

AN ALLERGIC INFECTED DERMATITIS CASE IN A DOG

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ABSTRACT

In this case report, it was discussed the consequence of the treatment applied to an Irish Setter with pruritic skin lesions on the head and around the anus. This case was treated topically with antiseptic solution and antibiotic pomade and parenterally with corticosteroid, antihistaminic and antibiotic. After the treatment, the skin lesions healed fully with no relapse. It was concluded that this type skin lesion could heal readily and successfully if it was diagnosed early and treated adequately.

Keywords: Irish Setter, Allergy, Pyoderma, Treatment

BİR KÖPEKTE ENFEKTE OLMUŞ ALLERJİK DERMATİTİS OLGUSU**ÖZET**

Bu olgu sunumunda, baş bölgesinde ve anüs çevresinde kaşıntılı deri lezyonlarına sahip bir İrlanda Setter'ine uygulanan tedavinin sonucu tartışıldı. Olgu lokal olarak antiseptik solüsyon ve antibiyotikli pomat, parenteral olarak ise kortikosteroid, antihistaminik ve antibiyotik uygulanarak sağaltıldı. Sağaltımdan sonra derideki lezyonlar tamamen ve nüks oluşturmada iyileştiler. Bu tip lezyonların tanısı erken konulur ve uygun bir şekilde sağaltılırsa kolay ve başarılı bir şekilde iyileşebileceği kanısına varıldı.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İrlanda Setteri, Allerji, Pyoderma, Sağaltım

1. INTRODUCTION

The diseases manifested with skin lesions are called in general as dermatosis. Dermatitis, specific form of dermatosis, is defined briefly as the infection of the skin (5). It is classified according to its clinical course as acute and chronic (9); to its initiation as congenital and acquired and to its causes as infectious, immunologic, hormonal, nutritional, environmental and others (11).

The importance of the skin disease has always been underestimated compared to the diseases of gastrointestinal, respiratory, cardiovascular and urinary systems. Long time, most clinicians have been trying to treat complex and serious dermatological diseases either empirically or symptomatically. This simply allows some readily treatable skin diseases to result in more complex and intractable chronic form (11). The major effects of skin diseases in animals are esthetic and economic. The unsightly appearance of the animal distresses the owner. Discomfort and scratching interfere with normal rest and feeding and when the lips are affected there may be interference with prehension. There is loss of the economic coat and the protective function of the skin is reduced (1). Turgut and Borkü (11) have emphasized that critical and detail works should be done in order to provide more valid information to

the clients about their pet treatment outcome, prognosis and diagnosis. This approach is particularly important on the success of the treatment and the prevention of the diseases going into more complex and intractable persistent form. The objective of this work was to report an allergic infectious dermatitis and the consequence of its treatment.

2. CASE HISTORY AND OBSERVATIONS

A one-year-old Irish Setter breed dog of 20 kg in weight was referred to evaluation suffering from severe pruritus and dermal lesions characterized with small vesicles, excoriation, swelling, weeping skin surface located around lips, nose, eye lids, ears and around the rectum (Figures 1, 2). According to anamnesis, this problem started a few days after a dietary changing from special kennel diet to that with a mixture of cooked beef, potatoes and yogurt. All clinical parameters such as appetite, respiratory and pulse rates, blood pressure, body temperature, color of conjunctiva and appearance of the oral and nostril mucosa were normal. The examination of the skin scrape showed no extoparasite.

3- TREATMENT AND DISCUSSION

The case was sedated first with i. m. 2 mg /kg xylazine hydrochloride (Rompun, Bayer) to prevent self-mutilation and allow cleaning of the lesion sites. The lesion sites were cleaned daily with 0.2 % polyvidon-iodine (Betadin, Kansuk), dried and covered with topical antibiotic pomade (Thiocilline, Abdi İbrahim). Parenteral corticosteroid (Dexamedum, Intervet) and antihistaminic (Avil, Hoechst) were introduced respectively at doses of 3.5 and 2 mg/kg/day until the total cessation of pruritus. Antibiotic (Clemipen-Strep, Topkim) was also prescribed for 5 days. The case was fed with semi-skimmed milk until full recovery.

All findings gathered during the assessment of the skin lesion pointed to the possibility of food allergy or hypersensitivity which results from nutritional ingredients of diet and consists of about 1 % of all dermatitis (11) and 10 % of all allergic syndromes in dogs and cats (6). In this respect, no sex, age and breed predilections have been found (4, 11). As this study reports the result of a single case, it restricted us to make any comment on the presence of any relationship between food allergy and the variables mentioned above. Food allergy had induced experimentally in Irish Setters fed with wheat containing diet (10). Home-made foods containing beef, chicken, pork, wheat, barley, corn, soya, egg, fish, potato peanut (7, 10, 11) as well as various proprietary complete foods (2, 4, 6) have been reported to cause food allergy in dogs.

In a clinical survey (3) on 251 dogs with dermatologic problems, 19 cases were proved to

have food sensitivity with the clinical signs of otitis, pruritus and recurrent deep pyoderma. The location of lesion in the ears and the presence of intense pruritus together with skin infection conform to the findings of the previous study. However, as the disease was diagnosed prior to skin lesions to convert into chronic form and treated effectively, its complicated chronic form was not observed. The successful conclusion of the therapy of the disease highlights the importance of its early diagnosis and treatment.

In a study on evaluation of selected some diet for management of dogs with adverse reactions to foods, it has been found the sign of pruritus in dogs with food hypersensitivity ranging from 47 to 85 % (2). This rate was reported as 97 % (8) and 100 % (6) in two other studies. The present study reported the result of a single case, thus, it cannot be commend on the incidence of the disease, but this study along with others (2, 6, 8) verifies the presence of a correlation between pruritus and food allergy.

The use of systemic antibiotic together with corticosteroid and antihistaminic was established the main treatment protocol of this study. The aims of the use of antibiotic were to treat superficial pyoderma and secondary skin infection expected to occur after corticosteroid application. The later medicine was prescribed together with antihistaminic to reduce immunologic reaction and to mitigate pruritus. The outcome turned out to be very successful with no sign of scar (Figures 3, 4) and reoccurrence during follow-up period.

3. REFERENCES

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Figure 1. Dermatitis Around the Mouth, Nose, Eye and Ear



Figure 2. Lesion Around the Anus



Figure 3. Showing Completely Healed Dermatitis at Cranial View