Objectives: The aim of the current study was to undertake a critical appraisal of the risk of bias in evidence relating to prognostic indicators for mortality in dogs with IMHA.

Methods: A systematic review was conducted to evaluate evidence relating to prognostic factors for mortality in dogs with primary IMHA. Search tools were employed to identify articles and a validated appraisal tool was used to assess the quality of individual studies by considering inclusion and exclusion criteria, measurement of prognostic, outcome and confounding variables, and statistical methods.

Results: Few studies evaluated prognostic indicators for IMHA in dogs, and all of these suffered from methodologic flaws in at least 1 major area. Fifteen different variables were identified as prognostic indicators, with 2 variables identified by >1 study.

Conclusions and Clinical Importance: There are few pieces of high-quality evidence available to enable estimation of prognosis for dogs presenting with primary IMHA.

Key words: AIHA; IMHA; Prognosis; Systematic review.

Primary immune-mediated hemolytic anemia (IMHA) is the result of a spontaneous autoimmune response directed against antigens expressed on the surface of erythrocytes. Production of autoreactive antibodies is the defining event in this type 2 autoimmune response. Antibodies may facilitate direct intravascular lysis of red blood cells or phagocytosis and extravascular destruction by cells of the monocyte-phagocyte system in the liver and spleen. Immune-mediated hemolytic anemia is reported to be the most common immune-mediated disease of dogs, and the majority of cases are idiopathic. Management of IMHA is challenging, and affected animals frequently require blood transfusions and other forms of advanced supportive care when they are presented acutely. Numerous immunosuppressive and antithrombotic medications have been studied for treatment of the disease, but there is no consensus regarding the optimal regimen that should be employed.

Several studies have sought to identify simple prognostic factors that can be measured at the point of presentation to guide clinicians in the provision of appropriate care. Because there appears to be a wide spectrum of disease severity in dogs with IMHA, establishment of valid prognostic indicators may enable concentration of health resources on those patients that appear to be severely affected, while avoiding unnecessary adverse effects in patients that are mildly affected. Recognition of heterogeneity in the population of dogs with primary IMHA using similar prognostic indicators also is likely to be important in future studies assessing the efficacy of therapeutic interventions.

To facilitate systematic evaluation of the risk of bias in studies of prognostic factors, Hayden et al. developed the Quality in Prognosis Studies (QUIPS) tool, which contains 30 questions arranged into 6 domains to provide a comprehensive assessment of the quality of a study. As validation, this tool has been used in more than 80 reviews of prognostic studies in various areas of human medicine, and a recent review of studies that used the QUIPS tool demonstrated good agreement among reviewers and showed that reviewers found the tool simple to use.

The aim of the current study was to systematically evaluate the current evidence relating to identification of prognostic factors for mortality in dogs with primary IMHA by using the QUIPS tool.
Materials and Method

Search Strategy

The online databases of PubMed, ISI Web of Science, and CAB Abstracts were searched from 1980 to October 2013 using the following search terms: (dog OR dogs OR canis OR canine OR canidae) AND (IMHA OR AIHA OR hemolytic anemia OR hemolysis OR immune-mediated hemolytic anemia). Variants of the search terms also were used to account for possible differences in spelling of the major keywords, and all searches were conducted on 31st October 2013. The records of articles identified were transferred to a bibliographic software package, and duplicates were removed. The titles and abstracts of articles were scanned by the primary author to identify those of relevance, and the full text of these studies was obtained. Articles that were not published in English were translated to enable assessment. Selection of articles was not performed in a blinded manner because the primary author is familiar with literature pertaining to IMHA in dogs.

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

For inclusion in the review, studies were required to fulfill the following 4 inclusion criteria:

- Study presented primary data from client-owned dogs with spontaneous disease
- Study was published as a complete report in a peer-reviewed journal
- Study evaluated prognostic indicators for mortality using data collected from dogs with primary IMHA
- Study used multivariable analysis to assess potential prognostic factors and exclude confounding factors

Where data from the same group of animals were used to produce >1 article, only the study reporting data from the largest number of animals was included. Studies also were excluded if the investigation of prognostic factors was not related to outcome measures of mortality.

Critical Appraisal

Studies were evaluated independently by each of the authors using the QUIPS tool developed by Hayden et al.6,7 This tool consists of 30 questions divided into 6 key domains, and several of the questions were modified by the authors for this study. The complete tool used for assessment is shown in Table S1. The authors completed the assessment for each study and assigned a grade of low, moderate or high risk of bias for each domain. Where differences were identified between the authors of this paper, these were resolved by consensus.

A k score was calculated to determine the degree of interobserver variability for initial scoring5 by comparing the number of domains scored as low or moderate risk of bias in each study. A commercially available software package was used to conduct this analysis.5

Reporting of Results

Variation in specific outcome measures and definitions of prognostic factors among studies precluded quantitative synthesis of results. Relevant information from each study was abstracted into tabular format and major conclusions were described. The principal summary measure was the final multivariable model with the hazard or odds ratio and confidence intervals for each variable. Additional information collected included numbers of animals included in the multivariable analysis, years of data collection, demographic characteristics of the study population, statistical methods employed, and definition of the outcome measure(s) relating to mortality. The review was presented according to the PRISMA template9 for reporting of systematic reviews.

Results

Search techniques identified 1,640 records, of which 6 (0.4%) were selected for inclusion in the review.10-16 Reasons for exclusion of the remaining studies are shown in Figure 1.

Study Characteristics

The articles included in the study used data from 380 dogs with primary IMHA to produce models investigating prognostic factors for mortality, with a median sample size of 56 (range, 20–222). The studies reported data from dogs that were presented for treatment of IMHA between 1988 and 2010. Two studies collected data prospectively,15,16 whereas 4 studies were retrospective cohort studies. Study populations were based in the Netherlands (n = 2), United Kingdom (2), United States (1), and Japan (1).

Fig 1. Summary of recruitment process for studies.
The characteristics of the study populations described in each article are shown in Table 1. Two studies provided incomplete demographic data relating to the animals that were recruited.14,15

**Assessment of Quality**

The results of systematic review of evidence quality are shown in Table 2. None of the studies had a high risk of bias in domains assessing measurement of prognostic factors or outcome variables, but high risks of bias were observed in all other domains for at least 1 study. Two studies had a low risk of bias in ≥1 domains,10,15 whereas each of the others had a high risk of bias in at least 1 domain. The κ score for interobserver agreement was 0.7 (standard error, 0.3).

**Prognostic Factors**

A summary of the major findings of each study is shown in Table 3. Fifteen different prognostic factors were identified, with 2 factors (serum bilirubin and urea or blood urea nitrogen concentrations) each identified by 2 different studies. Cox proportional hazards analysis was employed in 5 studies using actual survival times, and multivariable logistic regression with an endpoint of mortality at 30 days after presentation was used in the remaining study.

| Table 1. Demographic data abstracted from articles included in review. |
|---|
| References | N | Time Period | Setting | Country | Age (years) | Sex | Breed |
| Piek et al10 | 222 | Jan 1994–Dec 2000 and Jan 2002–Dec 2005 | Tertiary referral hospital | Netherlands | Separate data presented for 2 treatment groups: 1: (n = 149) median: 5.7, range: 0.3–13.9; 2: (n = 73) median: 4.6, range: 0.4–12.7 | 68 ME | 43 breeds, Most common: Cross-breed (n = 26), cocker spaniel (11), old English sheepdog (9) |
| Ishihara et al12 | 71 | Apr 1997–Mar 2006 | Tertiary referral hospital | Japan | Mean 6.2, median 6.4, range: 0.5–14.2 | 24 ME | 23 breeds. Most common: shih tzu (n = 17), cocker spaniel (7), Welsh corgi (6) |
| Reimer et al13 | 70 | Jan 1988–Feb 1996 | Tertiary referral hospital | United States | Median 6, range: 1–13 | 49 M | 23 breeds. Most common: cross-breed (n = 12), cocker spaniel (11), poodle (7) |
| Swann & Skelly14 | 42 | 2002–2010 | Tertiary referral hospital | United Kingdom | * | * | 11 breeds. Most common: English springer spaniel (n = 6), cocker spaniel (3), Labrador retriever (2) |
| Piek et al15 | 24 | Sep 2007–Oct 2008 | Tertiary referral hospital | Netherlands | * | 9 ME | 11 breeds. Most common: English springer spaniel (n = 6), cocker spaniel (3), Labrador retriever (2) |
| Kjelgaard-Hansen et al16 | 20 | Oct 2008–Oct 2009 | Tertiary referral hospital | United Kingdom | Mean 7.2, SD ± 2.9 | 2 ME | 11 breeds. Most common: English springer spaniel (n = 6), cocker spaniel (3), Labrador retriever (2) |

*Not stated. M(E/N): male (entire/neutered), F(E/N): female (entire/neutered).
The aim of this review was to assess the risk of bias in studies investigating prognostic factors for mortality in dogs with primary IMHA. A small number of studies have evaluated prognostic factors for mortality in dogs with primary IMHA using appropriate methods to exclude potential confounding factors, and a high or moderate risk of bias was identified in at least 1 area of each of these studies.

Table 2. Results of quality assessment of studies included in review.

| References        | Study Design       | Outcome Measure                              | Statistical Method | 1: Study Participation and Inclusion Criteria | 2: Study Attrition and Excluded Cases | 3: Measurement of Prognostic Factors | 4: Measurements of Outcome Variables | 5: Measurement and Handling of Confounding Factors | 6: Statistical analysis |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Piek et al\textsuperscript{10} | Retrospective cohort | Survival time (death because of IMHA) | Cox proportional hazards analysis |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ishihara et al\textsuperscript{12} | Retrospective cohort | Survival time (death because of IMHA) | Cox proportional hazards analysis |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reimer et al\textsuperscript{13} | Retrospective cohort | Survival time (all-cause mortality) | Cox proportional hazards analysis |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Swann & Skelly\textsuperscript{14} | Retrospective cohort | Survival time (all-cause mortality) | Cox proportional hazards analysis |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Piek et al\textsuperscript{15} | Prospective cohort | Survival time (death because of IMHA) | Cox proportional hazards analysis |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kjelgaard-Hansen\textsuperscript{16} | Prospective cohort | Mortality at 30 days (all-cause mortality) | Multivariable logistic regression |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Dark gray: high risk of bias; light gray: moderate risk of bias; white: low risk of bias.

Table 3. Prognostic factors for mortality identified by studies included in review.

| References     | Study Design       | Outcome Measure                              | Statistical Method | Prognostic Factors Identified |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Piek et al\textsuperscript{10} | Retrospective cohort | Survival time (death because of IMHA) | Cox proportional hazards analysis | Serum [urea] (>56 mg/dL) 2.56 1.729–3.789 |
| Ishihara et al\textsuperscript{12} | Retrospective cohort | Survival time (death because of IMHA) | Cox proportional hazards analysis | Sex (male) 1.59 * |
| Reimer et al\textsuperscript{13} | Retrospective cohort | Survival time (all-cause mortality) | Cox proportional hazards analysis | Serum [bilirubin] ** |
| Swann & Skelly\textsuperscript{14} | Retrospective cohort | Survival time (all-cause mortality) | Cox proportional hazards analysis | Serum [urea] 1.211 1.073–1.367 |
| Piek et al\textsuperscript{15} | Prospective cohort | Survival time (death because of IMHA) | Cox proportional hazards analysis | Serum [creatinine] (>0.23 mg/dL) 1.15 1.00–1.35 |
| Kjelgaard-Hansen\textsuperscript{16} | Prospective cohort | Mortality at 30 days (all-cause mortality) | Multivariable logistic regression | IL-18 * |

OR, odds ratio; HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; APTT, activated partial thromboplastin time; PCV, packed cell volume; ALP, alkaline phosphatase; IL-18, interleukin 18; MCP-1, monocyte chemoattractant protein 1.

*Not stated.

Discussion

The aim of this review was to assess the risk of bias in studies investigating prognostic factors for mortality in dogs with primary IMHA. A small
using a validated quality assessment tool. Several different prognostic factors were identified in different study populations, with 2 factors identified by >1 investigation.

Of the large numbers of studies evaluated for inclusion in this review, only 6 ultimately were selected. The small number of studies available for review reflects a paucity of published evidence relating to the natural history of canine IMHA in particular and diseases of dogs in general.17

In common with published scientific literature relating to the treatment of IMHA,3 studies evaluating prognostic factors for mortality were subject to high or moderate risks of bias in at least 1 domain. This apparent lack of quality did not relate to basic study design, however, because retrospective cohort studies represent an effective way to evaluate prognostic factors.18 Instead, the risk of bias related chiefly to failure to report important characteristics of the study population, failure to report methods used to exclude potential confounding factors, and incomplete description of prognostic models.

**Study Population**

Four studies12–15 reported inclusion criteria that were not considered reliable for diagnosis of primary IMHA, increasing the risk of bias associated with case selection. In particular, 3 studies2,12,13 failed to report procedures that were used to exclude underlying causes of IMHA in dogs presenting with evidence of hemolytic anemia, such as thoracic and abdominal imaging and appropriate tests for infectious agents. In 2 instances,13,14 the diagnosis of IMHA could have been based on clinical evidence of hemolysis, whereas we consider tests that identify the presence of antibodies specific for erythrocyte antigens (eg, saline agglutination test, observation of spherocytes on a blood smear, Coombs’ test) essential for a confident diagnosis of the disease.12

**Excluded Cases**

Only 1 study10 reported details of the group of animals that were not included and the reasons for exclusion. Evaluation of this group of animals is important to ensure that cases with certain characteristics that may have prognostic relevance, such as more severe anemia, have not been excluded from the analysis. Information regarding cases that have not been included rarely is presented in retrospective studies in the veterinary literature, but this information also would be helpful to determine whether studies have reported data from representative samples of animals.

**Prognostic Factors**

Prognostic factors generally were well-described and appropriate for dogs with IMHA, but these differed widely among studies, and methods of measurement were not always stated explicitly. Most variables considered were laboratory parameters that can be measured consistently across multiple centers, although 1 study included the presence of icterus,10 which is a subjective judgment that may differ among individuals. The majority of studies reported prognostic factors that are widely measured in general practice, but 1 study evaluated the cytokines IL-18 and MCP-1,16 which are unlikely to be measured outside of a research environment.

One study12 included season of presentation as a prognostic factor. Previous studies have reported conflicting results regarding the seasonal incidence of IMHA, with some reporting a higher incidence in warmer months19,20 and others showing no association.14,21–23 Suggested reasons for the apparent association include the effect of environmental temperature on immune responses, greater risk of dehydration or respiratory distress in warmer months, and the potential effect of an undetected infectious agent, which raises concern that some of the cases reported by Ishihara and others12 may have suffered from IMHA secondary to an infectious disease process.

Hazard and odds ratios were of small magnitude for most of the factors identified, and the clinical relevance of these factors therefore is questionable. Interestingly, ratios derived from studies that evaluated the same variables as single prognostic factors19,24,25 often were of much greater magnitude, suggesting that confounding factors may have a considerable effect on variables such as serum bilirubin concentration. Because of the small number of cases included in many of the studies, confidence intervals also were wide, and the true clinical validity of each prognostic factor therefore is difficult to estimate.

**Confounding Factors**

Articles were excluded if they did not evaluate potential confounding factors in the context of a multivariable model, either by Cox proportional hazards analysis or multivariable logistic regression. Although many more studies have evaluated prognostic factors for mortality in IMHA, these typically only considered individual factors without accounting for the effects of multiple variables. These studies were considered unreliable because dogs with IMHA often are systemically ill and showing evidence of dysfunction in multiple organs, and variations in individual biochemical and hematologic variables may be spuriously associated with survival times.

The studies included in this review mainly considered hematologic, biochemical, and clinical variables as potential prognostic factors, but the exact factors evaluated in each model were not stated in a number of studies. One study selected potential confounding factors on the basis of previous evidence, but important factors, such as severity of anemia, were not included.16 Several of the studies evaluated the effect of different treatment protocols on survival, but did not consider this variable in subsequent prognostic models.12–16
These observations highlight the importance of rational selection of variables for inclusion in multivariable models. Use of a small number may omit factors that have an important modifying or confounding effect, but inclusion of too many factors may increase the risk of spurious associations or correlations among similar variables, or the risk of overfitting multivariable models.\(^{18}\)

**Outcome Measures**

As with studies of therapeutic regimens in dogs with IMHA,\(^3\) outcome measures varied widely, and the duration of follow-up periods was not stated in any of the reports. Furthermore, only 3 studies\(^{10,12,15}\) used death caused by IMHA for development of the prognostic model and the remainder used all-cause mortality. Conclusions drawn using each of these outcome measures will differ markedly in their clinical relevance. Losses to follow-up were described in 2 studies,\(^{13,14}\) but the impact of these cases on model building was not considered in any of the investigations.

**Statistical Methods**

The purpose of this review was not to provide a detailed critique of statistical techniques employed when building prognostic models, because this process has been described elsewhere.\(^4,26\) Nevertheless, there was considerable variation in the strategies used to construct these models, and numerous deficiencies were observed. Models frequently were constructed with large numbers of prognostic factors evaluated in samples that had low event rates. There are no concrete rules for building models, but it is often stated that 10 events should be available for every prognostic factor that is included so that the final model is not distorted by spurious associations.\(^{27}\) Three studies did not report data necessary to evaluate the importance of an association, such as the hazard or odds ratio and its confidence interval.\(^{12,13,16}\)

Although Cox proportional hazards analysis is an effective strategy for identification of prognostic factors, it relies on availability of complete survival data for a large proportion of the cases included, and final results may not be representative if largely based on right-censored data. Some of the studies reported here appeared to rely on automated model building algorithms provided by statistical software programs, whereas optimal strategies are likely to take account of many more factors, such as a priori importance of variables and changes in model parameters when single variables are added or removed. Only 2 of the studies reported the use of diagnostic tests to evaluate the adequacy-of-fit and predictive capabilities of the model produced,\(^{10,15}\) and none subjected their model to the gold standard test: validation in an independent sample of dogs with IMHA.\(^{28,29}\)

**Limitations**

This review included only studies that used multivariable models to evaluate prognostic factors for IMHA, which led to the exclusion of many studies that investigated single factors. This design may have excluded a large amount of information regarding prognostic factors for IMHA, but we considered this to be an important criterion for selection of studies with valid results. The review also excluded reports of studies that were not published in peer-reviewed journals because we believed abstracts did not provide sufficient methodology detail to evaluate studies as compared to complete published reports. Despite attempts to appraise studies in an objective and consistent manner, use of the QUIPS tool involves subjective judgement in assigning a score for each of the 6 domains. Because specific criteria were provided for most of the 30 questions forming the appraisal tool, we consider this subjective component to be minimal, and calculation of interobserver \(\kappa\) value showed good consistency between the 2 evaluators.

**Practical Applications**

Identification of prognostic factors was used to produce a clinical score in 1 instance,\(^12\) but this model included sex and season of presentation as factors, and we are unsure why these variables should be important prognostic factors. The approach used in this study, however, has the potential to be practically useful by allowing the clinician to calculate a simple score on presentation. Similar scores, including the survival prediction index (SPI) and acute patient physiologic and laboratory evaluation (APPLE) scores, have been developed in studies of animals admitted to veterinary intensive care units to guide clinical interventions and provide a global indicator of illness severity in research studies.\(^{30,31}\)

Of the other studies considered here, 3 identified icterus or hyperbilirubinemia as a significant prognostic factor, and Piek et al\(^{11}\) reported a considerable effect size for development of icterus. Hyperbilirubinemia may represent a simple, widely available indicator of prognosis if it performs well alongside more complete models, but previous work also suggests that there could be considerable overlap in serum bilirubin concentrations between dogs that died while hospitalized and those that were discharged.\(^{14}\)

**Conclusion**

Measurement and evaluation of prognostic factors has the potential to improve the clinical management of cases of IMHA in dogs and to allow resources to be targeted appropriately. Although several prognostic factors were identified in the studies considered in this review, effect sizes generally were small when potential confounding factors were taken into consideration, and none of the prognostic models has undergone external validation. Variable methodology and reporting further
emphasize the need for standardized definitions and collaborative research in this field in the future.

Footnotes

a EndNote X5 (Thomson Reuters Philadelphia, PA)
b IBM Corp. Released 2011, IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, Version 20.0.; IBM Corp, Armonk, NY

Acknowledgments

This work was conducted at the Royal Veterinary College and University of Cambridge. This study was not presented at a meeting. The study was not supported by a grant.

Conflict of Interest Declaration: The authors wrote one of the papers reviewed in this article.

Off-label Antimicrobial Declaration: Authors declare no off-label use of antimicrobials.

References

1. Balch A, Mackin A. Canine immune-mediated hemolytic anemia: Pathophysiology, clinical signs, and diagnosis. Compend Contin Educ Vet 2007;29:217–225.
2. Piek CJ. Canine idiopathic immune-mediated haemolytic anaemia: A review with recommendations for future research. Vet Q 2011;31:129–141.
3. Swann JW, Skelly BJ. Systematic review of evidence relating to the treatment of immune-mediated hemolytic anemia in dogs. J Vet Intern Med 2013;27:1–9.
4. Moons KG, Royston P, Vergouwe Y, et al. Prognosis and prognostic research: What, why, and how? BMJ 2009;338:b375.
5. Riley RD, Hayden JA, Steyerberg EW, et al. Prognosis Research Strategy (PROGRESS) 2: Prognostic factor research. PLoS Med 2013;10:e1001380.
6. Hayden JA, Cote P, Bombardier C. Evaluation of the quality of prognosis studies in systematic reviews. Ann Intern Med 2006;144:427–437.
7. Hayden JA, van der Windt DA, Cartwright JL, et al. Assessing bias in studies of prognostic factors. Ann Intern Med 2013;158:280–286.
8. Viera AJ, Garrett JM. Understanding interobserver agreement: The kappa statistic. Fam Med 2005;37:360–363.
9. Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, et al. Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses: The PRISMA statement. BMJ 2009;339:b2535.
10. Piek CJ, van Spil WE, Junius G, et al. Lack of evidence of a beneficial effect of azathioprine in dogs treated with prednisolone for idiopathic immune-mediated hemolytic anemia: A retrospective cohort study. BMC Vet Res 2011;7:15.
11. Piek CJ, Junius G, Dekker A, et al. Idiopathic immune-mediated hemolytic anemia: Treatment outcome and prognostic factors in 149 dogs. J Vet Intern Med 2008;22:366–373.
12. Ishihara M, Fujino Y, Setoguchi A, et al. Evaluation of prognostic factors and establishment of a prognostic scoring system for canine primary immune-mediated hemolytic anemia. J Vet Med Sci 2010;72:465–470.
13. Reimer ME, Troy GC, Warnick LD. Immune-mediated hemolytic anemia: 70 cases (1988–1996). J Am Anim Hosp Assoc 1999;35:384–391.
14. Swann JW, Skelly BJ. Evaluation of immunosuppressive regimens for immune-mediated haemolytic anemia: A retrospective study of 42 dogs. J Small Anim Pract 2011;52:353–358.
15. Piek CJ, Brinkhof B, Teske E, et al. High intravascular tissue factor expression in dogs with idiopathic immune-mediated haemolytic anemia. Vet Immunol Immunopath 2011;144:346–354.
16. Kjelgaard-Hansen M, Goggs R, Winberg B, et al. Use of serum concentrations of interleukin-18 and monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 as prognostic indicators in primary immune-mediated hemolytic anemia in dogs. J Vet Intern Med 2011;25:76–82.
17. Christopher MM, Marusic A. Geographic trends in research output and citations in veterinary medicine: Insight into global research capacity, species specialization, and interdisciplinary relationships. BMC Vet Res 2013;9:115.
18. Royston P, Moons KG, Altman DG, et al. Prognosis and prognostic research: Developing a prognostic model. BMJ 2009;338:b604.
19. Duval D, Giger U. Vaccine-associated immune-mediated hemolytic anemia in the dog. J Vet Intern Med 1996;10:290–295.
20. Klags R, Giger U, Shofe FS. Idiopathic immune-mediated hemolytic anemia in dogs: 42 cases (1986–1990). J Am Vet Med Assoc 1993;202:783–788.
21. McAlees TJ. Immune-mediated haemolytic anaemia in 110 dogs in Victoria, Australia. Aus Vet J 2010;88:25–28.
22. Burgess K, Moore A, Rand W, et al. Treatment of immune-mediated hemolytic anemia in dogs with cyclophosphamide. J Vet Intern Med 2000;14:456–462.
23. Weinkle TK, Center SA, Randolph JF, et al. Evaluation of prognostic factors, survival rates, and treatment protocols for immune-mediated hemolytic anemia in dogs: 151 cases (1993–2002). J Am Vet Med Assoc 2005;226:1869–1880.
24. Holahan ML, Brown AJ, Drobatz KJ. The association of blood lactate concentration with outcome in dogs with idiopathic immune-mediated hemolytic anemia: 173 cases (2003–2006). J Vet Emerg Crit Care (San Antonio) 2010;20:413–420.
25. Whelan MF, O'Toole TE, Chan DL, et al. Use of human immunoglobulin in addition to glucocorticoids for the initial treatment of dogs with immune-mediated hemolytic anemia. J Vet Emerg Crit Care (San Antonio) 2009;19:158–164.
26. Hosmer D, Lemeshow S. Applied Logistic Regression, 2nd ed. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons; 2000.
27. Peduzzi P, Concato J, Kemper E, et al. A simulation study of the number of events per variable in logistic regression analysis. J Clin Epidemiol 1996;49:1373–1379.
28. Altmann DG, Vergouwe Y, Royston P, et al. Prognosis and prognostic research: Validating a prognostic model. BMJ 2009;338:b605.
29. Steyerberg EW, Moons KG, van der Windt DA, et al. Prognosis Research Strategy (PROGRESS) 3: Prognostic model research. PLoS Med 2013;10:e1001381.
30. King LG, Wohl JS, Manning AM, et al. Evaluation of the survival prediction index as a model of risk stratification for clinical research in dogs admitted to intensive care units at four locations. Am J Vet Res 2001;62:948–954.
31. Hayes G, Mathews K, Doig G, et al. The acute patient physiologic and laboratory evaluation (APPLE) score: A severity of illness stratification system for hospitalized dogs. J Vet Int Med 2010;24:1034–1047.

Supporting Information

Additional Supporting Information may be found online in Supporting Information:

Table S1. Questions used to assess each study within 6 major domains. Modified from Hayden et al 2006.