

# Professional Master's Degree Feline Medicine and Surgery





## Professional Master's Degree Feline Medicine and Surgery

- » Modality: online
- » Duration: 12 months
- » Certificate: TECH Technological University
- » Dedication: 16h/week
- » Schedule: at your own pace
- » Exams: online

Website: [www.techtitute.com/us/veterinary-medicine/professional-master-degree/master-feline-medicine-surgery](http://www.techtitute.com/us/veterinary-medicine/professional-master-degree/master-feline-medicine-surgery)

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# 01

# Introduction

The increase in the quality of life and ownership of feline animals has, at the same time, increased concern for the various pathologies and conditions affecting this species. The veterinary specialist must be prepared to deal with a variety of complications, from digestive pathologies to infectious diseases or feline oncology. This TECH university program focuses precisely on this need for professional updating, with an extensive course prepared by the best professionals in the approach to feline pathologies. All this with TECH's guarantee of quality and flexibility, being able to perfectly combine this program with the most demanding work or personal responsibilities.





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*This program is the best investment you can make to update your knowledge in Feline Medicine and Surgery”*

Feline Medicine has experienced a great boom in the last decade, being one of the most demanded areas by clinical veterinarians for several reasons. The first of these is the lack of specific studies within the veterinary career, which means that many of the courses or postgraduate courses are focused on covering this lack of basic knowledge.

The second point, and perhaps the most important, is that veterinarians, who see how the number of feline patients is increasing every day, as well as their owners, demand greater specialization. And the third point is that there are already many colleagues who want to dedicate themselves exclusively to this species, so they are also looking for a study program according to their needs and expectations.

Although many professionals do not consider Feline Medicine as a specialty, the nature of the cat makes it essential to have a deep knowledge of this species in order to prevent any problem, to approach all pathologies in an adequate way and to solve the most complex cases, which makes specialization essential.

The Professional Master's Degree in Feline Medicine and Surgery is focused on specialization, as well as on updating, directing our gaze to the future of medicine in the feline species. Specialization through a fully integrated vision of the cat as a species, first addressing its requirements and then focusing on the most relevant areas by the hand of recognized experts in each of them both in medicine and in diagnostic imaging and surgery. Updating as a response to the need for specialization and exclusive and different attention to their patients.

As strengths of this Professional Master's Degree, each module develops the use of minimally invasive techniques, interventional cardiology, new monitoring and therapeutic alternatives for various pathologies of the feline species.

As it is an online program, students will not be bound by fixed schedules or the need to move to another physical location, but rather, they can access the content at any time of the day, balancing their professional or personal life with their academic life.

The Professional Master's Degree in Feline Medicine and Surgery pursues excellence in both theory and daily practice in order to offer quality care to your feline patients.

This **Professional Master's Degree in Feline Medicine and Surgery** contains the most complete and up-to-date educational program on the market. Its most notable features are:

- ♦ The development of case studies presented by experts in Feline Medicine and Surgery
- ♦ The graphic, schematic, and practical contents with which they are created, provide scientific and practical information on the disciplines that are essential for professional practice
- ♦ Practical exercises where self-assessment can be used to improve learning
- ♦ Its special emphasis on innovative methodologies
- ♦ Theoretical lessons, questions for experts and individual reflection work
- ♦ Content that is accessible from any fixed or portable device with an Internet connection



*Incorporate the latest advances in Feline Medicine into your daily practice. It's the perfect opportunity to advance your career"*

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*You will learn how to develop a protocol to identify and localize the main alterations affecting the nervous system in the feline species”*

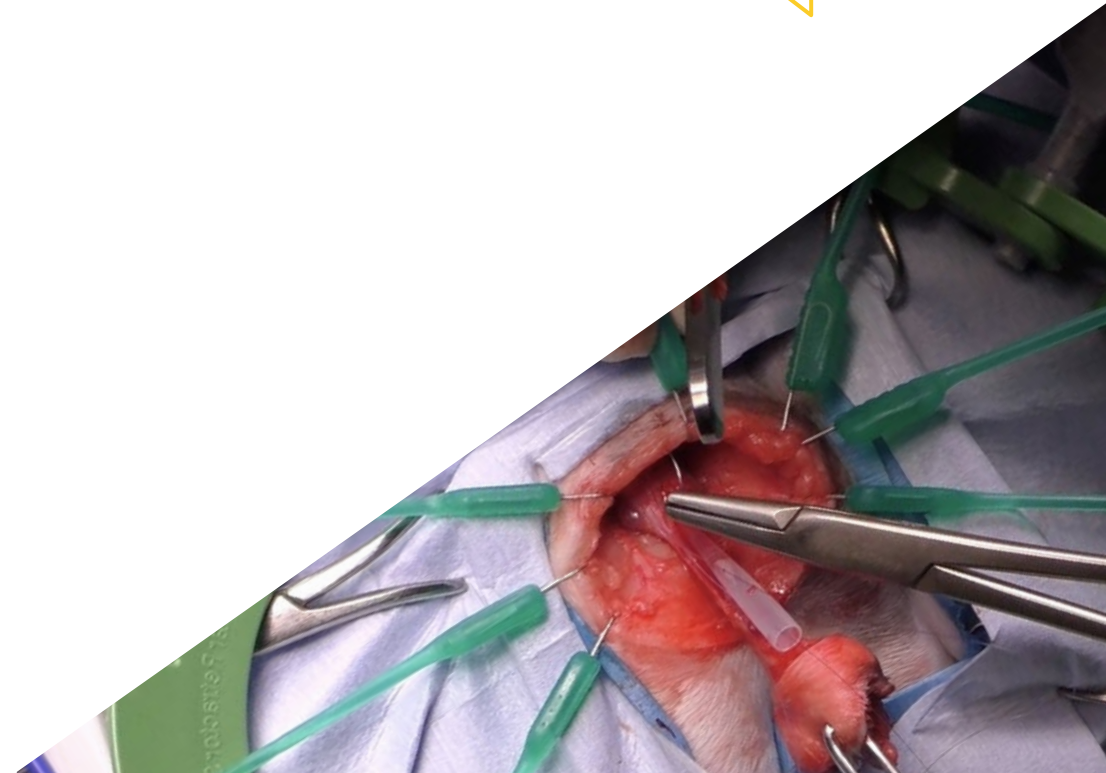
*A unique program that stands out for the quality of its contents and its excellent teaching staff, composed of professionals with years of experience in the sector.*

*This specialisation comes with the best didactic material, providing you with a contextual approach that will facilitate your learning.*

The program's teaching staff includes professionals from the sector who contribute their work experience to this training program, as well as renowned specialists from leading societies and prestigious universities.

The multimedia content, developed with the latest educational technology, will provide the professional with situated and contextual learning, i.e., a simulated environment that will provide immersive education programmed to learn in real situations.

This program is designed around Problem-Based Learning, whereby the professional must try to solve the different professional practice situations that arise during the academic year. For this purpose, the student will be assisted by an innovative interactive video system created by renowned and experienced experts.



# 02 Objectives

The Feline Medicine and Surgery Professional Master's Degree is oriented to facilitate the performance of the veterinary professional in his daily practice, with the latest advances and most innovative treatments in the sector.







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*Specialize with the most complete program in the market and learn to diagnose and treat the feline patient, achieving successful results in each of your interventions"*



## General Objectives

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- Determine the specific anesthetic techniques in the feline patient
- Recognize the symptoms of pain in a cat and know how to manage it
- Establish an adequate diagnostic and therapeutic protocol in a non-regenerative anemia
- Address the main controversies in feline nutrition
- Recognize the main peculiarities of drug metabolism in the cat
- Examine which are the less common signs that can lead to suspect a digestive pathology
- Establish the differences between periodontal disease and chronic gingivostomatitis
- Selecting and assessing the critically ill patient
- Establish a proper nutrition plan for the hyporexic or anorexic feline patient
- Master the methods of monitoring in the ICU



*Join one of the largest online universities in the world"*





## Specific Objectives

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### Module 1. Feline Medicine and Surgery

- ◆ Determine the most appropriate environmental characteristics to reduce stress and improve the management of cats in the clinic
- ◆ Plan the different environmental enrichment protocols and establish when and how to apply them
- ◆ Recognize the main behavioral alterations that can occur in felines and choose the appropriate therapy in each situation
- ◆ Know the main anesthetic and analgesic protocols in cats
- ◆ Establish the diagnostic tools that exist in the detection of pain in the feline patient and to delve into the most appropriate therapy
- ◆ Know how to design a diagnostic protocol in the case of non-regenerative anemia
- ◆ Give answers to the main controversies in feline nutrition
- ◆ Adjust drug doses in the presence of certain pathologies and according to age
- ◆ Ethical management of an urban cat colony

### Module 2. Digestive and Odontological Pathologies in the Feline Species

- ◆ Effectively manage feline patients with weight loss
- ◆ Determine which blood tests are useful to rule out or confirm a digestive problem
- ◆ Resort to the ideal diagnostic technique for each digestive pathology, knowing the indications of each one and also its limitations
- ◆ Establish in which cases it is more advisable to consider a digestive endoscopy or an exploratory laparotomy
- ◆ Master the most effective treatments for inflammatory bowel disease based on scientific evidence
- ◆ Determine in which cases we should consider the use of stem cells or fecal transplantation for the treatment of inflammatory bowel disease

- ♦ Establish a correct monitoring of the feline patient with hepatic lipidosis
- ♦ Develop a nutritional plan for the feline patient with hyporexia or anorexia
- ♦ Properly manage all nutritional strategies in the treatment of digestive pathologies
- ♦ Master dental radiology for the diagnosis of oral pathologies
- ♦ Distinguish between periodontal disease, chronic gingivostomatitis or other oral diseases
- ♦ Plan a correct treatment for each oral disease based on scientific evidence and expert results
- ♦ Determine when a feline patient has refractory gingivostomatitis and how to treat it

### **Module 3. Hospitalization and Intensive Care in Felines**

- ♦ Adequately stabilize the patient in shock
- ♦ Outline an adequate fluid therapy plan for each case
- ♦ Know the blood products, when and how to use them
- ♦ Recognize pathologic findings on blood tests, AFAST and TFAST
- ♦ Determine and manage signs of pain in the hospitalized feline patient
- ♦ Master the development of a nutritional plan for the hospitalized feline patient
- ♦ Recognize and prevent signs of refeeding syndrome
- ♦ Become familiar with the procedures to be performed in the hospitalization area
- ♦ Protocolize the resuscitation of the patient in cardiorespiratory arrest

### **Module 4. Neurology in Feline Patients**

- ♦ Perform a complete neurological examination
- ♦ Locate a lesion in the nervous system
- ♦ Establish differential diagnoses based on our exam
- ♦ Determine a diagnostic protocol based on our differentials
- ♦ Give a prognosis
- ♦ Develop the systemic pathologies that cause neurological lesions
- ♦ Differentiate between central and peripheral vestibular syndrome
- ♦ Examine the protocol of action in different neurological emergencies
- ♦ Know the possible causes of epileptiform seizures in cats

### **Module 5. Feline Cardiorespiratory System**

- ♦ Perform a complete physical examination
- ♦ Elaborate a list of differential diagnoses
- ♦ Know the update of the main feline cardiomyopathies according to the ACVIM consensus
- ♦ Assess the main arrhythmias
- ♦ Apply medical therapies on an outpatient basis
- ♦ Manage patients in hospitalization
- ♦ Know the most common surgical techniques in the cardiorespiratory system

**Module 6. Endocrinopathies in the Feline Species**

- ♦ Delve into the treatment options and monitoring systems for diabetes mellitus
- ♦ Analyze all the factors that can influence a difficult management of the diabetic patient
- ♦ Develop a good protocol for the management of diabetic ketoacidosis and hyperosmolar syndrome
- ♦ Propose different therapeutic options in the hyperthyroid patient, as well as to assess the effect of this disease on the organism
- ♦ Assess calcium disorders in the feline patient and establish a diagnostic and therapeutic plan
- ♦ Identify the alterations of the adrenal glands and the pathophysiological alterations that they entail in the feline patient
- ♦ Present in the foreground feline Cushing's Syndrome and acromegaly, often underdiagnosed or masked by other pathologies

**Module 7. Nephrology and Urology in the Feline Species**

- ♦ Know all the diagnostic techniques for the urinary system
- ♦ Know how to interpret the results of blood biochemistry and urinalysis
- ♦ Establish a diagnostic approach for the patient with acute renal failure
- ♦ Staging of acute renal failure according to IRIS guidelines
- ♦ Develop an action protocol for acute renal injury
- ♦ Clarify the diagnostic approach to the patient with chronic renal damage
- ♦ Propose the appropriate management of the specific pathologies responsible for CKD, as well as its non-specific management
- ♦ Understand the importance of proteinuria and hypertension in the management of CKD

- ♦ Stage CKD according to the IRIS guidelines
- ♦ Manage the patient presenting with idiopathic cystitis, both obstructive and non-obstructive
- ♦ Know the recommendations for the management of the different types of uroliths
- ♦ Recognize the patient with ureteral obstruction
- ♦ Establish the different techniques that exist to treat ureteral obstructions with their advantages, disadvantages and indications

**Module 8. Dermatology in the Feline Species**

- ♦ Know the structure and functions of the skin
- ♦ Identify the different cell groups and patterns in skin cytology
- ♦ Associate these patterns with the diseases that cause them
- ♦ Identify the different types of skin parasites affecting the cat
- ♦ Be able to convey to the owner the type of disease, treatment and severity of the skin disease affecting the cat
- ♦ Develop the diseases of special public health interest
- ♦ Establish the most effective treatment in accordance with the type of patient
- ♦ Have a thorough knowledge of feline atopy, in particular of the different diagnostic methods and treatments existing today and their efficacy
- ♦ Associate the different localizations of pruritus to the most probable diseases that can cause it
- ♦ Interpret an anatomopathological report
- ♦ Determine when to suspect psychogenic dermatitis or psychogenic pruritus and how to treat it
- ♦ Develop the causes of pruritus and establish a specific diagnostic plan for each case

### Module 9. Infectious Diseases in Feline Patients

- ◆ Develop the diagnostic techniques used in feline infectious pathology
- ◆ Understand the concepts of sensitivity, specificity, prevalence and predictive value
- ◆ Diagnose and appropriately treat a kitten with panleukopenia
- ◆ Recognize the major clinical stages of feline leukemia and how to treat it
- ◆ Understand feline immunodeficiency-associated diseases
- ◆ Use the most reliable diagnostic tests in the diagnosis of any symptomatic picture of feline infectious peritonitis
- ◆ Clarify the current knowledge about new therapeutics for patients with feline infectious peritonitis
- ◆ Analyze the main pathogens responsible for upper respiratory tract disease
- ◆ Elaborate an adequate diagnostic protocol for upper respiratory tract disease in acute and chronic cases
- ◆ Responsible use of antibiotics in bacterial infections of the upper respiratory tract
- ◆ Establish an appropriate diagnostic protocol for kittens with infectious diarrhea, as well as methods of specimen collection
- ◆ Determine how SARS-Cov2 virus affects felines based on current scientific evidence
- ◆ Know the pulmonary parasites that can affect the cat, diagnose them and treat them appropriately





### Module 10. Oncology in the Feline Patient

- ♦ Rationally perform the clinical approach to the cat with a mass
- ♦ Perform and process cytology appropriately
- ♦ Choose the most appropriate type of biopsy
- ♦ Carry out the staging of a tumor
- ♦ Be able to prepare and administer chemotherapy to a cat
- ♦ Properly manage the adverse effects of chemotherapy
- ♦ Be familiar with the most commonly used chemotherapy agents in the feline patient
- ♦ Be familiar with the use of electrochemotherapy in cats and in which neoplasms it is recommended
- ♦ Know the differences in diagnosis and treatment of the different types of digestive lymphoma
- ♦ Be familiar with other types of lymphoma presentations in the cat
- ♦ Appropriate management of a cat with mammary tumors
- ♦ Optimally approach the treatment of injection site associated sarcomas
- ♦ Recognize other types of cancers in the cat and their peculiarities in the species
- ♦ Know the different types of surgical resection and the importance of excision margins
- ♦ Properly interpret the biopsy report in relation to surgical margins
- ♦ Master the techniques of pain control in the feline patient with neoplasia

# 03 Skills

After passing the assessments of the Professional Master's Degree in Feline Medicine and Surgery, the professional will have acquired the necessary competences for a quality and up-to-date praxis based on the most innovative didactic methodology.







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*This program will help you acquire the skills you need to excel in your daily work”*



## General Skills

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- Possess a new and up-to-date knowledge in Feline Medicine and Surgery
- Delve into the adequate management of the feline patient in the daily clinical practice
- Know the main behavioral problems in the cat
- Clarify the proper management of an urban feline colony
- Optimize the diagnosis and the limitations of each technique
- Recognize the signs of shock in the cat and be able to establish a stabilization plan
- Become familiar with the minimum data to obtain in the critically ill patient and to master their interpretation

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*Take the step to get up to date on the most relevant aspects of Feline Medicine and Surgery”*





## Specific Skills

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- ◆ Assess anatomical changes in felines to diagnose possible ailments
- ◆ Perform clinical diagnosis, laboratory tests and applied treatments
- ◆ Achieve advanced theoretical and practical knowledge applicable to daily clinical practice
- ◆ Distinguish the particularities of felines from the treatment of other animals
- ◆ Determine interspecies variations, feline anatomy and physiology
- ◆ Treat and handle sick Felines
- ◆ Approach feline patients with infectious diseases in the most effective and up to date way
- ◆ Generate advanced expertise regarding hyperthyroidism, diabetes, hyperaldosteronism and hypercalcemia in cats
- ◆ Develop a protocol to identify and localize the main alterations affecting the nervous system in the feline species

04

# Course Management

This program includes in its teaching staff experts of reference in Feline Medicine and Surgery, who bring into this program the experience of their work. Professionals of recognized prestige have joined forces to provide this Professional Master's Degree with the best possible content, combining advanced scientific theory with the most common clinical practice and proven success.





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*The teaching team, experts in feline medicine and surgery, will support you throughout the program”*

## International Guest Director

Dr. Karen Perry has become one of the most prominent professionals in the world of veterinary medicine. Specialized in small animal orthopedics, her prestige lies in her constant work in this area, where she has passionately devoted herself to finding the most effective treatments to reduce the complication rates associated with common orthopedic procedures.

Her work has focused especially on Feline Orthopedics and Minimally Invasive Osteosynthesis, areas that have allowed her to occupy positions of high responsibility. In this way, she has successfully served as Head of the Small Animal Surgery Department and as an associate professor at Michigan State University. In this sense, throughout her long professional career, Perry has perfectly combined the clinical facet with teaching at higher academic institutions.

Thanks to her communication skills, she not only brings the content to the students in an attractive way, but also disseminates scientific advances in her field at national and international congresses in her specialty. She is also the author of numerous publications in veterinary literature and is positioned as a leading voice in her field, which has led her to participate in interviews where she encourages constant updating by professionals and the active participation of women in Veterinary Orthopedics. At the same time, she brings scientific and clinical progress closer to the general public through different digital communication channels.



## Dr. Perry, Karen

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- Head of the Small Animal Surgery Department at the Michigan State University
- Veterinary Medical Center.
- Professor at Michigan State University
- Professor of Veterinary Medicine at Royal Veterinary College
- Veterinarian at The Royal (Dick) Veterinary Studies
- Member of: : European College of Veterinary Surgeons

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*Thanks to TECH you will be able to learn with the best professionals in the world"*

## Management



### Dr. Mayo Robles, Pedro Pablo

- Co-owner and head of the Internal Medicine Service of the Veterinary Hospital Nacho Menes, in Gijón
- Veterinarian at the Reference Center San Vicente del Raspeig, in Alicante
- Clinical veterinarian at the Quirurgical Veterinary Center Alfonso Chico in La Coruña
- Responsible for the accreditation of Nacho Menes Veterinary Hospital as "Cat friendly clinic gold level by the ISFM"
- Bachelor and graduate in Veterinary Medicine, specializing in Animal Medicine and Health, from the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of the University of León

## Professors

### Dr. Álvarez Martín, Ramón

- Co-responsible veterinarian of the Soft Tissue Surgery Service and head of the Dentistry Service at the Nacho Menes Veterinary Hospital in Gijón
- Veterinarian in the Emergency Department of the Veterinary Hospital Indautxu, in Bilbao
- Degree in Veterinary Medicine from the University of León in 2014
- Postgraduate degree in Anesthesia and Soft Tissue Surgery from the Autonomous University of Barcelona

### Dr. Fernández Ordóñez, Raquel

- Veterinarian in Internal Medicine and Hospitalization at the Veterinary Hospital Nacho Menes, in Asturias
- Veterinarian in charge of Emergency, Internal Medicine and Hospitalization at Anicura Marina Baja Veterinary Hospital, in Alicante
- Veterinarian in General and Preventive Medicine at Covadonga Veterinary Clinic, in Asturias
- Freelance veterinarian in 24h Emergency and General Medicine services in the city of Milan
- Degree in Veterinary Medicine from the University of Leon
- Specialization term in Emergency and Intensive Care at the Istituto Veterinario di Novara, Italy



**Dr. López Pérez-Pellón, Margarita**

- ♦ Veterinarian at Nacho Menes Veterinary Hospital, Los Madrazo La Vaguada Veterinary Rehabilitation and Physiotherapy Center, Los Madrazo Veterinary Hospital and Sierra de Madrid Veterinary Hospital
- ♦ Author of numerous papers and regular speaker at various congresses in the specialties of Feline Medicine and Veterinary Rehabilitation and Physiotherapy
- ♦ Degree in Veterinary Medicine from the University of Leon
- ♦ Postgraduate degree in Feline Medicine at IFEVET, Institute of Veterinary Specialties
- ♦ Accredited by AVEPA in Veterinary Physical Rehabilitation
- ♦ Secretary of the Veterinary Physical Rehabilitation group of AVEPA
- ♦ Member of the expert committee on Feline Chronic Pain of Zoetis

**Dr. Campos Medina, Antonio**

- ♦ Head of the Neurology-Neurosurgery service of the Veterinary Hospital Les Alfàbegues, in Valencia
- ♦ Head of the Neurology-Neurosurgery Service of the Veterinary Hospital Aitana, in Valencia
- ♦ Co-responsible for the Neurology Service of the Veterinary Hospital of the Veterinary Faculty UCH-CEU Valencia
- ♦ Associate Professor of Neurology Faculty of Veterinary Medicine UCH-CEU Valencia
- ♦ Degree in Veterinary Medicine from the University of Zaragoza 2000
- ♦ Postgraduate ESAVS Neurology in Bern, Switzerland

**Dr. Álvarez Mansur, Patricia**

- ♦ Founder, Co-owner and responsible for the areas of Internal Medicine, Feline Medicine and diagnostic imaging of Alaró Veterinaria, with distinction Cat Friendly Clinic accreditation silver level of the ISFM
- ♦ Degree in Veterinary Medicine from the University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria
- ♦ Term at the Clinica Privata San Marco in Padua, Italy
- ♦ Term at the Oncology Department of the Royal Veterinary College of London, United Kingdom
- ♦ Diploma in Clinical Cardiology in Small Animals at the Complutense University of Madrid

**Dr. Miguel Del Corral, Héctor Hernando**

- ♦ Founding member of Huellas Veterinary Clinic in Salamanca, first in the province Cat Friendly Silver level
- ♦ Clinical Veterinarian responsible for the areas of General Medicine, Dermatology and Surgery at the Dispensari Veterinari del Vallés, in Barcelona
- ♦ Clinical veterinarian at the Veterinary Clinic Hospital San Vicente, in Alicante, Spain
- ♦ Graduated in Veterinary Medicine in 2007 from the University of Extremadura

**Dr. Cabañas Manteca, Inés**

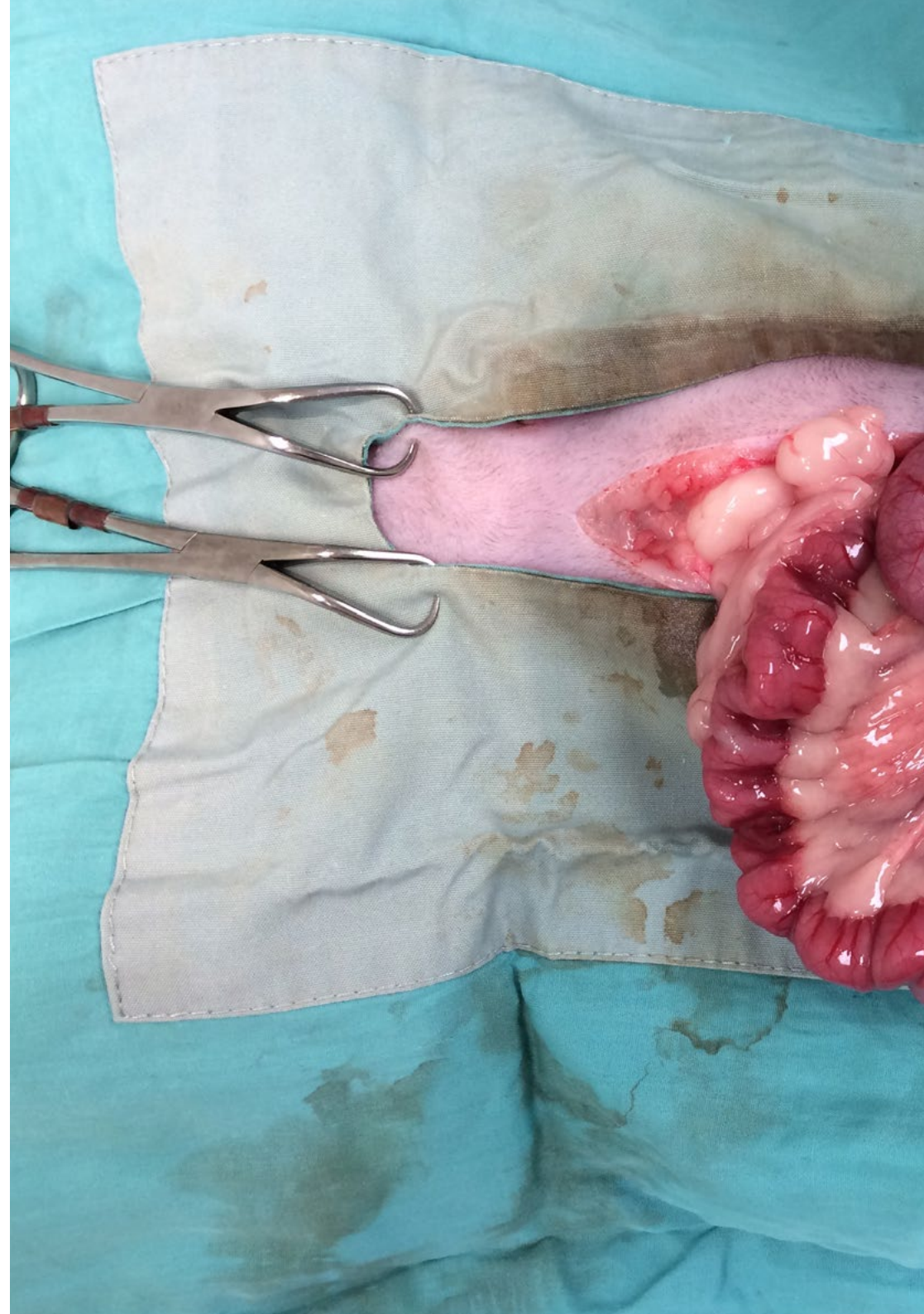
- ♦ Veterinarian in charge of the Hospitalization and Intensive Care Service at Nacho Menes Veterinary Hospital, Asturias
- ♦ Veterinarian at Locum Veterinary Hospital, Alfreton Park Veterinary Hospital, The Vet Nottingham and Clarendon Street Veterinary Surgery in the United Kingdom
- ♦ Degree in Veterinary Medicine from the University of Santiago de Compostela

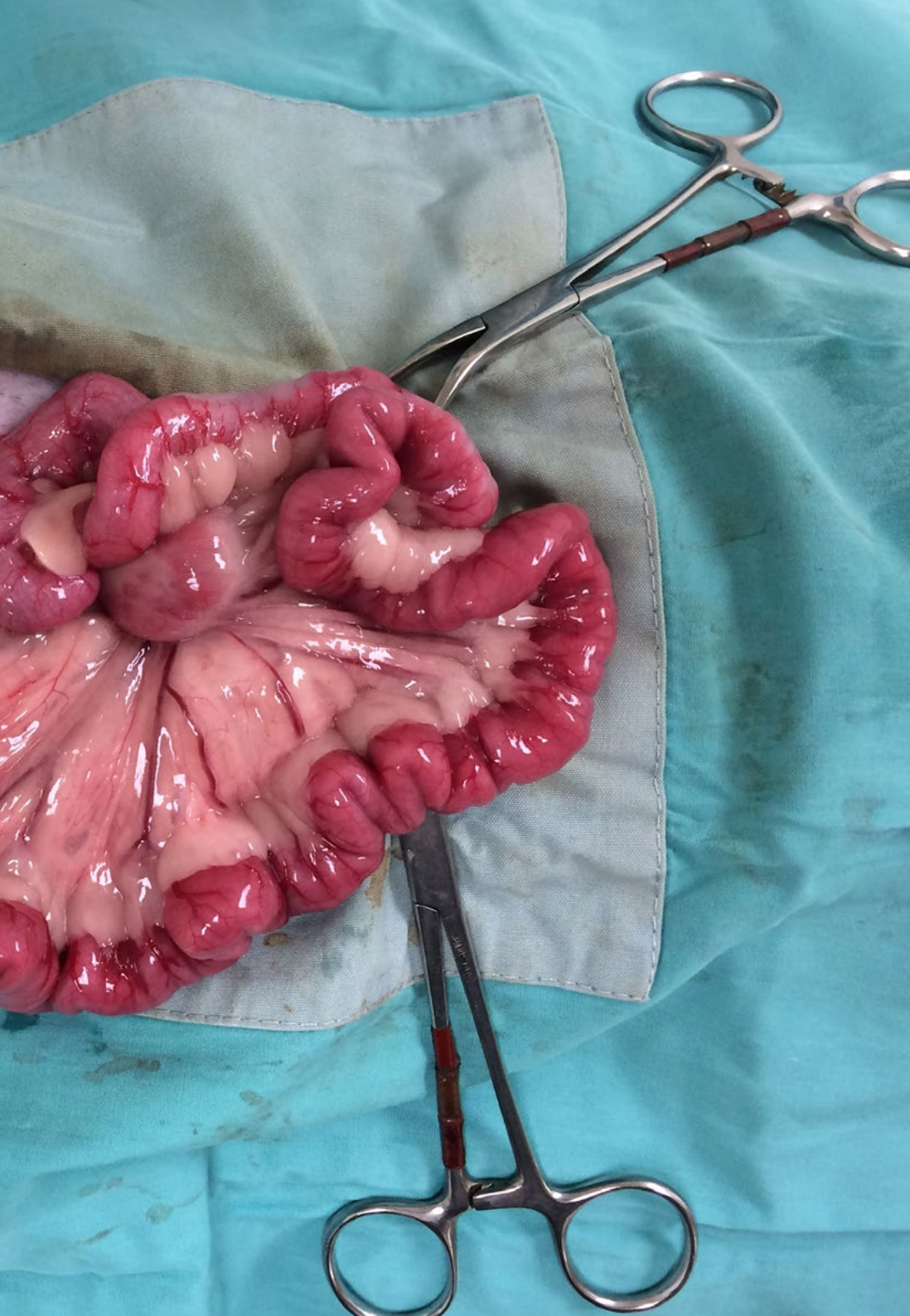
**Dr. García de la Concha López, María de los Reyes**

- ♦ Head of the Feline Ethology Department at Gattos Centro Clínico Felino, in Madrid
- ♦ Member of AVEPA and GEMFE
- ♦ Graduated in Veterinary Medicine at the University of Extremadura

**Dr. Galán López, Amaia**

- ♦ Veterinarian in Internal Medicine and co-responsible for the Oncology and Electrochemotherapy Service at Ariznabarra Veterinary Clinic
- ♦ Graduated in Veterinary Medicine at the University of Extremadura
- ♦ ESVPS Diploma as General Practitioner Certificate in Oncology
- ♦ Course of Electrochemotherapy in Veterinary Medicine by VetOncologia, UBA





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*Expand your knowledge with  
the best specialists in the field”*

05

# Structure and Content

The structure of the contents has been designed by the best professionals in the Professional Master's Degree in Feline Medicine and Surgery, with a wide trajectory and recognized prestige in the profession, backed by the volume of cases.



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*It is the most complete and up-to-date scientific program on the market. TECH strives for excellence and for you to achieve it too"*

## Module 1. Feline Medicine and Surgery

- 1.1. Cat-friendly Management of Cats in the Day-to-Day Clinic
  - 1.1.1. Well-Being and Stress in the Cat
  - 1.1.2. Acute Stress in the Clinic. How to Prevent Stress
- 1.2. Design and Implementation of Environmental Enrichment Plans
  - 1.2.1. Environmental Enrichment
  - 1.2.2. Physiological Needs of the Cat
  - 1.2.3. Environmental Needs of the Cat
  - 1.2.4. Environmental Enrichment at Home
- 1.3. Behavioral Alterations in Cats
  - 1.3.1. Behavioral Disturbances
  - 1.3.2. Aggressiveness
  - 1.3.3. Inappropriate Urination and Urine Marking
  - 1.3.4. Grooming Disorders
  - 1.3.5. Feline Hyperesthesia Syndrome
- 1.4. Anesthesia and Analgesia
  - 1.4.1. Anesthesia and Risks
  - 1.4.2. Sedation and Premedication
  - 1.4.3. Injectable and Inhalational Anesthetics
  - 1.4.4. Intubation
  - 1.4.5. Monitoring
  - 1.4.6. Perianesthetic Complications
  - 1.4.7. Recovery
- 1.5. Loco Regional Anesthesia. Special Patients
  - 1.5.1. Locoregional Anesthesia
  - 1.5.2. Anesthesia for the Renal Patient
  - 1.5.3. Anesthesia for the Cat with Cardiac Pathology
  - 1.5.4. Anesthesia for Kittens and Geriatric Cats
  - 1.5.5. Anesthesia for Patients with Respiratory Problems
  - 1.5.6. Anesthesia for Diabetic Patients
  - 1.5.7. Anesthesia for Felines with Hepatic Disease
- 1.6. Pain of Osteoarticular and Neuropathic Origin
  - 1.6.1. Osteoarticular Pain
    - 1.6.1.1. Etiology
    - 1.6.1.2. Prevalence
    - 1.6.1.3. Risk Factors
    - 1.6.1.4. Pathophysiology
    - 1.6.1.5. Diagnosis. Pain Assessment Scales
    - 1.6.1.6. Treatment
      - 1.6.1.6.1. Conventional Therapies
        - 1.6.1.6.1.1. Pharmacological
        - 1.6.1.6.1.2. Surgical
        - 1.6.1.6.1.3. Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation
      - 1.6.1.6.2. New Treatments
        - 1.6.1.6.2.1. Biological Therapies
        - 1.6.1.6.2.2. Monoclonal Antibodies Against Nerve Growth Factor (anti-NGF)
      - 1.6.1.6.3. Prognosis
  - 1.6.2. Neuropathic Pain
    - 1.6.2.1. Etiology
    - 1.6.2.2. Prevalence
    - 1.6.2.3. Pathophysiology
    - 1.6.2.4. Diagnosis
    - 1.6.2.5. Treatment
- 1.7. Non-Regenerative Anemia
  - 1.7.1. Causes
  - 1.7.2. Pathogenesis
  - 1.7.3. Diagnosis
  - 1.7.4. Treatment
- 1.8. Controversies in Feline Nutrition
  - 1.8.1. Raw Food Diets
  - 1.8.2. The Cat and Carbohydrates
  - 1.8.3. Homemade Diets

- 1.9. Pharmacological Therapy in Cats
  - 1.9.1. Differences in Drug Metabolism
  - 1.9.2. Dose Adjustments in the Patient with Renal Insufficiency
  - 1.9.3. Considerations in the Cat with Hepatic Insufficiency
  - 1.9.4. Considerations in the Neonate and Kittens
  - 1.9.5. Particularities in the Senior Cat
- 1.10. Management of Urban Cat Colonies
  - 1.10.1. Trapping-Spay-Neuter-Vaccination-Return Programs
  - 1.10.2. Sterilization
  - 1.10.3. FeLV/IVF Testing
  - 1.10.4. Identification
  - 1.10.5. Vaccines
  - 1.10.6. Deworming
  - 1.10.7. Feeding
  - 1.10.8. Elimination
  - 1.10.9. Disinfection
  - 1.10.10. Colony Monitoring and Surveillance

## Module 2. Digestive and Odontological Pathologies in the Feline Species

- 2.1. Esophageal Pathologies in the Cat
  - 2.1.1. Esophageal Pathologies in the Cat
    - 2.1.1.1. Clinical Presentation
    - 2.1.1.2. Diagnostic Approach
  - 2.1.2. Esophagitis and Esophageal Strictures
    - 2.1.2.1. Causes
    - 2.1.2.2. Diagnosis
    - 2.1.2.3. Medical Treatment
  - 2.1.3. Non-Invasive Treatment of Esophageal strictures
  - 2.1.4. Megaesophagus
- 2.2. Feline Chronic Enteropathy I. Clinical Signs
  - 2.2.1. Feline Chronic Enteropathy
  - 2.2.2. Overview, History and Clinical Signs
  - 2.2.3. Laboratory Assessment: Importance of Cobalamin
  - 2.2.4. Abdominal ultrasound
  - 2.2.5. Fine needle Aspiration
- 2.3. Feline Chronic Enteropathy II. Tests, Treatment and Prognosis
  - 2.3.1. Biopsy: Advantages and Disadvantages of the Different Techniques
  - 2.3.2. Interpretation of Biopsy Results
  - 2.3.3. Immunohistochemistry
  - 2.3.4. Clonality Test
  - 2.3.5. Treatment and Prognosis of IBD and Low-Grade Lymphoma
- 2.4. Pancreatitis in Cats: ACVIM Consensus I
  - 2.4.1. Pancreatitis in Cats
  - 2.4.2. Causes
  - 2.4.3. Pathophysiology
  - 2.4.4. Clinical Signs
  - 2.4.5. Diagnosis
    - 2.4.5.1. Image
    - 2.4.5.2. Clinical Pathology
    - 2.4.5.3. Cytology
    - 2.4.5.4. Histology
- 2.5. Pancreatitis in Cats: ACVIM II Consensus and Exocrine Pancreatic Insufficiency (EPI)
  - 2.5.1. Treatment of Acute Pancreatitis
  - 2.5.2. Treatment of Chronic Pancreatitis
  - 2.5.3. EPI. Exocrine Pancreatic Insufficiency
    - 2.5.3.1. EPI. Causes
    - 2.5.3.2. EPI. Clinical Signs
    - 2.5.3.3. EPI. Laboratory Diagnosis, Imaging and Histology IPE. Treatment

- 2.6. Cholangitis and Hepatic Lipidosis
  - 2.6.1. Neutrophilic Cholangitis
  - 2.6.2. Lymphocytic Cholangitis
  - 2.6.3. Trematode Cholangitis
  - 2.6.4. Hepatic Lipidosis
  - 2.6.5. Liver Sampling
- 2.7. Surgery of the Gastrointestinal Tract in the Cat
  - 2.7.1. Gastrointestinal Surgery
  - 2.7.2. Surgical Approach to the Abdominal Cavity
  - 2.7.3. Anatomy of the Digestive Tract Wall
  - 2.7.4. Scarring: Process and Importance of Suture
  - 2.7.5. Enterotomy
  - 2.7.6. Enterectomy
  - 2.7.7. Alternatives to Suture for Anastomosis
- 2.8. Feline Dentistry I. Examination, Diagnosis and Recording
  - 2.8.1. Feline Dentistry
  - 2.8.2. Basic and Advanced Equipment
  - 2.8.3. Oral Anatomy
  - 2.8.4. Examination, Diagnosis and Recording
  - 2.8.5. Oral Radiology
- 2.9. Feline Dentistry II. Pathologies
  - 2.9.1. Resorptive Lesions
  - 2.9.2. Dental Fractures
  - 2.9.3. Orofacial Pain Syndrome
  - 2.9.4. Other Pathologies
- 2.10. Feline Chronic Gingivostomatitis
  - 2.10.1. Etiology
  - 2.10.2. Clinical Signs
  - 2.10.3. Diagnosis
  - 2.10.4. Medical and Surgical Treatment
  - 2.10.5. Mesenchymal Stem Cell Therapy
  - 2.10.6. Laser Therapy





**Module 3. Hospitalization and Intensive Care in Felines**

- 3.1. Initial Assessment of Emergencies
  - 3.1.1. Essential Material in the Emergency Department
  - 3.1.2. Primary Assessment: ABC
  - 3.1.3. Assessment of the Neurological Patient
  - 3.1.4. Secondary Assessment: Crash Plan
  - 3.1.5. Acute Pain Management
- 3.2. Basic Parameters for the Assessment of the Critical Patient
  - 3.2.1. PCV/PT/Frotis
  - 3.2.2. Glucose
  - 3.2.3. Lactate
  - 3.2.4. Ions
  - 3.2.5. Acid-base Equilibrium
  - 3.2.6. Gasometry
  - 3.2.7. AFAST/TFAST
- 3.3. Fluid Therapy
  - 3.3.1. Physiology of Body Fluids
  - 3.3.2. Fluid Therapy Solutions
  - 3.3.3. Design of a Fluid Therapy Plan
  - 3.3.4. Fluid to be Used
  - 3.3.5. Administration of Fluid Therapy
- 3.4. Transfusion Medicine
  - 3.4.1. Blood Products
  - 3.4.2. Indications for Transfusion
  - 3.4.3. Blood Groups and Compatibility Tests
  - 3.4.4. Blood Collection and Handling
  - 3.4.5. How to Transfuse
  - 3.4.6. Transfusion Reactions. How to Treat Them
- 3.5. Stabilization of the Critical Patient: Shock and Cardiovascular System
  - 3.5.1. Types of Shock
  - 3.5.2. Signs of Shock in the Feline Patient
  - 3.5.3. Treatment of Shock
  - 3.5.4. Hypovolemic Shock
- 3.6. SIRS and Septic Shock
  - 3.6.1. Pathophysiology
  - 3.6.2. Criteria for Diagnosis
  - 3.6.3. Treatment
  - 3.6.4. Others Points to Consider
- 3.7. Monitoring of Critical Patients
  - 3.7.1. Kirby's 20 Rules
  - 3.7.2. Basic Monitoring
  - 3.7.3. Advanced Monitoring
- 3.8. Dietary Management of the Hospitalized Feline Patient
  - 3.8.1. Assisted Feeding
  - 3.8.2. Design of a Feeding Plan
  - 3.8.3. Routes of Administration
  - 3.8.4. Refeeding Syndrome
- 3.9. ICU Procedures
  - 3.9.1. Placement of Peripheral and Central Catheters
  - 3.9.2. Blood Pressure Measurement
  - 3.9.3. Oxygen Therapy
  - 3.9.4. Measurement of Urine Output
  - 3.9.5. Placement of Feeding Tubes
- 3.10. Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
  - 3.10.1. Preparedness and Prevention
  - 3.10.2. Basic Vital Support
  - 3.10.3. Monitoring
  - 3.10.4. Advanced Vital Support
  - 3.10.5. Post-Arrest Care

## Module 4. Neurology in Feline Patients

- 4.1. Neuroanatomy
  - 4.1.1. Embryonic Development of the Nervous System
  - 4.1.2. Parts of the Nervous System
  - 4.1.3. NMS/NMI
- 4.2. Neurological Examination in the Cat
  - 4.2.1. Necessary Material for a Correct Neurological Examination
  - 4.2.2. Anamnesis and Clinical History
  - 4.2.3. Mental Status, Posture and Gait
  - 4.2.4. Cranial Nerves
  - 4.2.5. Postural Reactions
  - 4.2.6. Spinal Reflexes
  - 4.2.7. Nociception
- 4.3. Neurolocalization
  - 4.3.1. Clinical Signs Associated with Thalamo-cortical Lesions
  - 4.3.2. Clinical Signs Associated with lesions in the Brainstem
  - 4.3.3. Clinical Signs Associated with Cerebellar Lesions
  - 4.3.4. Clinical Signs Associated with Spinal Cord Injuries
  - 4.3.5. Clinical Signs Associated with PNS Lesions
- 4.4. Differential Diagnosis and Complementary Tests
  - 4.4.1. Vitamin D
    - 4.4.1.1. Laboratory Diagnosis
    - 4.4.1.2. Radiography
    - 4.4.1.3. Myelography
    - 4.4.1.4. TC/ Magnetic Resonance
    - 4.4.1.5. Electrophysiology
    - 4.4.1.6. CSF Extraction and Study
- 4.5. Epileptiform Seizures
  - 4.5.1. Diagnostic Protocol
  - 4.5.2. Idiopathic Epilepsy
  - 4.5.3. Treatment
- 4.6. Feline Vestibular Disease
  - 4.6.1. Vestibular System Anatomy
  - 4.6.2. Acute Vestibular Syndrome
  - 4.6.3. Central Vestibular Syndrome
  - 4.6.4. Bilateral Vestibular Syndrome
- 4.7. Spinal cord Diseases
  - 4.7.1. Inflammatory/ Infectious Myelopathy
  - 4.7.2. Vascular Myelopathies
  - 4.7.3. Metabolic Myelopathies
  - 4.7.4. Neoplasms
- 4.8. Metabolic Myelopathies in Cats
  - 4.8.1. Infectious/Inflammatory Encephalopathies
  - 4.8.2. Metabolic Encephalopathy
  - 4.8.3. Neoplasms
- 4.9. Neurological Emergencies
  - 4.9.1. Cranioencephalic Trauma
  - 4.9.2. Spinal Cord Trauma
  - 4.9.3. Status Epilepticus
  - 4.9.4. Neurotoxicants
- 4.10. Surgical Procedures
  - 4.10.1. Anesthesia and Analgesia in Neurological Patients
  - 4.10.2. Neurosurgery
  - 4.10.3. Spinal Surgery
  - 4.10.4. Intracranial Surgery

## Module 5. Feline Cardiorespiratory System

- 5.1. Clinical Assessment of the Cardiorespiratory System
  - 5.1.1. Clinical History and Anamnesis
  - 5.1.2. Physical Examination of the Patient with Respiratory Distress
  - 5.1.3. Differentiating a Respiratory Problem from a Cardiac Problem
  - 5.1.4. Emergency Treatment of the Patient with Respiratory Distress
- 5.2. Feline Congenital Cardiac Pathology
  - 5.2.1. Statistics
  - 5.2.2. Physical Examination of the Kitten with Cardiac Pathology
  - 5.2.3. Ventricular and Atrial Septal Defects
  - 5.2.4. Aortic Stenosis
  - 5.2.5. Pulmonary Stenosis
  - 5.2.6. Persistent Ductus Arteriosus
  - 5.2.7. Supravalvular Mitral Stenosis
  - 5.2.8. Congenital Pathology of Atrioventricular Valves
  - 5.2.9. Tetralogy of Fallot
  - 5.2.10. Special Cardiac Studies (Angiography / CT / Contrast Echocardiography / Transesophageal Echocardiography)
- 5.3. Acquired Cardiac Pathology I. Mycardiopathies
  - 5.3.1. ACVIM Consensus on Cardiomyopathies
  - 5.3.2. Hypertrophic Phenotype Cardiomyopathy
  - 5.3.3. Restrictive Cardiomyopathy Phenotype
  - 5.3.4. Cardiomyopathy of Dilated Phenotype
  - 5.3.5. Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Cardiomyopathy
  - 5.3.6. Non-Specific Cardiomyopathy
  - 5.3.7. Myocarditis, Steroid-Associated Cardiac Failure, Endocrinopathies and Heart Disease
- 5.4. Acquired Cardiac Pathology II. Hypertension, Heart Failure, Arrhythmias
  - 5.4.1. Pulmonary Hypertension
  - 5.4.2. Feline Dirofilariosis. Cardiac or Respiratory Problem
  - 5.4.3. Arrhythmias in the Feline Patient
  - 5.4.4. Feline Hypertensive Pathology
  - 5.4.5. Particularities of Congestive Heart Failure in the Cat
  - 5.4.6. Treatment of Feline Congestive Heart Failure
- 5.5. Thromboembolism
  - 5.5.1. Risk Factors
  - 5.5.2. Pulmonary Embolism
  - 5.5.3. Aortic Thromboembolism
  - 5.5.4. Other Thromboembolism
  - 5.5.5. Medical Treatment
  - 5.5.6. Surgical Management
- 5.6. Respiratory Pathology I: Upper Respiratory Tract
  - 5.6.1. History and Physical Examination Data
  - 5.6.2. Clinical Signs
  - 5.6.3. Diagnostic Considerations: Non-Invasive Tests, Imaging, Biopsy, Nasal Flushing, Exploratory Rhinotomy
  - 5.6.4. Main Upper Airway Pathologies
  - 5.6.5. Medical Treatment of the Main Pathologies
- 5.7. Respiratory Pathology II: Lower Respiratory Tract
  - 5.7.1. Clinical Signs
  - 5.7.2. Diagnosis: Radiology, CT, Bronchoscopy
  - 5.7.3. Indications and Performance of Bronchoalveolar Lavage
  - 5.7.4. Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis
  - 5.7.5. Other Pulmonary Pathologies
  - 5.7.6. Management of Respiratory Polytraumatized (Pneumothorax, Rib Fractures, Pulmonary Hemorrhages)

- 5.8. Respiratory Pathology III: Pleural Space
  - 5.8.1. Stabilization and Initial Diagnosis of the Patient with Pleural Effusion
  - 5.8.2. Analysis of Pleural Effusion
  - 5.8.3. Causes of Pleural Effusion
  - 5.8.4. Technique of Thoracentesis and Pleural Drainage Tube Implantation
- 5.9. Surgical Approach to Feline Cardio-respiratory Pathology
  - 5.9.1. Thoracic Anatomy
  - 5.9.2. Nasopharyngeal Polyps
  - 5.9.3. Nasopharyngeal Stenosis
  - 5.9.4. Brachycephalic Syndrome
- 5.10. Surgical Approach to Feline Cardiorespiratory Pathology. Treatment
  - 5.10.1. Surgery in the Patient with Pulmonary Neoplasm
  - 5.10.2. Surgical Treatment of Pleural Effusions: PleuralPort, Shunts, Omentalizations
  - 5.10.3. Hernia Peritoneopericardiodiafragmatica
  - 5.10.4. Diaphragmatic Hernia
  - 5.10.5. Pectum Excavatum

## Module 6. Endocrinopathies in the Feline Species

- 6.1. Acromegaly
  - 6.1.1. Acromegaly
  - 6.1.2. Pathogenesis
  - 6.1.3. Clinical Manifestations
  - 6.1.4. Diagnostic tests
  - 6.1.5. Treatment
  - 6.1.6. Prognosis
- 6.2. Diabetes Mellitus: Treatment and Monitoring
  - 6.2.1. Insulin Treatment
  - 6.2.2. Non-Insulin Therapies
  - 6.2.3. Nutritional Treatment
  - 6.2.4. Monitoring
    - 6.2.4.1. Fructosamine
    - 6.2.4.2. Glucose in Urine
    - 6.2.4.3. Methods and Systems for Blood Glucose Monitoring
    - 6.2.4.4. Glycosylated Hemoglobin

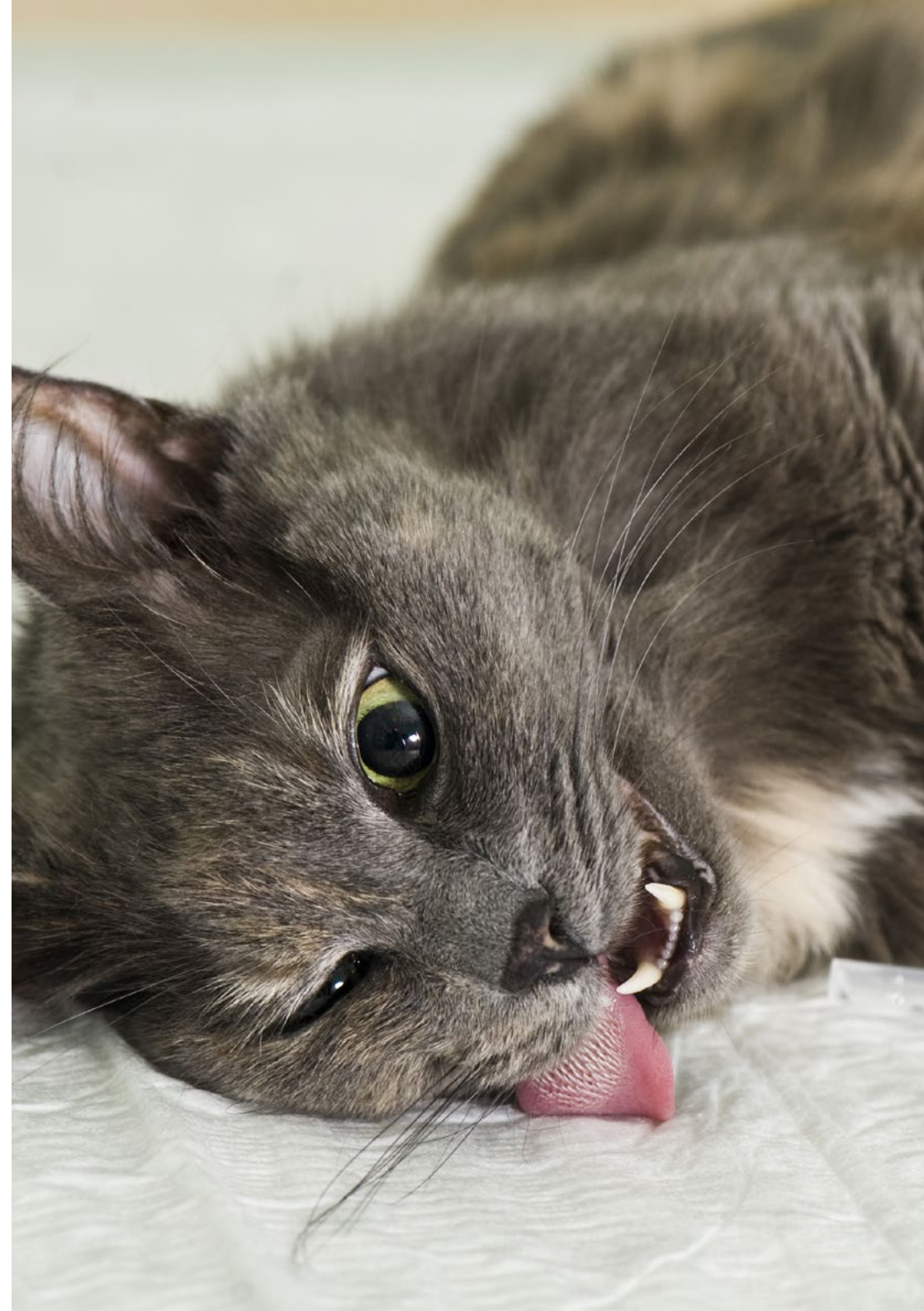
- 6.3. Unstable Diabetic Cat
  - 6.3.1. Unstable Diabetic Cat
  - 6.3.2. Insulin: Type and Dosage
  - 6.3.3. Somogyi Effect
  - 6.3.4. Concomitant Diseases
  - 6.3.5. Owner-Dependent Factors
  - 6.3.6. Remission of Diabetes
- 6.4. Diabetic Ketoacidosis and Hyperosmolar Syndrome
  - 6.4.1. Pathophysiology
  - 6.4.2. Clinical and Laboratory Alterations
  - 6.4.3. Treatment
    - 6.4.3.1. Fluid Therapy
    - 6.4.3.2. Supplements to Fluid Therapy
    - 6.4.3.3. Insulin Therapy
      - 6.4.3.3.1. Intravenous Insulin
      - 6.4.3.3.2. Intramuscular Insulin
  - 6.4.4. Complementary Treatment
  - 6.4.5. Prognosis
- 6.5. Calcium Disorders
  - 6.5.1. Calcium Physiology and Regulation
  - 6.5.2. Hypercalcemia
    - 6.5.2.1. Differential Diagnosis
    - 6.5.2.2. Diagnostic tests
    - 6.5.2.3. Treatment
  - 6.5.3. Hypocalcemia
    - 6.5.3.1. Differential Diagnosis
    - 6.5.3.2. Diagnostic tests
    - 6.5.3.3. Treatment
- 6.6. Hyperthyroidism
  - 6.6.1. Epidemiology of Hyperthyroidism
  - 6.6.2. Clinical Signs and Laboratory Abnormalities
  - 6.6.3. Thyroid Hormone Alterations
  - 6.6.4. Complementary Diagnostic Tests

- 6.7. Treatment of Hyperthyroidism
  - 6.7.1. Considerations Prior to Pharmacological Treatment
  - 6.7.2. Pharmacological Treatment and Monitoring
  - 6.7.3. Other treatments
    - 6.7.3.1. Surgical Thyroidectomy
    - 6.7.3.2. Radioactive Iodine
    - 6.7.3.3. Diet
  - 6.7.4. Causes of Treatment Failure
- 6.8. Hyperthyroidism, Renal Disease and Hypertension
  - 6.8.1. Relationship Between Hyperthyroidism and Chronic Renal Disease
  - 6.8.2. Hyperthyroidism and Laboratory Tests of Renal Functionality
  - 6.8.3. Relationship Between Hyperthyroidism and Blood Pressure
  - 6.8.4. Treatment of Hyperthyroid Cats with CKD
- 6.9. Hyperadrenocorticism
  - 6.9.1. Etiology and Clinic
  - 6.9.2. Diagnosis
    - 6.9.2.1. Laboratorial Alterations
    - 6.9.2.2. Endocrine Tests
    - 6.9.2.3. Diagnostic Imaging
  - 6.9.3. Treatment
  - 6.9.4. Prognosis
- 6.10. Adrenal Tumors
  - 6.10.1. Adrenal Tumors
  - 6.10.2. Hyperaldosteronism
  - 6.10.3. Other Adrenal Tumors
    - 6.10.3.1. Pheochromocytoma
    - 6.10.3.2. Non-Functioning Adrenal Tumor
    - 6.10.3.3. Sex Hormone Secreting Adrenal Tumors

## Module 7. Nephrology and Urology in the Feline Species

- 7.1. Diagnostic Methods I. Assessment
  - 7.1.1. Assessment of Renal Size
  - 7.1.2. Blood Biochemistry
  - 7.1.3. Diagnostic Imaging Techniques in the Urinary Tract
  - 7.1.4. Renal Biopsy
- 7.2. Diagnostic Methods II. Urinalysis
  - 7.2.1. Urinalysis
  - 7.2.2. Timing, Collection Technique and Handling
  - 7.2.3. Interpretation
  - 7.2.4. Urine Culture
  - 7.2.5. UPC
- 7.3. Acute Renal Disease
  - 7.3.1. Causes
  - 7.3.2. Pathophysiology
  - 7.3.3. Staging and Management According to IRIS Guidelines
  - 7.3.4. Dialysis
  - 7.3.5. Renal Transplant
- 7.4. Chronic Renal Insufficiency I. Causes and Diagnosis
  - 7.4.1. Causes
  - 7.4.2. Clinical Findings
  - 7.4.3. IRIS Guides: What's New
  - 7.4.4. Importance, Diagnosis, and Treatment of Proteinuria: ACVIM Consensus
  - 7.4.5. Systemic Arterial Hypertension: Diagnosis and Treatment
- 7.5. Chronic Renal Insufficiency II. Specific and Non-Specific Diseases
  - 7.5.1. Management of Specific Diseases
  - 7.5.2. Non-specific Therapeutic Strategies
  - 7.5.3. Importance of Nutrition

- 7.6. Feline Idiopathic Cystitis
  - 7.6.1. Importance, History and Risk Factors
  - 7.6.2. Pathophysiology
  - 7.6.3. Clinical Signs
  - 7.6.4. Diagnosis
  - 7.6.5. Treatment
- 7.7. Urolithiasis
  - 7.7.1. Prevalence
  - 7.7.2. Methods of Extraction
  - 7.7.3. Struvite Urolithiasis
  - 7.7.4. Urolithiasis by Oxalate
  - 7.7.5. Recommendations According to the ACVIM Consensus
- 7.8. Urethral Obstruction
  - 7.8.1. Urethral Obstruction
  - 7.8.2. Stabilization
  - 7.8.3. Decompression
  - 7.8.4. Medical Treatment
  - 7.8.5. Surgical Treatment: Perineal Urethrostomy
- 7.9. Ureteral Obstruction
  - 7.9.1. Ureteral Obstruction
  - 7.9.2. Causes
  - 7.9.3. Clinical Presentation
  - 7.9.4. Diagnosis
  - 7.9.5. Medical Treatment
  - 7.9.6. Surgical Treatment: SUB vs. Stent vs. Ureterotomy
- 7.10. Others Urinary System Pathologies
  - 7.10.1. Neoplasms
  - 7.10.2. Trauma Lesions
  - 7.10.3. Urinary Incontinence



**Module 8. Dermatology in the Feline Species**

- 8.1. Feline Dermatology
  - 8.1.1. Structure and Function of the Skin
  - 8.1.2. Dermatological Consultation
  - 8.1.3. Diagnostic Techniques
  - 8.1.4. Primary and Secondary Injuries
  - 8.1.5. Dermatological Patterns
- 8.2. Dermatologic Patterns and Differential Diagnosis
  - 8.2.1. Dermatologic Patterns and Differential Diagnosis
  - 8.2.2. Pruritus
  - 8.2.3. Focal-Multifocal Alopecia
  - 8.2.4. Symmetrical Alopecia
  - 8.2.5. Papules, Pustules and Scabs
  - 8.2.6. Erosive-Ulcerative Dermatoses
  - 8.2.7. Nodules and Fistulas
  - 8.2.8. Desquamative and Comedogenic Dermatoses
  - 8.2.9. Disorders of Coloration and Pigmentation
- 8.3. Parasitosis
  - 8.3.1. Arthropods
  - 8.3.2. Ticks
  - 8.3.3. Mites
    - 8.3.3.1. Trombicula
    - 8.3.3.2. Otodectes
    - 8.3.3.3. Cheyletiellosis
    - 8.3.3.4. Demodicosis
    - 8.3.3.5. Notoedres
  - 8.3.4. Insects
    - 8.3.4.1. Lice
      - 8.3.4.1.1. Fleas, DAPP
        - 8.3.4.1.1.1. Dermatitis Associated with Mosquito Bites
  - 8.3.5. Myiasis
- 8.4. Cytology and Cutaneous Anatomopathology
  - 8.4.1. Procedures for Specimen Collection and Submission
  - 8.4.2. Normal skin Cytology Findings
  - 8.4.3. Abnormal findings in Inflammatory Cytologies
  - 8.4.4. Cytologic Patterns of Inflammation
  - 8.4.5. Infectious Agents
  - 8.4.6. Skin Histopathologic Patterns
- 8.5. Hypersensitivity Disorders
  - 8.5.1. Hypersensitivity Disorders
  - 8.5.2. Feline Atopic Dermatitis
  - 8.5.3. Adverse Reactions to Food/Food Allergy
- 8.6. Dermatophytosis, Malassezia Dermatitis and Other Mycoses
  - 8.6.1. Clinical Signs
  - 8.6.2. Diagnosis
  - 8.6.3. Treatment
  - 8.6.4. Environmental Control
  - 8.6.5. Public Health Aspects
  - 8.6.6. Malassezia Dermatitis
    - 8.6.6.1. Clinical Signs
    - 8.6.6.2. Treatment
  - 8.6.7. Other Mycosis
- 8.7. Bacterial Infections
  - 8.7.1. Superficial Bacterial Folliculitis or Pyoderma
  - 8.7.2. Deep Pyoderma
  - 8.7.3. Abscesses
  - 8.7.4. Feline Leprosy
- 8.8. Autoimmune Diseases, Nose and Nails
  - 8.8.1. Autoimmune Diseases
  - 8.8.2. Nose Diseases
  - 8.8.3. Nail Diseases
- 8.9. Feline Eosinophilic Complex
  - 8.9.1. Clinical Signs
  - 8.9.2. Diagnosis
  - 8.9.3. Treatment
- 8.10. Hormonal, Dermatological, Cutaneous Psychogenic Diseases, Feline Acne
  - 8.10.1. Feline Acne
  - 8.10.2. Hormonal Diseases
  - 8.10.3. Dermatological Diseases with Oral Involvement
  - 8.10.4. Cutaneous Psychogenic Diseases

## Module 9. Infectious Diseases in Feline Patients

- 9.1. Laboratorial Diagnosis of Infectious Diseases
  - 9.1.1. Specimen Handling
  - 9.1.2. Concepts of Specificity, Sensitivity, Prevalence and Predictive Value
  - 9.1.3. Most Common Diagnostic Techniques
- 9.2. Panleukopenia
  - 9.2.1. The vVrus
  - 9.2.2. Pathogenesis
  - 9.2.3. Clinical Signs
  - 9.2.4. Diagnosis
  - 9.2.5. Treatment
  - 9.2.6. Prevention
- 9.3. Feline Leukemia
  - 9.3.1. Pathogenesis and Presentations
  - 9.3.2. Diagnosis
  - 9.3.3. Treatment
  - 9.3.4. Prognosis
  - 9.3.5. Prevention
- 9.4. Feline Immunodeficiency
  - 9.4.1. Pathogenesis
  - 9.4.2. Presentations
  - 9.4.3. Associated Diseases
  - 9.4.4. Diagnosis
  - 9.4.5. Treatment
  - 9.4.6. Prevention
- 9.5. Inmunodeficiencia Felina
  - 9.5.1. Presentations
  - 9.5.2. Diagnosis
  - 9.5.3. Treatment Update
- 9.6. Upper Respiratory Tract Pathogens I. Infections
  - 9.6.1. Main Agents Involved
  - 9.6.2. Herpesvirus Infections: Pathogenesis and Clinical Picture
  - 9.6.3. Calicivirus Infections: Pathogenesis and Clinical Picture
  - 9.6.4. Primary Bacterial Infections
  - 9.6.5. Fungal Infections
- 9.7. Upper Respiratory Tract Infections II. Diagnosis, Treatment
  - 9.7.1. Diagnosis: Acute vs. Chronic
  - 9.7.2. Diagnosis: Sampling Techniques and Procedures
  - 9.7.3. Treatment of Herpesvirus Infections
  - 9.7.4. Treatment of Calicivirus Infections
  - 9.7.5. Treatment of Bacterial Infections: Responsible use of Antibiotics
- 9.8. Gastrointestinal Infections: Diarrhea in Kittens
  - 9.8.1. Importance
  - 9.8.2. Presentations
  - 9.8.3. Etiology
  - 9.8.4. Diagnosis: Protocol and Techniques for Obtaining Samples
  - 9.8.5. Treatment of On-Call Infections
  - 9.8.6. Treatment of Tritrichomonas Infections
- 9.9. SARS-CoV2 Infection in Cats
  - 9.9.1. Introduction
  - 9.9.2. Etiology
  - 9.9.3. Transmission
  - 9.9.4. Diagnosis
  - 9.9.5. Vaccines
- 9.10. Pulmonary Parasites in the Feline Species
  - 9.10.1. Species Affecting the Cat
  - 9.10.2. Parasite Cycle
  - 9.10.3. Prevalence
  - 9.10.4. Pathogenesis
  - 9.10.5. Clinical Picture
  - 9.10.6. Diagnosis
  - 9.10.7. Treatment
  - 9.10.8. Prevention



**Module 10. Oncology in the Feline Patient**

- 10.1. Approach to the Feline Patient with a Mass
  - 10.1.1. First Evaluation
  - 10.1.2. Cytology: Methods of Collection, Preparation, Staining and Dispatch
  - 10.1.3. Choosing the Type of Biopsy
  - 10.1.4. Peculiarities of Biopsy Collection According to Specific Locations
  - 10.1.5. Staging
- 10.2. Particularities of Chemotherapy in Cats
  - 10.2.1. Usage Scenarios
  - 10.2.2. Preparation
  - 10.2.3. Administration
  - 10.2.4. Adverse Effects of the Chemotherapy and its Management
- 10.3. Drugs and Electrochemotherapy
  - 10.3.1. Alkylating Agents
  - 10.3.2. Anthracyclines
  - 10.3.3. Antimetabolites
  - 10.3.4. Antitubulin Agents
  - 10.3.5. Platinum-Derived Drugs
  - 10.3.6. Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors
  - 10.3.7. Other Drugs
  - 10.3.8. Electrochemotherapy
- 10.4. Digestive Lymphoma
  - 10.4.1. Types
  - 10.4.2. Clinical Signs
  - 10.4.3. Diagnosis and Staging
  - 10.4.4. Treatment and Prognosis
- 10.5. Other Types of Lymphoma
  - 10.5.1. Peripheral Lymph Node Lymphoma
  - 10.5.2. Mediastinal Lymphoma
  - 10.5.3. Nasal Lymphoma
  - 10.5.4. Renal Lymphoma
  - 10.5.5. Central Nervous System Lymphoma
  - 10.5.6. Uterine and Subcutaneous Lymphoma
  - 10.5.7. Pharyngeal, Laryngeal and Tracheal Lymphoma
  - 10.5.8. Ocular Lymphoma
- 10.6. Breast Tumors
  - 10.6.1. Clinical Presentation
  - 10.6.2. Diagnosis
  - 10.6.3. Treatment
  - 10.6.4. Prognosis
- 10.7. Injection Site-Associated Sarcoma
  - 10.7.1. Pathogenesis
  - 10.7.2. Epidemiology
  - 10.7.3. Clinical Management
  - 10.7.4. Treatment
  - 10.7.5. Prevention
- 10.8. Other Frequent Types of Tumors in the Feline Species
  - 10.8.1. Squamous Cell Carcinoma
  - 10.8.2. Respiratory Carcinoma (Nasal and Pulmonary)
  - 10.8.3. Mastocytoma
  - 10.8.4. Squamous Cell Oral Carcinoma
  - 10.8.5. Osteosarcoma
- 10.9. Oncologic Surgery: Excision Margins
  - 10.9.1. Tumor Margins
  - 10.9.2. Types of Resection
  - 10.9.3. Assessment of Margins
  - 10.9.4. Communication with the Pathologist
  - 10.9.5. Interpretation of Margins in the Biopsy Report
- 10.10. Pain Management in the Cat with Cancer
  - 10.10.1. Pain Management in the Cat with Cancer
  - 10.10.2. Evaluation
  - 10.10.3. Treatment

06

# Methodology

This academic program offers students a different way of learning. Our methodology uses a cyclical learning approach: **Relearning**.

This teaching system is used, for example, in the most prestigious medical schools in the world, and major publications such as the **New England Journal of Medicine** have considered it to be one of the most effective.





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*Discover Relearning, a system that abandons conventional linear learning, to take you through cyclical teaching systems: a way of learning that has proven to be extremely effective, especially in subjects that require memorization"*

## At TECH we use the Case Method

What should a professional do in a given situation? Throughout the program you will be presented with multiple simulated clinical cases based on real patients, where you will have to investigate, establish hypotheses and, finally, resolve the situation. There is an abundance of scientific evidence on the effectiveness of the method. Specialists learn better, faster, and more sustainably over time.

*With TECH you will experience a way of learning that is shaking the foundations of traditional universities around the world.*



According to Dr. Gérvas, the clinical case is the annotated presentation of a patient, or group of patients, which becomes a "case", an example or model that illustrates some peculiar clinical component, either because of its teaching power or because of its uniqueness or rarity. It is essential that the case is based on current professional life, in an attempt to recreate the actual conditions in a veterinarian's professional practice.

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*Did you know that this method was developed in 1912, at Harvard, for law students? The case method consisted of presenting students with real-life, complex situations for them to make decisions and justify their decisions on how to solve them. In 1924, Harvard adopted it as a standard teaching method”*

The effectiveness of the method is justified by four fundamental achievements:

1. Veterinarians who follow this method not only manage to assimilate concepts, but also develop their mental capacity through exercises to evaluate real situations and knowledge application
2. Learning is solidly translated into practical skills that allow the student to better integrate into the real world.
3. Ideas and concepts are understood more efficiently, given that the example situations are based on real-life.
4. The feeling that the effort invested is effective becomes a very important motivation for veterinarians, which translates into a greater interest in learning and an increase in the time dedicated to working on the course.



## Relearning Methodology

At TECH we enhance the case method with the best 100% online teaching methodology available: Relearning.

This university is the first in the world to combine the study of clinical cases with a 100% online learning system based on repetition, combining a minimum of 8 different elements in each lesson, a real revolution with respect to the mere study and analysis of cases.



*Veterinarians will learn through real cases and by resolving complex situations in simulated learning environments. These simulations are developed using state-of-the-art software to facilitate immersive learning.*

At the forefront of world teaching, the Relearning method has managed to improve the overall satisfaction levels of professionals who complete their studies, with respect to the quality indicators of the best online university (Columbia University).

With this methodology more than 65,000 veterinarians have been trained with unprecedented success in all clinical specialties, regardless of the surgical load. Our teaching method is developed in a highly demanding environment, where the students have a high socio-economic profile and an average age of 43.5 years.

*Relearning will allow you to learn with less effort and better performance, involving you more in your training, developing a critical mindset, defending arguments, and contrasting opinions: a direct equation for success.*

In our program, learning is not a linear process, but rather a spiral (learn, unlearn, forget, and re-learn). Therefore, we combine each of these elements concentrically.

The overall score obtained by TECH's learning system is 8.01, according to the highest international standards.



This program offers the best educational material, prepared with professionals in mind:



#### Study Material

All teaching material is produced by the specialists who teach the course, specifically for the course, so that the teaching content is highly specific and precise.

These contents are then applied to the audiovisual format, to create the TECH online working method. All this, with the latest techniques that offer high quality pieces in each and every one of the materials that are made available to the student.



#### Latest Techniques and Procedures on Video

TECH introduces students to the latest techniques, the latest educational advances and to the forefront of current and procedures of veterinary techniques. All of this in direct contact with students and explained in detail so as to aid their assimilation and understanding. And best of all, you can watch the videos as many times as you like.



#### Interactive Summaries

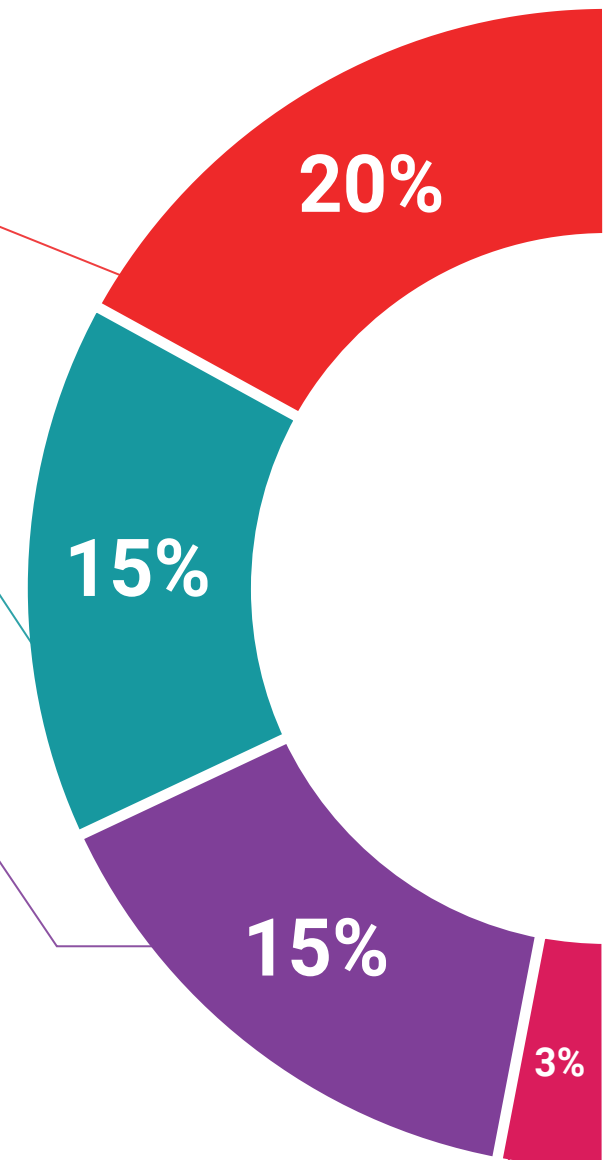
The TECH team presents the contents attractively and dynamically in multimedia lessons that include audio, videos, images, diagrams, and concept maps in order to reinforce knowledge.

This exclusive educational system for presenting multimedia content was awarded by Microsoft as a "European Success Story".

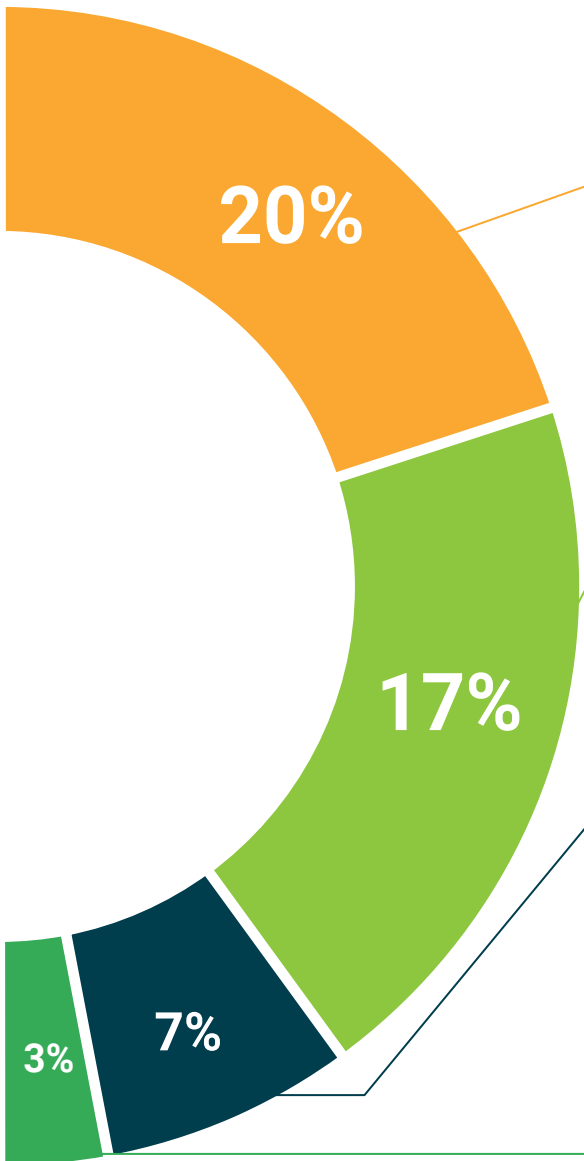


#### Additional Reading

Recent articles, consensus documents and international guidelines, among others. In TECH's virtual library, students will have access to everything they need to complete their course.







#### Expert-Led Case Studies and Case Analysis

Effective learning ought to be contextual. Therefore, TECH presents real cases in which the expert will guide students, focusing on and solving the different situations: a clear and direct way to achieve the highest degree of understanding.



#### Testing & Retesting

We periodically evaluate and re-evaluate students' knowledge throughout the program, through assessment and self-assessment activities and exercises, so that they can see how they are achieving their goals.



#### Classes

There is scientific evidence suggesting that observing third-party experts can be useful.

Learning from an Expert strengthens knowledge and memory, and generates confidence in future difficult decisions.



#### Quick Action Guides

TECH offers the most relevant contents of the course in the form of worksheets or quick action guides. A synthetic, practical, and effective way to help students progress in their learning.



# 07 Certificate

The Professional Master's Degree in Feline Medicine and Surgery guarantees you, in addition to the most rigorous and up-to-date education, access to a Professional Master's Degree issued by TECH Technological University.



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*Successfully complete this program and receive your university qualification without having to travel or fill out laborious paperwork”*

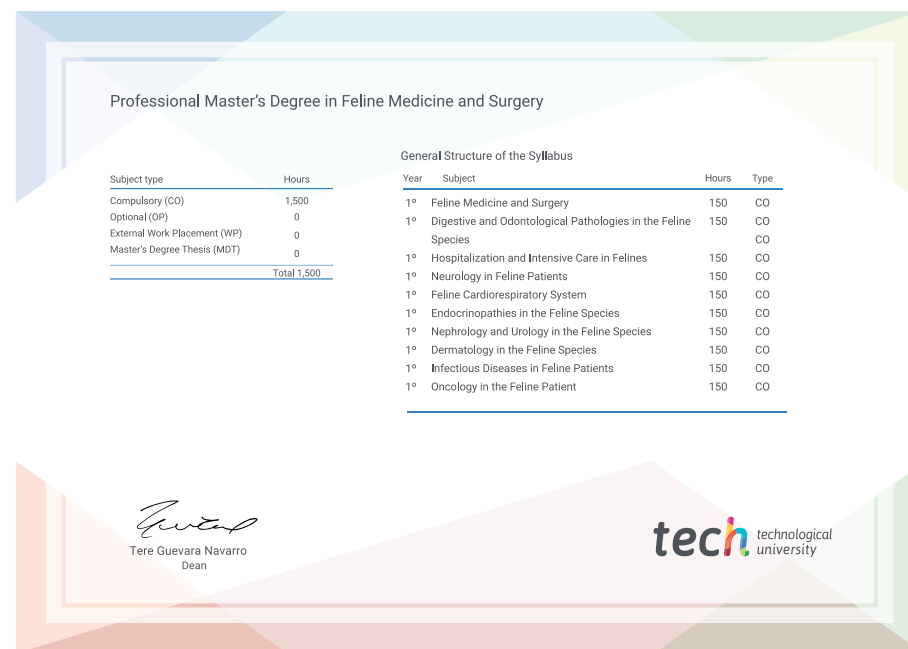
This **Professional Master's Degree in Feline Medicine and Surgery** contains the most complete and up-to-date scientific program on the market.

After the student has passed the evaluations, they will receive their corresponding **Professional Master's Degree issued by** issued by **TECH Technological University** via tracked delivery\*.

The diploma issued by **TECH Technological University** will reflect the qualification obtained in the Professional Master's Degree, and meets the requirements commonly demanded by labor exchanges, competitive examinations and professional career evaluation committees.

Title: **Professional Master's Degree in Feline Medicine and Surgery**

Official N° of Hours: **1,500 h.**



\*Apostille Convention. In the event that the student wishes to have their paper diploma issued with an apostille, TECH EDUCATION will make the necessary arrangements to obtain it, at an additional cost.

future  
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education information tutors  
guarantee accreditation teaching  
institutions technology learning  
community commitment  
personalized service innovation  
knowledge present quality  
development language  
virtual classroom



**Professional Master's  
Degree**  
Feline Medicine and Surgery

- » Modality: online
- » Duration: 12 months
- » Certificate: TECH Technological University
- » Dedication: 16h/week
- » Schedule: at your own pace
- » Exams: online

# Professional Master's Degree Feline Medicine and Surgery

