

# Canine Hyperadrenocorticism (Cushing's syndrome)

## Clinical Signs Checklist

- In general, clinical signs develop gradually and can sometimes be confused with normal aging.
- Most dogs with Cushing's syndrome have had clinical signs for months before the diagnosis is made.
- Some dogs with Cushing's syndrome may have just one clinical sign, while others have multiple clinical signs.
- The severity of clinical signs can vary from mild to severe.

<b>Dog Owner Questionnaire</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
Has your dog received any cortisone-type medications (long acting injections, pills, drops, creams or ointments for itchy skin or other inflammatory conditions)?		
Does your dog steal food or garbage, beg constantly or aggressively defend his/her food?		
Does your dog urinate in the house or wake you up at night to go outside?		
Have you noticed changes in your dog's level of activity, greeting behavior, responsiveness to family members/other pets or the normal sleep/wake cycle?		
Has your dog had slow re-growth of hair after being shaved or clipped or has there been a significant change in coat color or hair quality?		
Has your dog had recurrent skin or bladder infections?		
Does your dog have very thin skin or are the blood vessels beneath the skin prominent?		

<b>Physical Examination Checklist</b>					
<b>Clinical Sign</b>	<b>(Y/N)</b>	<b>Reported Incidence (%)*</b>	<b>Clinical Sign</b>	<b>(Y/N)</b>	<b>Reported Incidence (%)*</b>
Polyuria & polydipsia		91-80	Muscle wasting		35
Alopecia		74-60	Comedones		34-25
Pendulous abdomen		73-67	Panting		30
Hepatomegaly		67-51	Hyperpigmentation		30-23
Polyphagia		57-46	Testicular atrophy		29
Muscle weakness		57-14	Calcinosis cutis		15-8
Anestrus		54	Facial nerve paralysis		7

\*From Hyperadrenocorticism in Dogs by Melian, Perez-Alenza and Peterson