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80, the tratado de obstetricia mongrut pdf 1680 of pubhealth.Pelvic limb paralysis in cats with arthrogryposis multiplex congenita. Arthrogryposis multiplex congenita (AMC) is a congenital disorder in which kittens are born with unilateral or bilateral limb paralysis. We hypothesised that AMC could be accompanied by abnormal urinary and sexual function. The aims of this study were (1) to determine whether cats with AMC had pelvic limb paralysis and (2) to determine whether these cats could be categorised as having pelvic limb paralysis with or without external genital abnormalities. The study included 10 cats with AMC and 10 non-affected control cats. This study was performed as a retrospective case-control study using medical

records. All cats were presented with hindlimb paralysis. AMC was confirmed in all cats by orthopaedic, neurologic and histopathologic examination. No difference in age at presentation (AMC: 7.6 months; control: 6.3 months) or duration of hindlimb paralysis (AMC: 5.6 months; control: 4.3 months) was identified between groups. Incontinence was identified in one cat with AMC (10 per cent) and one control cat (10 per cent). Serum hormone concentrations were within reference intervals. Hormone-producing structures in the median lobe and ampulla of the prostate and the utriculus of the oviduct were present in both groups. Pelvic limb paralysis was confirmed in all cats with AMC and was not associated with external genital abnormalities. A broadened interpretation of AMCs should be applied when considering the bladder as a likely site of pathology.Opiate receptor blockade attenuates experimental hyperalgesia in rats with diabetes mellitus. Diabetes mellitus is often associated with a variety of painful conditions and exhibits increased sensitivity to painful stimuli. Recent studies have shown that mu-opioid receptors (MORs) are upregulated in the spinal cord dorsal horn in chronic painful diabetic neuropathy, and MOR blockade with naloxone attenuates behavioral hypersensitivity. However, it remains unknown whether MORs contribute to the pain of diabetic peripheral neuropathy (DPN). We tested the hypothesis that MOR blockade with naloxone attenuates mechanical hyperalgesia in a rat model of DPN. Using the streptozotocin (STZ) rat model of DPN, we found that the MOR antagonist, naloxone 82157476af