



# 9<sup>th</sup> Congress of the European College of Equine Internal Medicine

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4-5 November 2016  
Helsinki, Finland



HELSINKIN YLIOPISTO  
HELSINGFORS UNIVERSITET  
UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI  
ELÄNLÄÄKETEHTIILLINEN TIEDENUNTA  
VETERINÄRMEDICINSKA FAKULTETEN  
FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE



**EQUINE GASTRIC ULCERATION SYNDROME (EGUS) IN DONKEYS: GASTROSCOPIC FINDINGS AND PREVALENCE.** M. Sgorbini<sup>1</sup>, F. Bonelli<sup>1</sup>, S. Busechian<sup>2</sup>, A. Briganti<sup>1</sup>, F. Laus<sup>3</sup>, F. Zappulla<sup>2</sup>, V. Faillace<sup>3</sup>, F. Rueca<sup>2</sup>. <sup>1</sup>Department of Veterinary Sciences, Veterinary Teaching Hospital "Mario Modenato", via Livornese snc, 56122 San Piero a Grado (PI), Italy, <sup>2</sup>Department of Clinical Sciences, University of Perugia, Perugia, Italy. <sup>3</sup>School of Biosciences and Veterinary Medicine, University of Camerino, Via Circonvallazione 93/95, 62024, Matelica, (MC)

The aim was to present the findings of gastroscopy in a population of adult donkeys. Thirty-nine donkeys (16 jennies, 23 jacks), aged 1-18 years ( $5.7 \pm 5.0$ , median 3 years) underwent gastroscopy to evaluate the presence of lesions. Inclusion criteria: not athletes and non-working donkeys, breeding animals, no administration of NSAIDs or corticosteroids for at least 20 days immediately prior gastroscopy. Gastroscopy was performed after 15h of fasting, under sedation using a portable processor Gastropack and a 300cm long scope. ESGD lesions were scored 0/4, EGGD was described as presence or absence, anatomical location, distribution, and appearance of lesions. Chi square test and Fisher's exact test were applied to verify differences in the prevalence of ESGD in relation to sex and age ( $\leq 4$  years and  $>4$  years). Gastric lesions were not present in 19/39 (49%) donkeys, while 20/39 (51%) donkeys showed EGUS; 19/20 (95%) donkeys were affected by ESGD, while 1/20 (5%) donkey showed both ESGD and EGGD. ESGD was 0 in 19/39 (48.7%), 1 in 5/39 (12.8%), 2 in 10/39 (25.6%), 3 in 4/39 (10.2%) and 4 in 1/39 (2.7%) donkeys, respectively. EGGD lesion was a mild depression in the ventral glandular fundus. Statistical analysis showed no differences in relation to sex or age. To the authors' knowledge this is the first report on alive donkeys. Our prevalence was higher than in dead/euthanized donkeys, but similar to sports and pleasure horses. No statistical differences in the prevalence of ESGD in relation with sex or age were detected, in line to literature.