

Sample Submission Form

The UK Canine Diabetes Register, based at the RVC would be grateful to receive blood samples from canine diabetic dogs to investigate the underlying causes of canine diabetes mellitus. Upon registration, we will provide:

FREE Fructosamine & HbA1c

Samples required:

- 1-2 ml blood in plain / serum gel tubes (allow to clot and centrifuge before posting – send serum and clot)
- 1 ml EDTA blood

Practice name and address:

..... Tel Number:

Post Code: Fax Number (or email) for results:

Vet in charge of case: Signature of vet or owner*:

*Signature indicates that owners have been informed and consent to excess blood and serum being used for clinical research purposes, including genetic analysis.

Owner's name: Animal's name:

Age: yrsmths Breed:

Sex at diagnosis (please circle): FE* FN ME MN
*If FE dog, date of last season:monthyear

Current weight: kg Body condition score: / 5 (see <http://vet.osu.edu/1851.htm>)

Was the animal overweight at the time of diagnosis? YES / NO Weight at diagnosis:kg

Date sample taken: Date of diagnosis of diabetes:

Type of insulin used: Dose: IU Frequency (please circle): SID / BID

Do you consider this animal's diabetes to be well controlled? YES / NO

If not, can you list the reasons why (e.g. pu/pd, polyphagia, weight loss)

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Other concurrent diseases (e.g. pancreatitis, other endocrinopathy) or medical treatment ?

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Owner Information Sheet

Diabetes occurs when dogs are no longer able to regulate their blood sugar (glucose), which often results from a deficiency of insulin production by the pancreas. Clinical signs of the disease usually develop between 7 and 12 years of age, when affected dogs start losing weight and show signs of drinking and urinating more frequently than normal. If left undetected, some animals become very sick, requiring emergency treatment as the result of a complication known as 'diabetic ketoacidosis'. Diabetes is relatively easy to diagnose by veterinary surgeons, when tests on blood and urine samples show abnormally high levels of glucose. Following diagnosis, most diabetic dogs require insulin injections, often twice a day, for the rest of their lives.

There are breed differences in susceptibility to diabetes, with Samoyeds, Tibetan and Cairn terriers most at risk, suggesting a genetic component to the disease, although we still do not fully understand why diabetes occurs in dogs. At the Royal Veterinary College, we are conducting research into canine diabetes, particularly focusing on the genetic factors that make certain breeds susceptible and why individual dogs might be predisposed. We are also interested in measuring markers in the blood (particularly antibodies) that might give us clues as to why the pancreas is no longer able to produce insulin.

The UK Canine Diabetes Register was set up in 2000 to collect information and blood samples to allow this research to be undertaken. If you are happy to participate, your vet will need to take a blood sample to send to us, along with some clinical information. In return we will send them the results of our diagnostic testing, which gives them an idea of what the blood glucose levels have been over the previous 1-3 months. Following completion of diagnostic testing any residual blood will be stored and used for clinical research purposes that will include antibody testing and genetic analysis. The results of the study will be published, but any personal details provided on the Sample Submission Form will be treated as confidential information.

There is no obligation to participate and your decision will not affect how your dog is managed and treated for their diabetes.