Veterinary Research: My Experiences

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Plan

- Me and my research journey
- Overview of my PhD itself and key findings- hopefully inspire you!
- Opportunities my PhD gave me
- Research beyond my PhD
- Advice



About Me

- First opinion small animal vet
- BSc Zoology (Liverpool, graduated 2008)
- BVetMed (RVC, graduated 2012)
- CertAVP (module in evidence based veterinary medicine- more later)
- Worked within 2 universities as a vet:
 - UVP (Liverpool) 2016-2018
 - Feline shelter vet (RVC) 2018-2019
- PhD (Liverpool) 2019-2022
- Lecturer- teaching and research (Liverpool) 2022-

Why did I want to do a PhD?

Answer a question I had encountered in clinical practice

Provide more evidence towards a scant evidence base

Informed choice for owners

Genuine interest in topic area!



Where do I find a PhD?

- Findaphd.com
- Vet record careers (clinical based PhDs e.g. Edinburgh University)
- University website
- Contact potential supervisors directly
- Previous student research projects/Masters
- Social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc)
- Relevant societies/charities







What did I do?

- Set myself clear criteria
 - 'Clinically relevant'
 - Area of interest- medicine, AMR
 - Companion species
 - Clear impact 'on the ground'
- Looked online (findaphd.com)
- Contacted prospective supervisors (Prof Gina Pinchbeck, coordinated evidence-based veterinary medicine module, CertAVP)
 - Put me in contact with Prof Nicola Williams
- Came to visit!







PhDs: The 'good' and the 'challenging' for me...

Good

- Learning new skills
- Meeting new people
- Deeper understanding about subject
- Getting my own results!
- Presenting at conferences online and in person
- Interaction with lots of different stakeholders!
- Greater flexibility

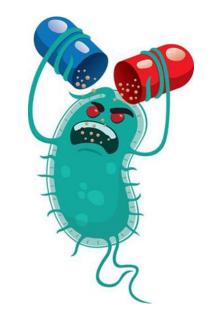
Challenging

- Time management!
- Different working environment
- Often sole person working on topic
- Learning new skills!
- Emotive subject, real dog owners



My PhD:

'Antimicrobial Resistance and the Public Health Impact of Feeding Raw Meat Diets to Dogs'





My PhD: Overview of studies

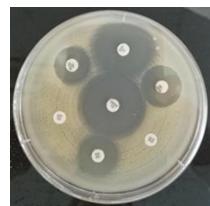
- 4 main projects in my PhD
- 'Dogs Dinner Survey'- online survey of dog owner pet food choices, reasons and beliefs around pet food choice
- Study of microbiological contamination of dog foods (raw and dry kibble)
- Cross-sectional study to determine carriage of AMR- E. coli by dogs fed raw or non-raw diets
- Longitudinal study of carriage of AMR- *E. coli* by dogs, co-carriage by people and contamination of food/water bowls

My PhD: Skills acquired

Epidemiological:

- Data handling and analysis
- Multivariable modelling
- Stats programs





• Laboratory:

- Microbiological methods- bacterial culture/sensitivity, antimicrobial susceptibility testing
- Molecular methods- PCR, DNA extraction for whole genome sequencing

Personal:

- Time management
- Communication skills
- Presentation skills



Study 1: Survey Responses

	N	Diet choice N		Diet choice proportion (95% CI)		
		Raw	Non Raw	Raw	Non Raw	
Owners responded	1832	915	916	0.50 (0.48,0.52)	0.50 (0.48,0.52)	
Dogs discussed	3212	1754	1458	0.55 (0.53,0.56)	0.45 (0.44,0.47)	
Total breeds represented	156					

- Recruited via social media, word of mouth, visit to Crufts
- 1832 dog owners completed the survey
- 3212 dogs had diet information provided
- Approximately 50% raw fed

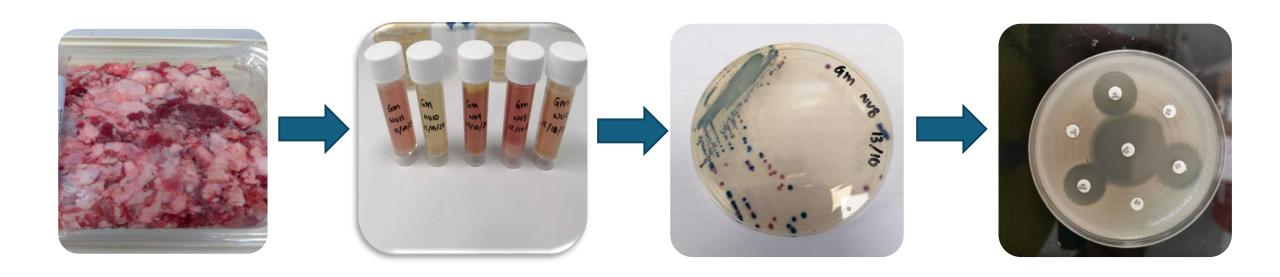


Key findings

- Owners who fed a raw diet were more likely to cite coat quality,
 behavioural reasons, a lack of trust of certain foods and a more natural choice as reasons for their diet choice
- Owners who fed a non-raw diet were more likely to cite advice from a vet professional, cost and safety concerns as reasons for their diet choice
- Owners who fed a raw diet were more likely to cite dog breeder,
 friend/family and pet food group on social media as information source (compared to consulting a veterinary professional e.g. VS or VN)
- Owners who fed a raw diet were significantly more likely to perceive no risk of feeding a raw diet to their dog, themselves, or in-contact dogs or people

Microbiological methods

- **Top 10 brands** of frozen, pre-prepared raw meat diets and kibble
 - 110 raw samples (9-15 samples of each brand)
 - 23 kibble samples (1-3 samples of each brand)



Study 2: Food study results

- ✓ Top 10 brands of frozen, pre-prepared raw meat diets and kibble (110 raw samples, 23 kibble samples)
- ✓ 99% (109/110) of raw meat samples grew E. coli
- ✓ 39% (43/110) of raw meat samples had antimicrobial-resistant E. colipresent
- ✓ 16% (18/110) of raw meat samples had E. coli resistant to 3rd-generation cephalosporins (HPCIA) present
- ✓ 10% (11/110) of raw meat samples had multidrug resistant* E. coli present
- ✓ No kibble samples grew any E. coli





Raw food packaging













Leaked contents





Study 3: Dog faecal AMR- E. coli carriage

- Participants recruited via previous participation in studies, social media and word of mouth
- Laboratory methods as per raw food study
- Accompanying questionnaire discussing diet choice (and other risk factors)
- 432 samples received

Type of diet fed	% (N)		
RMD	44.7 (193)		
NRMD	55.3 (239)		

Study 3: Key results

	Diet cho		
Phenotypic resistance	RMD	NRMD	p value
	44.7 (193)	55.3 (239)	
E. coli resistant to ≥ 1 class of antibiotics	39.4 (76)	13.8 (33)	<0.001
MDR ESBL- producing <i>E. coli</i>	16.6 (32)	1.3 (3)	<0.001
Fluoroquinolone-resistant ESBL-producing <i>E. coli</i>	10.9 (21)	0.8 (2)	<0.001
Third-generation cephalosporin resistant (3GCR) <i>E. coli</i>	32.6 (63)	5.0 (12)	<0.001
Total samples in study: 432			

MDR: Multidrug resistant

RMD: Raw diet; NRMD: Non-raw diet

Common Risk Factors



Antibiotics



Veterinary visit



Raw Diet

Salmonella spp. in dried meat treats!

- Dried meat treats (uncooked/non-processed) n=84
- Salmonella enterica identified in 15.5% (n=13) via bacterial culture and WGS

 → Isolated from pizzle sticks, bison ears, furry rabbit ears, chicken treats
- Treat types associated with **specific** *S. enterica* serotypes
- **5** serotypes identified:
 - S. Anatum
 - S. Derby
 - S. Infantis
 - S. Typhimurium
 - S. Dublin





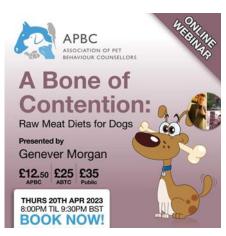
All serotypes known to cause human infection

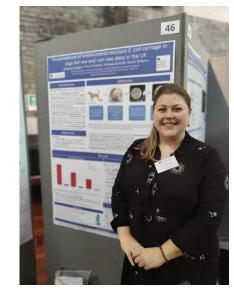
Opportunities during my PhD

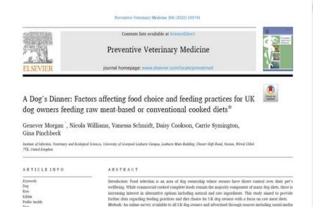
- Presenting at conferences in UK and abroad
- Presenting my work to influential stakeholders
 - Government bodies (VMD, DEFRA, FSA, UKHSA)
 - Veterinary stakeholders (BVA, BSAVA)
 - Dog-related associations (Dogs Trust, APBC)



Publishing my own work!







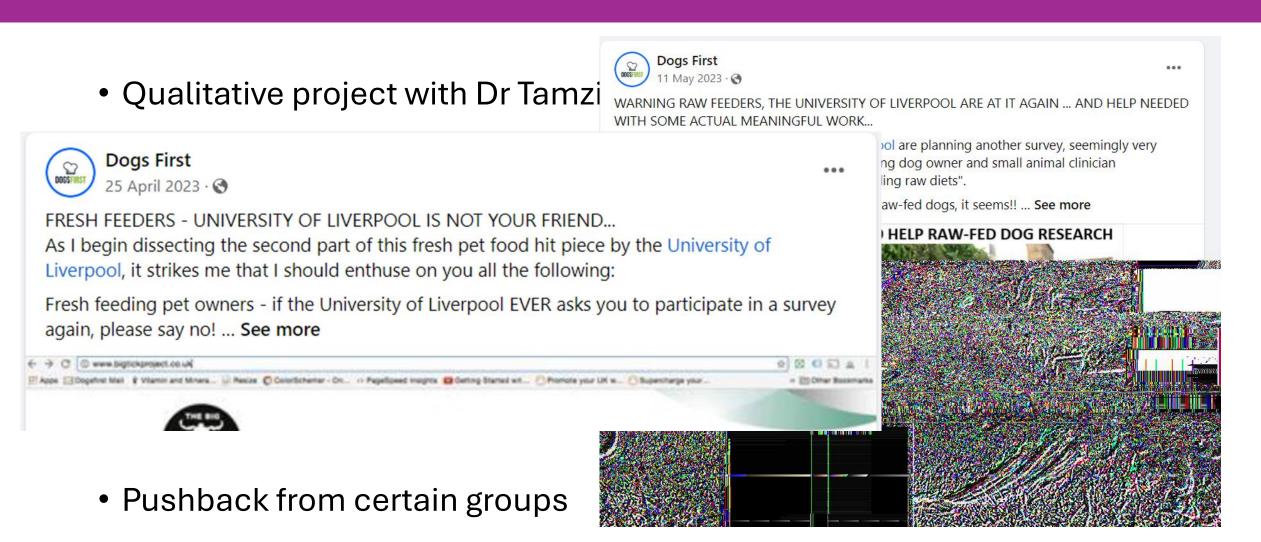
My PhD: Opportunities for real-world impact

- This was always important for me...
- PhD 'ticked that box'



- Work included in VMD/UKHSA UK One Health Report
- Contributed to BVA working group for companion animal feeding
- Contributed to DEFRA Antimicrobial Resistance Coordination group
- Formed basis for larger FSA investigation into raw pet foods

Research beyond my PhD...



Focus group findings

Vet concerns

- Nutritional formulation
- Lack of regulation of ingredients
- Bacterial load/AMR (esp. with immunocompromised dogs/people)
- Injuries/physical harm to the dog eating it (e.g. bones stuck in teeth, foreign bodies)
- Mistrust of poor owner food management/hygiene
- Mistrust of raw marketing
- Perceived poor ability to communicate due to polarisation/discord of opinions

Owner concerns

- Nutritional formation of non-raw products (believe have more control over raw ingredients
- Lack of trust/regulation of non-raw food companies
- Avoidable disease (raw= disease prevention attributes, non-raw= unhealthy)
- Mistrust of vets as an information source
- Trust their own abilities in bacterial control and risk mitigation
- Invested in exploring alternative approaches to dog's care

Research beyond my PhD...

- AMR in companion animals- my ongoing area of interest
 - Cats ☺

- ESKAPE pathogens
 - Bacteria which are of serious concern due to AMR carriage
 - Found in raw food samples but not specifically tested for
 - More structured study, WGS
 - Potentially overlooked

WHY CATS MAKE BAD SCIENTISTS



Would I do it again?

Yes!

Good days and bad days

 Exciting to have own results and contribute to evidence base and society

Opened many doors

My new role

- Opportunity available because of my PhD
- Lecturer in Small Animal Clinical Skills
- Teaching and research track (50:50)
- Taught component: lectures, practical classes, surgical skills
- Research component: my own ideas!
- Clinical component: Cats Protection





My advice...

- DO have a clear idea of what you might be interested in
- DO be open to going outside of your comfort zone
- DO contact prospective supervisors
- DO contact peers/colleagues to chat about their experiences
- DO have a clear idea of why you want to undertake the research/project/PhD
- DON'T hold back- believe in yourself and go for it!



Thanks for listening!

Any questions?