**Title:**
Triple phase computed tomographic angiography of the pancreas in cats with diabetes mellitus

**Investigators:**
Scott Secrest DVM, MS, DACVR (radiology faculty)
Andrew Bugbee DVM, DACVIM (small animal internal medicine faculty)

If interested in participating, please email Dr. Andrew Bugbee (abugbee@uga.edu) for further information or to discuss scheduling an appointment.

**Study description:**
Diabetes mellitus is an endocrine disease that is becoming increasingly common in cats. A large number of diabetic cats may go into remission after diagnosis and not require lifelong insulin therapy for control of their disease. Currently, there is no diagnostic test that can predict which cats will go into remission and thus provide useful prognostic information in regards to long-term treatment costs and quality of life concerns at the time of diagnosis. The purpose of this study is to determine the appearance of the feline pancreas (the organ that makes insulin to control blood sugar levels) on CT (Cat scan) in diabetic cats. This will allow future comparisons between healthy and newly diagnosed diabetic cats to be made.

**Inclusion criteria:**
- Diabetic cats of any age, breed or sex that have been newly diagnosed with diabetes mellitus for less than 1 week.

Each cat enrolled in the study will receive the following: examination by a board-certified internal medicine specialist, full biochemical health assessment (complete blood count, serum chemistry, urinalysis), serum fructosamine (test of diabetic control), SPEC pancreatic lipase immune-reactivity (test for pancreatitis), total thyroxine (thyroid hormone level), and a sedated CT (cat scan) with contrast. All procedures described above will be paid for by the study. Enrolled cats can participate in the study and go home on the same day.

**Duration of study:**
The study is ongoing until 15 diabetic cats are enrolled.

**Potential benefits to veterinary medicine:**
Results from this study may help determine if computed tomography can predict which diabetic cats will be transiently affected versus those that will require lifelong insulin treatment.