

PREV

0:59:54

NEXT

1	2 ^M	3	4 ^M	5 ^M	6	7 ^M	8	9	10
---	----------------	---	----------------	----------------	---	----------------	---	---	----

A 4-year-old male neutered domestic shorthair cat is presented for urethral obstruction.

Treatment includes placement of an indwelling urinary catheter and fluid diuresis for 48 hours.

Upon removal of the urinary catheter, the cat makes frequent attempts to urinate with only minimal urine output. Manual bladder expression is difficult.

Urethral spasm is suspected.

Which of the following choices is an appropriate treatment for urethral spasm?

Phenylpropanolamine	HIDE
Sulfasalazine	HIDE
Sotalol	HIDE
Diethylstilbesterol	HIDE
Phenoxybenzamine	HIDE

BACK

NEXT

IFAVE RIANK

PREV

NEXT

1 ✓

2 M ✓

3 ✓

4 M ✓

5 M ✗

6 ✓

7 ✗

8 ✓

9 M ✗

10 ✓

✗

Correct

Treat urethral spasm, a common complication following treatment of urethral obstruction, with phenoxybenzamine or prazosin. Both drugs act by reducing sympathetic tone in the urethra.

Use phenylpropanolamine and/or diethylstilbesterol for urethral sphincter mechanism incompetence, a common cause of urinary incontinence in female dogs.

Sulfasalazine reduces large bowel inflammation.

Sotalol is a non-selective beta blocker and Class III antiarrhythmic used to treat ventricular tachycardia.

Sotalol

Sulfasal

Phenylpropanolamine	HIDE
Diethylstilbesterol	HIDE
Phenoxybenzamine	HIDE

BACK

NEXT