Treatment of Canine Idiopathic Sebaceous Adenitis with Topical Ciclosporin (0.4%): Nine Cases

Granulomatous sebaceous adenitis is a primary idiopathic inflammatory disease that targets and destroys sebaceous glands. Japanese Akita dogs, standard poodles, Vizslas, and Samoyeds have an apparent predilection, but the disease can occur in other breeds. In this report, 9 dogs (average age, 6.8 years) were diagnosed with sebaceous adenitis and treated twice weekly with topical cyclosporine (4 100-mg capsules in 100 mL of vegetable oil). Secondary pyoderma was seen in 80% of the dogs. All improved clinically and total hair regrowth occurred within 4 months. The topical solution was well tolerated and efficacious in the symptomatic treatment of sebaceous adenitis.—Lucas R, Beviani D, Pelegrini C, et al

Treatment of Canine Generalized Demodicosis Secondary to Hyperadrenocorticism with Topical Moxidectin & Imidacloprid

Generalized demodicosis in dogs with hyperadrenocorticism is usually intractable to treatment. This study tested topical formulation of 10% imidacloprid and 2.5% moxidectin at 0.1 mL/kg q1wk for 12 weeks on 11 dogs with hyperadrenocorticism and generalized demodicosis that had already been treated unsuccessfully with ivermectin and milbemycin oxime. Dogs were reevaluated q2wk with routine blood tests and deep skin scrapings for parasites at 4 sites. Doses of trilostane for hyperadrenocorticism remained the same throughout the study. Initially, the mean total live adult mite counts were 20.1 ± 6.3. At 8 weeks, the live adult mite counts were 0.2 ± 0.4; 9 of 11 dogs were negative. Ten dogs achieved clinical remission (no Demodex mites at any life stage found in consecutive scrapings over 8 weeks). No clinical side effects or abnormalities were noted on blood tests.—Huang HP, Lien YH

Reduction of Relapses of Recurrent Otitis Externa in Atopic Dogs with Twice-Weekly Topical Application of Hydrocortisone Aceponate in the Ear Canal: A Randomized, Blinded, Controlled Study

Residual inflammation of the ear canal may contribute to frequent relapses of otitis externa in dogs with atopic dermatitis. Twenty atopic dogs with histories of >3 episodes of bilateral otitis externa were included to evaluate the efficacy of topical intermittent application of a pure dermocorticoid. The dogs were treated with a topical antibiotic–antifungal–corticosteroid combination product. Left and right ears were each randomly allocated to either (group A) a cleansing maintenance regimen q1wk or (group B) the same cleansing regimen followed by application of 3 drops of 0.0584% hydrocortisone aceponate (HCA; Cortavance, virbac.com) for 2 consecutive days each week. Follow-up visits were scheduled after 1 month and then q2mo until relapse. At follow-up visits, examination was conducted with video otoscopy; microbiology was monitored cytologically. After 6 months, the probabil-
TrisEDTA Significantly Potentiates the Bactericidal Activity of Silver Sulfadiazine Against Multi-Drug Resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, a common complication of chronic otitis in dogs, may be hard to treat because of multidrug resistance and possible damage to the tympanic membrane from topical therapies. This in vitro study observed the minimum bactericidal concentrations (MBCs) of silver sulfadiazine, ± addition of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid–tromethamine (trisEDTA), against a culture of multidrug-resistant *P aeruginosa* isolated from dogs with otitis. The trisEDTA had no antimicrobial activity when used alone. The addition of trisEDTA significantly reduced the MBCs of silver sulfadiazine. In 11 of the 12 isolates, the combination of trisEDTA and silver sulfadiazine was bactericidal at all concentrations tested.—*Buckley LM, McEwan NA, Graham P, Nuttall T*

A Low-Dose Azathioprine/Glucocorticoid Protocol for the Treatment of Canine Pemphigus Foliacus

Canine pemphigus foliacus is often treated with oral prednisolone (2–6 mg/kg) or dexamethasone (0.2–0.6 mg/kg) and azathioprine (1.5–2.5 mg/kg); however, this protocol may cause adverse effects severe enough to lead to euthanasia. This retrospective report evaluated 11 cases in which a low-dose immunosuppressive was used. The protocol included daily azathioprine (1–2 mg/kg) and glucocorticoids (1–2 mg/kg prednisone or 0.1–0.2 mg/kg dexamethasone). Glucocorticoids were tapered to q48h after 14–28 days and tapered again to a quarter dose q2wk until discontinuation. Azathioprine was tapered and eventually stopped 1 month after glucocorticoid withdrawal. Eight dogs also received antibiotics for 1 month. Lymphocytes counts decreased below 800 × 10³/µL in 5 dogs; this resulted in azathioprine withdrawal for 3 dogs and reducing the dose by half in 2 dogs. All achieved clinical remission in 1 to 3 months. Therapy was discontinued in 5 dogs without relapse. Three maintained remission with azathioprine (0.6–1.8 mg/kg) and 2 with azathioprine and low-dose glucocorticoids q48h. One was euthanized because of hepatic failure 1 month after azathioprine initiation. This study suggests that lower induction doses of azathioprine and glucocorticoids may effectively treat canine pemphigus foliacus.—*Borio S, Noli C*

Aural Hematoma in Dogs: Evaluation of a Simplified Medical Treatment Using In Situ Methylprednisolone Acetate

Nineteen dogs with aural hematomas were evaluated using a simplified medical treatment. Most aural hematomas were unilateral (*n =* 17) and localized to the right pinna (*n =* 14). Underlying or associated conditions included bacterial otitis (*n =* 3), fungal otitis (*n =* 8), parasitic otitis (*n =* 2), canine atopic dermatitis (*n =* 4), trauma (*n =* 3), flea hypersensitivity (*n =* 3), sarcoptic mange (*n =* 1), flea infestation (*n =* 1), and vasculopathy (*n =* 1). On day 0, the dogs were sedated, the aural hematomas drained and flushed, and the site locally injected with methylprednisolone acetate (2 mg/kg). On day 7, if the hematoma was still present, it was drained and flushed. Any hematomas present on day 15 were managed with surgery. Eighteen of the cases were considered successful, but recurrence was observed in 6 dogs from 15 days to 3 months later. This nontraumatic approach could be recommended as first-line treatment.—*Bruet V, Imparato L, Roussel A, et al*

The next World Congress of Veterinary Dermatology will be in Bordeaux, France, in 2016.