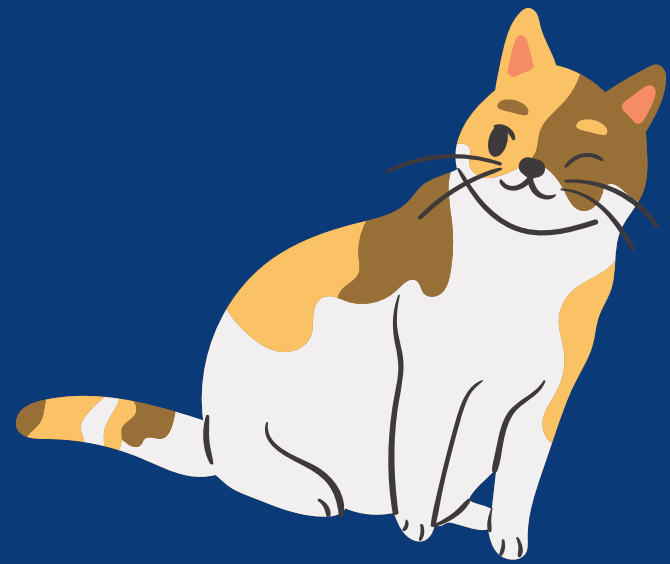




DERMATOLOGY

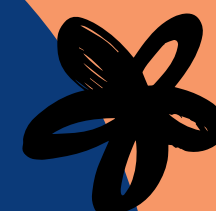
Open House 2021





WHAT IS DERMATOLOGY?

Dermatology is the study,
diagnosis, and treatment of skin,
nail and hair disorders.



Well our pets do too! Today, we're going to show you some common skin conditions that can affect our furry friends.



Stay tuned, at the end of this presentation you'll have a chance to put your new knowledge and detective skills to the test with an example dermatology case!

**EVER HAD A
RASH, LUMP, OR
BUMP?**





Let's Get Started..





CANINE ATOPIC DERMATITIS

What is it?

- An allergic skin disease that causes inflammation and itchiness. Hereditary in nature, certain breeds are predisposed (Golden Retrievers, Pit Bulls, Shih Tzus, Pugs, and many more!)

Common Triggers:

- Plant Pollens
- Dust Mites
- Mold spores
- Dander from other pets
- Insects

Age of Onset:

- Most allergic dogs begin to show signs between 6 months to 3 years of age.

Symptoms & Signs:

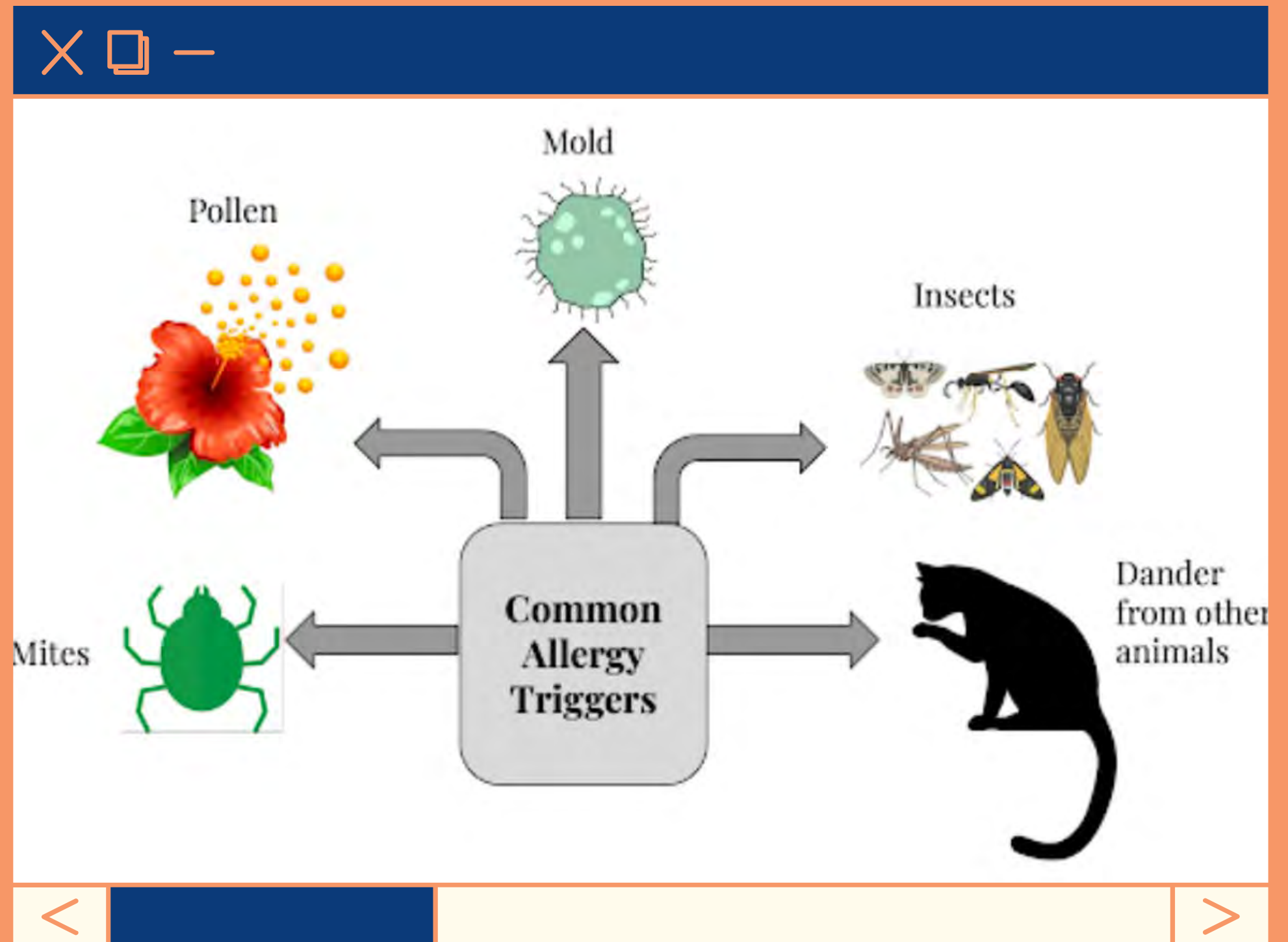
- Can be seasonal or nonseasonal
- Itching can be localized to certain areas or throughout the body
- Face rubbing
- Paw licking & chewing
- Licking & chewing legs
- Scratching ears
- Scratching stomach

Treatment:

- Avoiding & removing allergens
- Medications
 - Anti-allergy drugs: antihistamines, steroids (cortisone), cyclosporine
 - Cytopoint
 - Oclacitinib

Increased susceptibility to bacterial skin infection:

- Secondary skin infections
- Ear infections
- Yeast infections





Here are some itchy dogs with Canine Atopic Dermatitis!



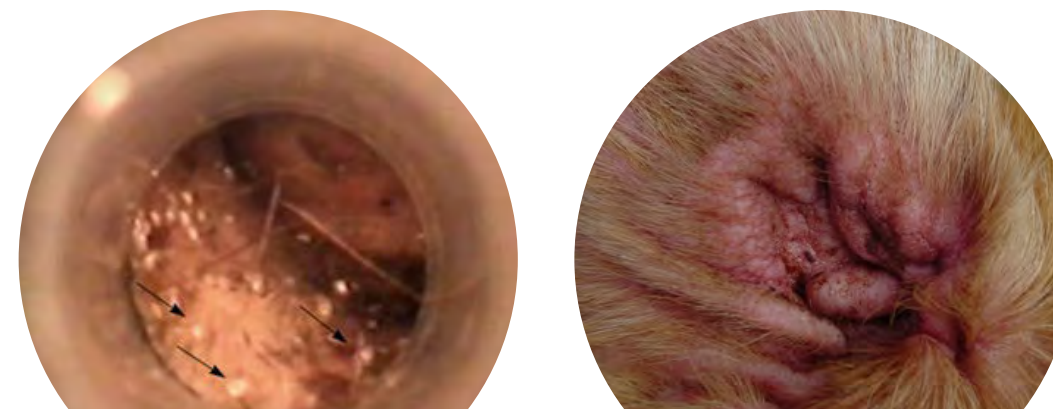
Ear mites are tiny bugs that can infest our pet's ears.



Their scientific name is *Otodectes cynotis*. They can cause ear disease and infection, some signs and symptoms include:

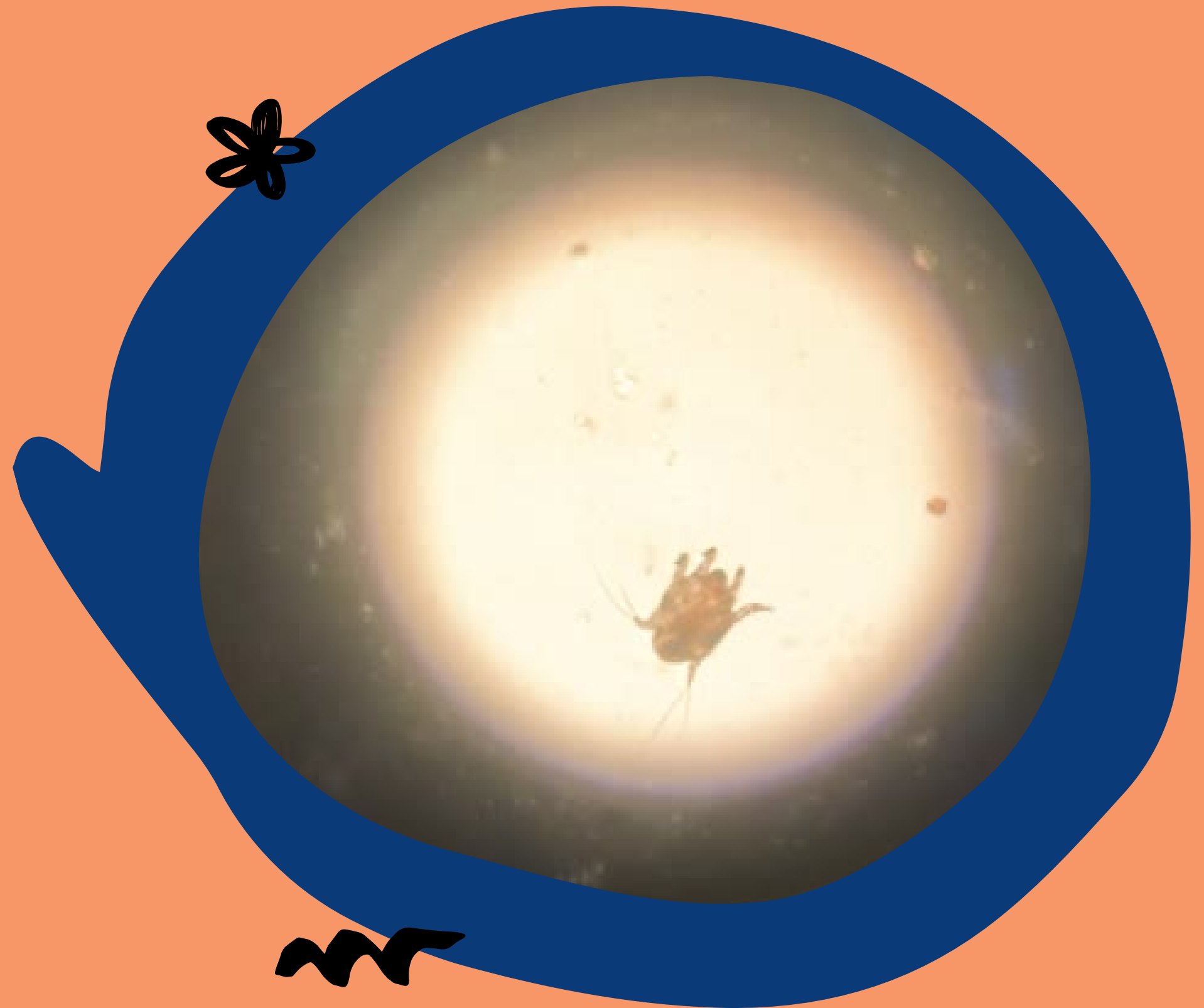
- waxy discharge from the ears
- scratching at the ears or shaking the head
- rash around the ears
- ear infections

These mites are diagnosed by looking inside the ear canals with an otoscope, then taking a sample swab of ear discharge and examining it under a microscope.



Here's a video of what a mite looks like under a microscope:

Once diagnosed, treatment begins with a thorough cleaning of the ears - along with a topical or injectable medication to kill the mites



Ringworm



It's not a worm!

Ringworm is not caused by a worm but by fungi called dermatophytes that infect the superficial layer of the skin. The dermatophytes feed on keratin in skin, nails, and hair breaking the hair follicles and leaving behind patches of hair loss and the appearance of a red scaling lesion on the skin.



This lesion resembles a worm, which is where ringworm gets its name. It affects all domesticated animals, and some species of the fungus can even spread to humans. Infection occurs from direct contact with an infected animal or contaminated objects, and the lesions may take up to 21 days to manifest. People and animals with compromised immune systems are especially susceptible to the fungus. If any person develops ringworm lesions they should speak to their doctor.

Ringworm can be diagnosed under UV light to fluoresce infected hairs which will glow, but the best method is via a fungal culture. Treatment is always a good idea to avoid the spread of the fungus and is generally a mix between topical (shampoos or creams) and systemic (oral anti-fungal medications) therapies, and disinfecting the environment is very important.



Photo with permission by: UIUC Dermatology

Here's what ringworm looks like on a cat and on a person!

...



SCABIES



Canine scabies is caused by a special parasite named Sarcoptes, which is a mite that can burrow under your pet's skin. These mites cause intense and constant itching, and this can lead to hair loss and secondary skin infections



Unfortunately, these mites can also infect humans and other animals, so it is important to take your pet to the vet immediately if they are having constant itching and hair loss. A skin scrape will be done to see if any mites can be found microscopically and treatment will be administered.



The treatment will most likely be aimed at not only getting rid of the mites, but also managing the itchiness and discomfort of the patient. To prevent re-infection or spread of the mites, all bedding should ideally be thrown away or washed several times. If treated appropriately and efficiently, your pet should be comfortable and mite-free with no long-lasting side effects!



Here is another itchy dog, but this one is infected with mites that cause scabies!



Color Dilution Alopecia is an inherited hair follicle disorder in dogs. It is caused by a recessive color gene and is most common in “blue” and fawn colored dogs.

Since this disease is inherited, affected individuals should never be bred. Many breeds are predisposed to this condition including Doberman’s, Dachshunds, Greyhounds, Standard Poodles, and more.

This condition does not have a cure, but there are different oral and topical medications to help with long-term management. It should not affect the overall health of your dog, but dry itchy skin may lead to infection. It will be important to work closely with your veterinarian to help keep your pet happy and comfortable.



Color Dilution Alopecia



This isn't just a bald dog, she has CDA!



INTERDIGITAL FURINCULOSIS:

Interdigital furunculosis is a dermatological condition that occurs in dogs. It involves painful areas of lesion and inflammation between the digits (toes), often arising from a bacterial infection, typically one that is deep rather than superficial.

Interdigital furunculosis affects dogs who have short spiky hairs between the digits and/or marked webbing because the hairs can more easily push back into the hair follicle, causing inflammation and making the area susceptible to infection. Allergies are another cause of the condition. Examples of breeds affected include labs and bulldogs.

To treat interdigital furunculosis, veterinarians will prescribe topical and systemic anti-inflammatory and antibiotic medications to manage the condition.



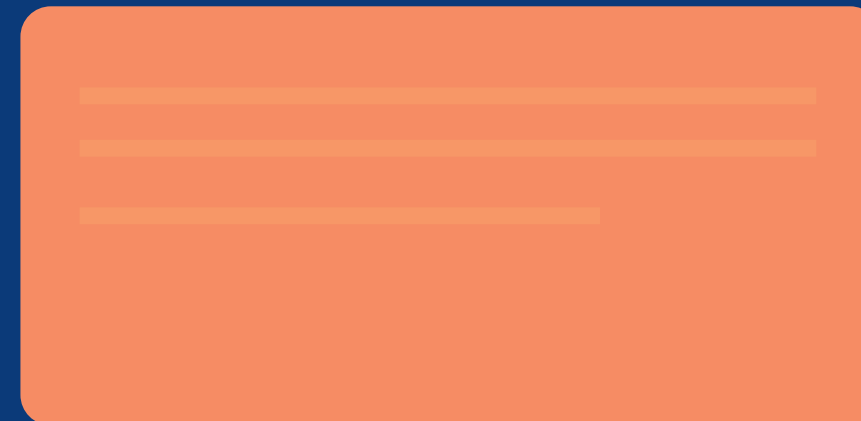


Here's a dog with
interdigital
furunculosis!

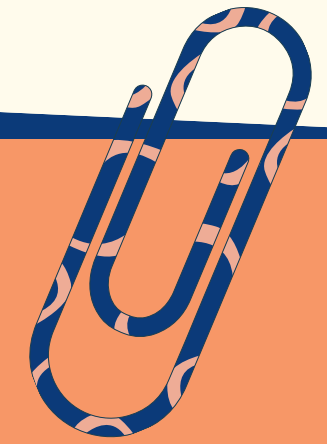




**HOW WAS IT?
READY TO SEE A
CASE?**



Case Instructions



1

Make sure to read through your patient's history to find any clues about what may be going on.

2

Look at the pictures in the patient's file and try to see if you notice any issues.

3

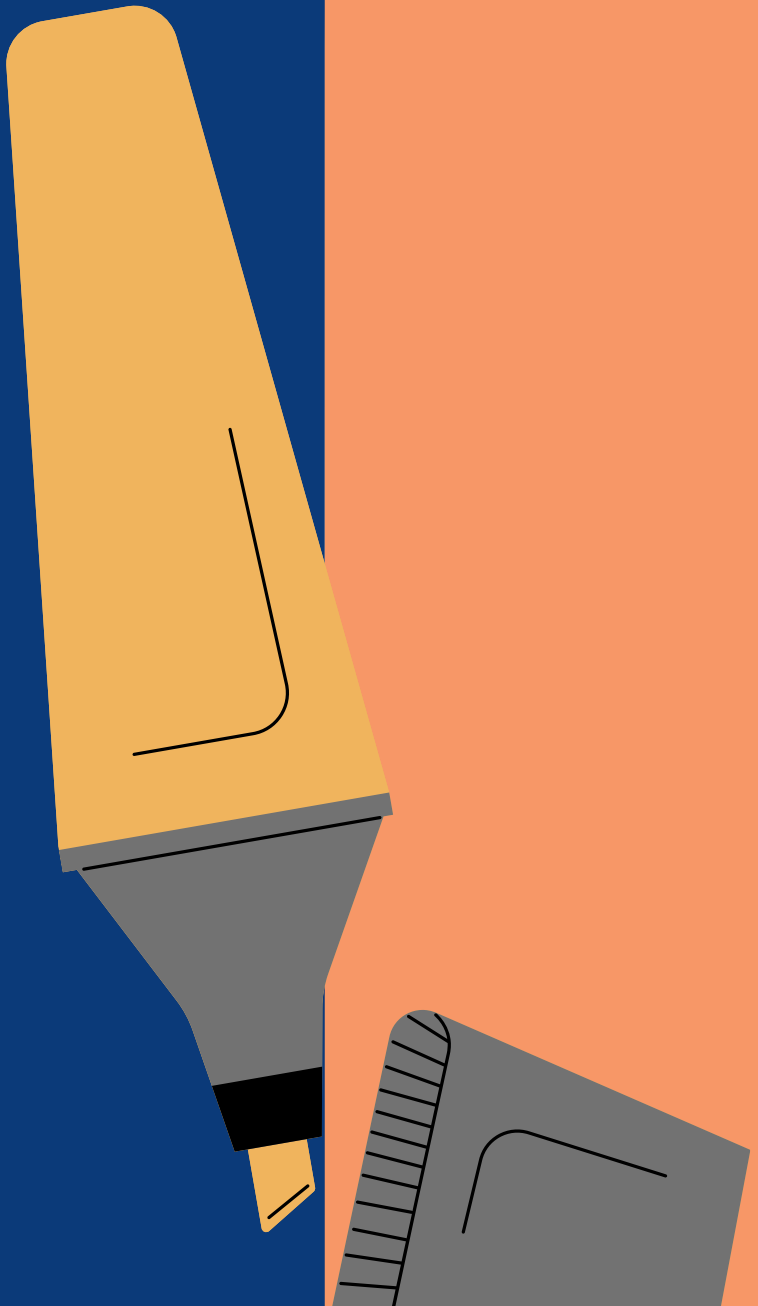
Put your clues together with what you learned in this presentation, and see if you can come to a diagnosis.

4

Now that you know some signs of dermatologic disease, you can spot them in your pets and know when to call your veterinarian!

Buddy

NOW LET THE
FUN BEGIN!





Patient Name: Buddy

Note: Buddy's owner says he scratches the most in the spring/summer.

- Signalment: 2 year old male dog (neutered)
- History: Buddy loves to run around the dog park and stick his snoot in all the flowers. He also rolls around in the flower patches at home in the summer. He's always itchy after this.
- Environment: Buddy lives in Illinois, and lives inside with a cat named Mittens.
- Physical Exam: Heart and lungs sound normal. Temperature is normal. Red, inflammed areas on Buddy's paws, armpits, and around his eyes.



Buddy has been scratching, pawing, and licking ever since he stepped foot in the exam room - he's obviously very itchy!

He also has some pollen on his face and legs, looks like he recently rolled in some flowers.



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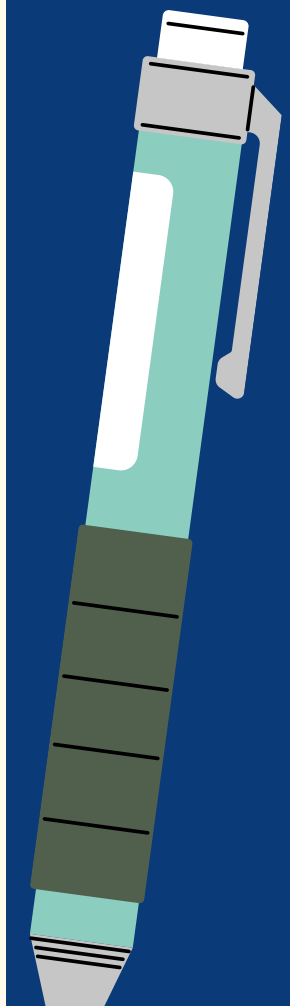


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Buddy's Diagnosis:

CANINE ATOPIC DERMATITIS

Good job!

