Venue: Lecture Hall

Time Schedule

15:30-17:30 **Lecture**
Discussion Time

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The Immunology of Canine and Feline Inflammatory Enteropathy

The work of the WSAVA One Health Committee

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There are three major types of chronic inflammatory enteropathy recognized in the dog and cat, which may share elements of pathology and pathogenesis. These are (1) idiopathic inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), (2) antibiotic-responsive diarrhoea (ARD; previously small intestinal bacterial overgrowth, SIBO), and (3) food-responsive diarrhoea (FRD; variably including dietary hypersensitivity or food allergy). Over the last decade there have been significant advances in understanding the basic pathogenesis of these disorders which should, in time, lead to the development of novel therapeutic approaches. This lecture will review some of the key advances that have been made in this field of research.

The increased understanding of the immunopathogenesis of small companion animal enteropathy has come about as a consequence of the explosion in knowledge in equivalent human and rodent model diseases. The mucosal immune system maintains a delicate balance between responsiveness and tolerance, and disruption of this balance is fundamental to initiating chronic intestinal inflammation. The major factors involved in the maintenance of intestinal homeostasis are the mucosal barrier (epithelium), an appropriately functioning mucosal immune system and the presence of endogenous microflora. There is increasing recognition that loss of tolerance and an aberrant immune response to components of the endogenous bacterial flora may underlie inflammatory enteropathy.

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