Malasseziose em Cães

Prof. Dr. Rafael Rodrigues Ferreira

DERMATOVET
CURSOS

Malasseziose em cães

01 Etiologia

02 Patogenia

03 Sinais Clínicos

04 Diagnóstico

05 Tratamento

Etiologia

Gênero *Malassezia*

Levedura

Unicelular

Lipofílico

Ovóide

The Role of Fungi in Atopic Dermatitis

Martin Glatz, MD[a,b,*], Philipp Bosshard, PhD[c], Peter Schmid-Grendelmeier, MD[a,b]

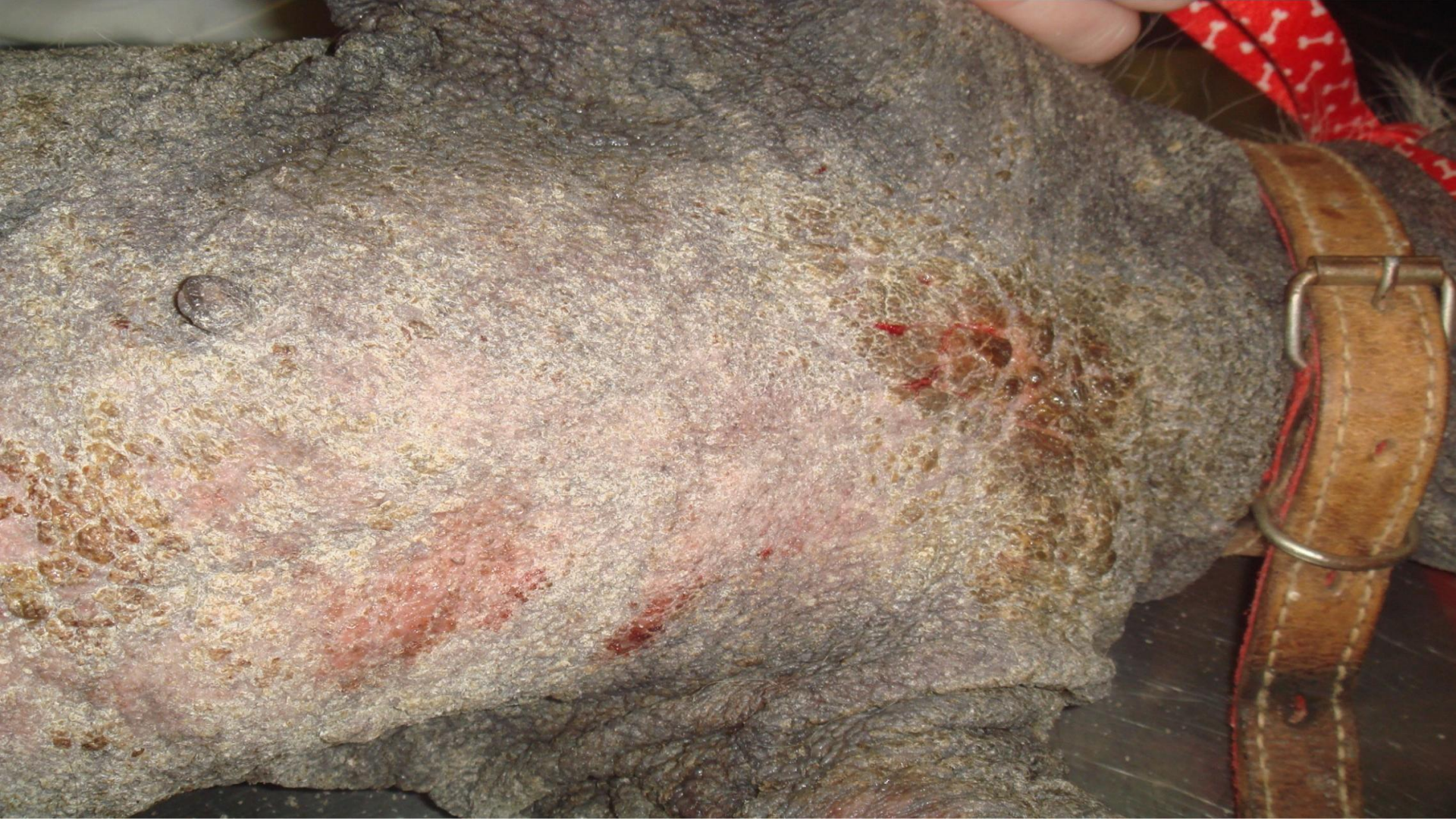
Immunol Allergy Clin N Am 37 (2017) 63–74
http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.iac.2016.08.012

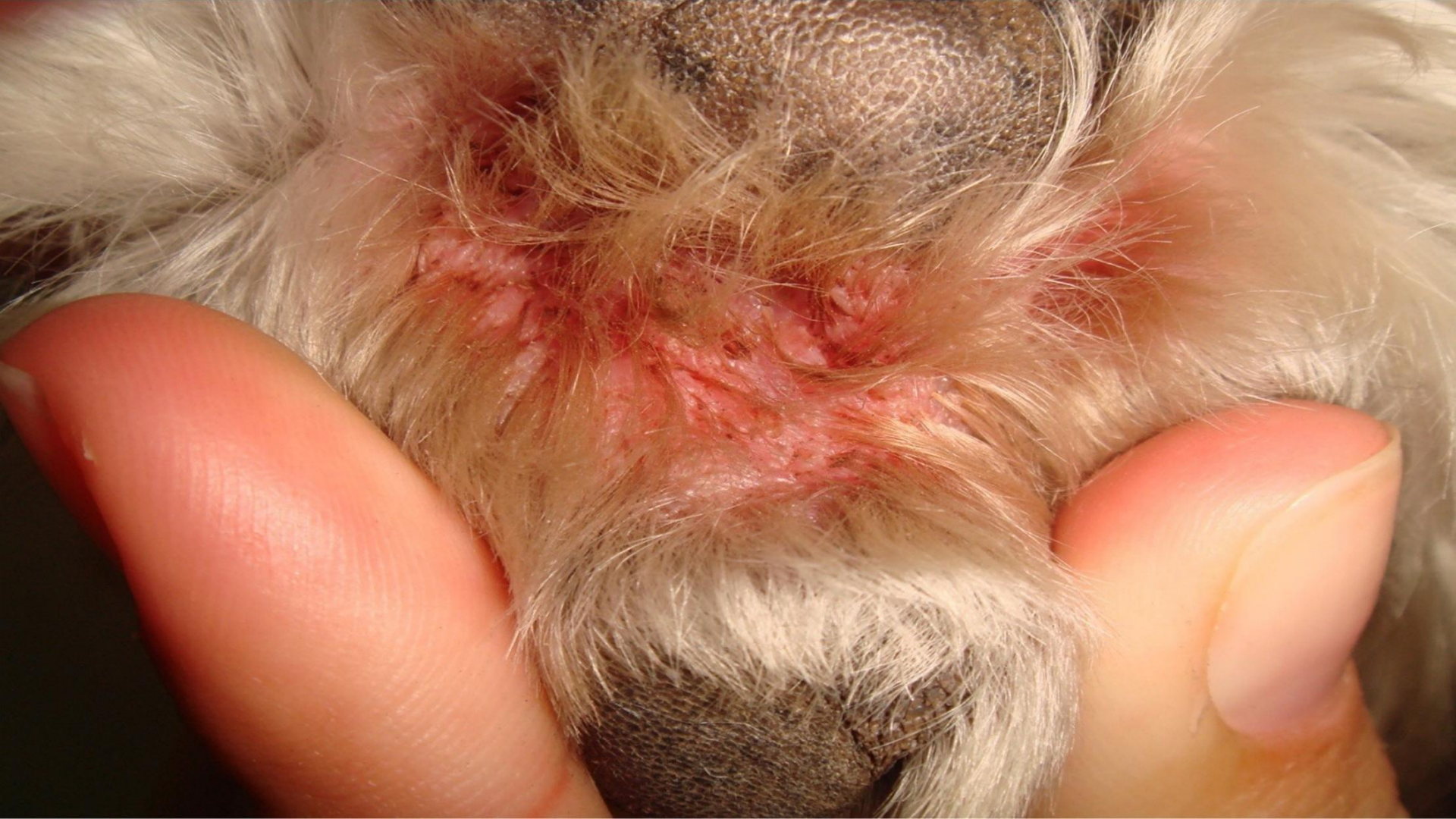
Table 1
Currently identified *Malassezia* species

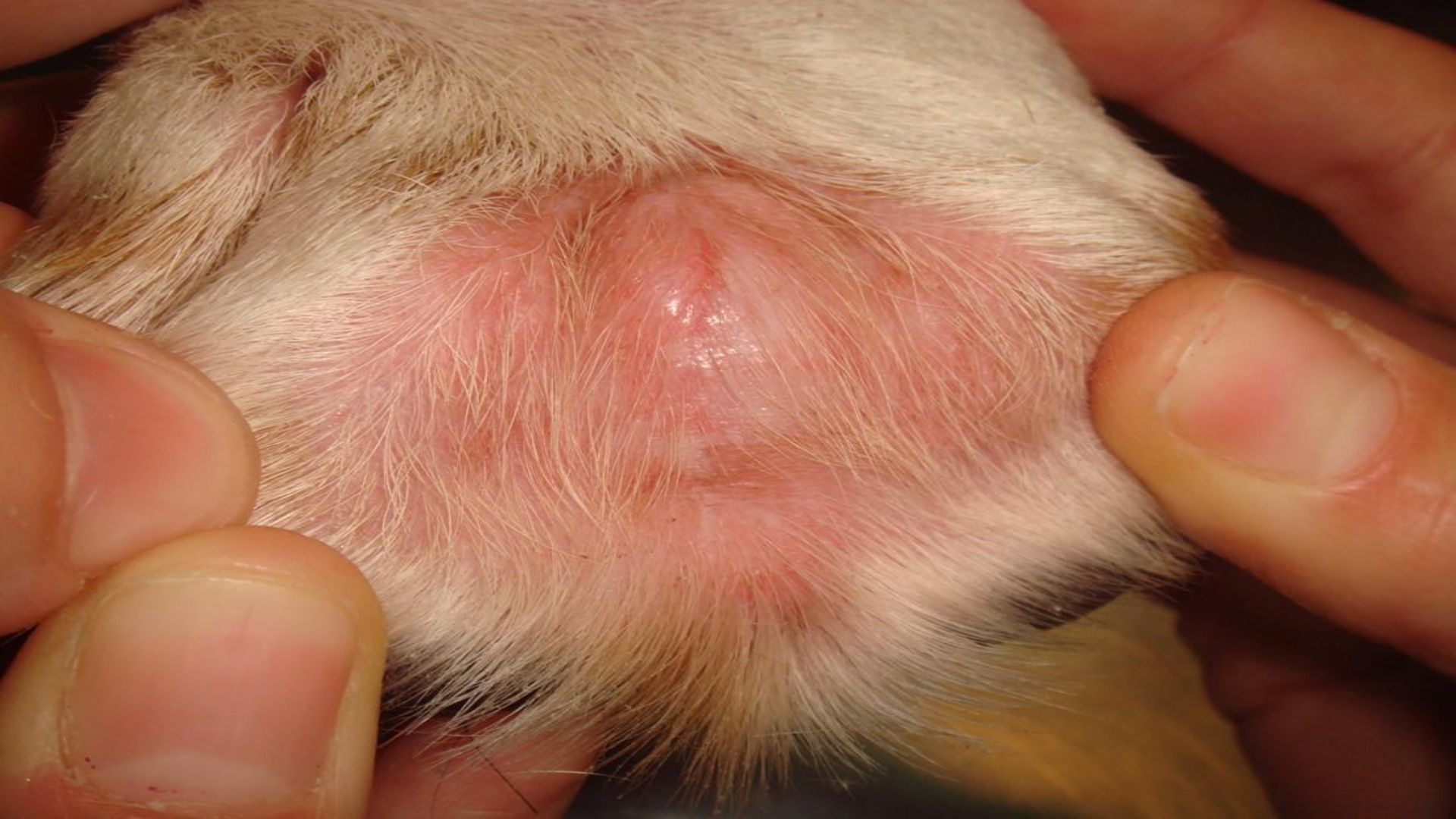
Malassezia Species	Isolated from Human Skin	Isolated from Animal Skin	Description as Species (Year)
M caprae	—	X	2007
M cuniculi	—	X	2011
M dermatis	X	—	2002
M equina	—	X	2007
M furfur	X	X	1889
M globosa	X	X	1996
M japonica	X	—	2003
M nana	—	X	2004
M obtusa	X	—	1996
M pachydermatis	—	X	1925
M restricta	X	—	1996
M slooffiae	X	X	1996
M sympodialis	X	X	1990
M yamatoensis	X	—	2004

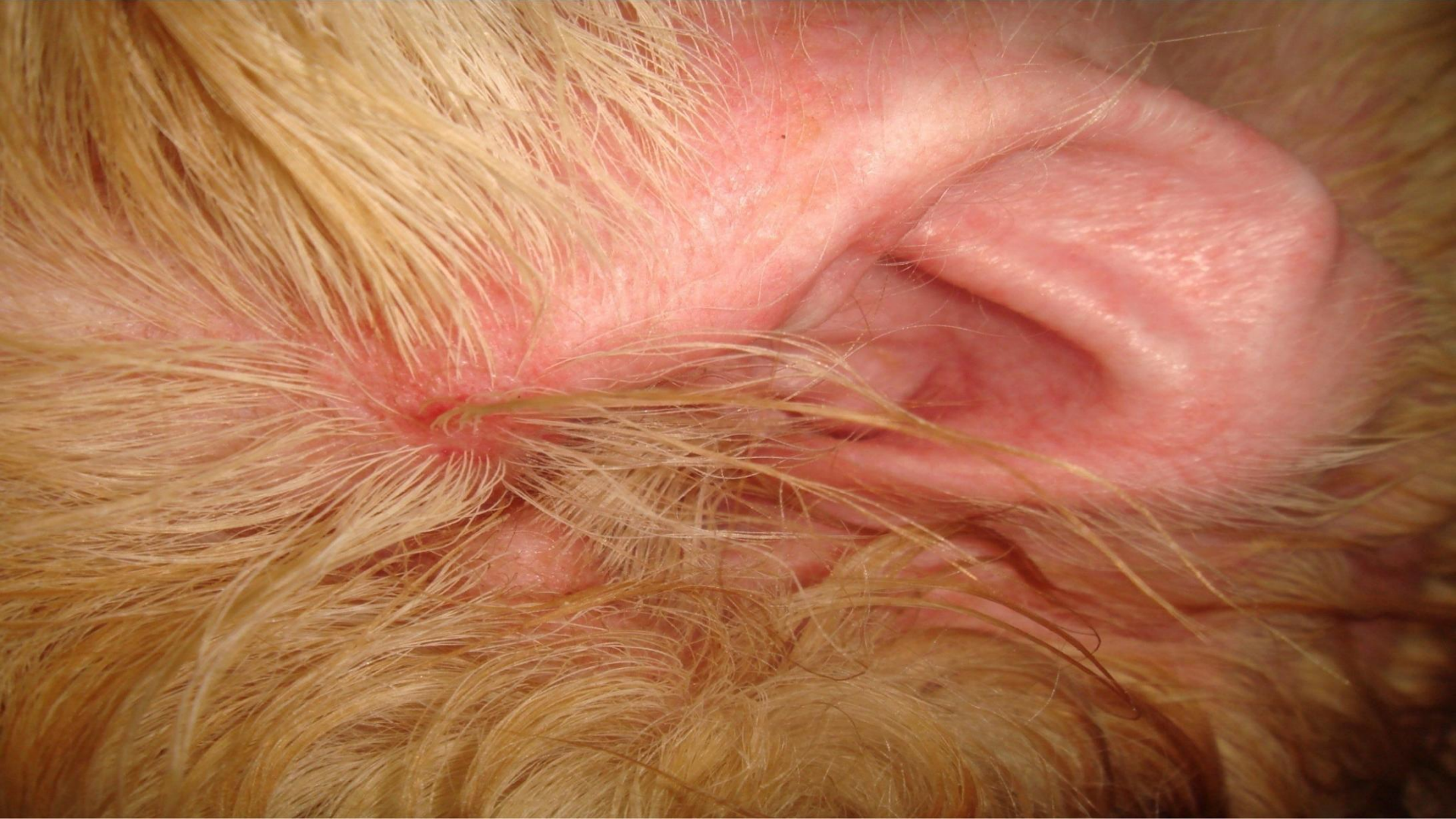
Dufait, 1983 - caninos
Não lipídeo dependente

Faz parte da microbiota normal dos cães

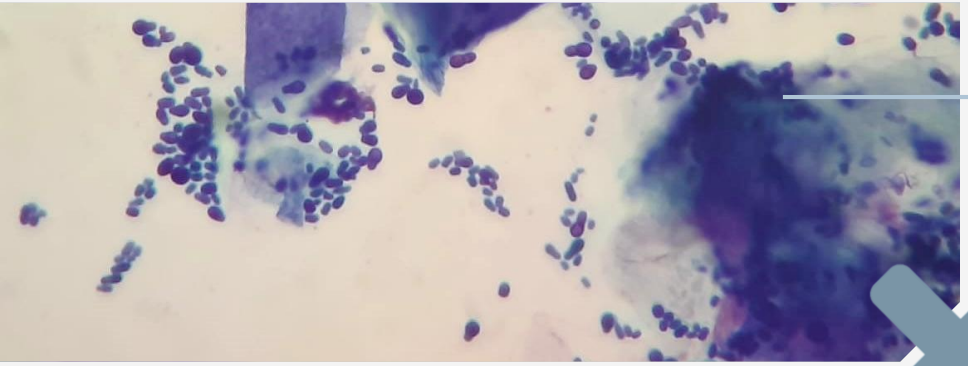






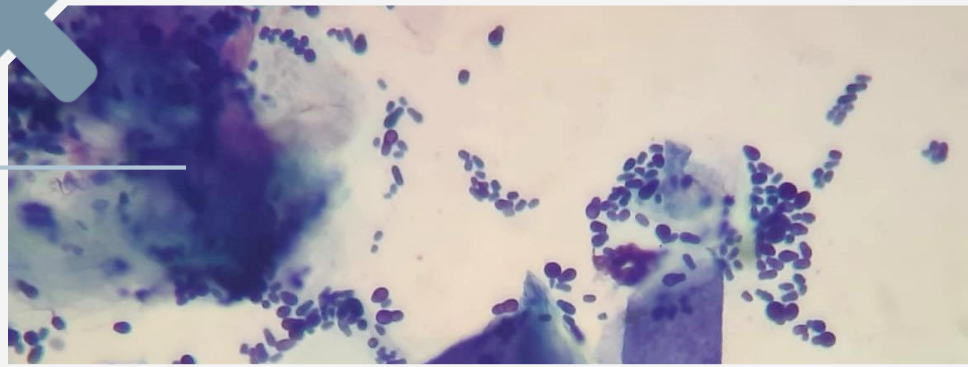


Patogenia

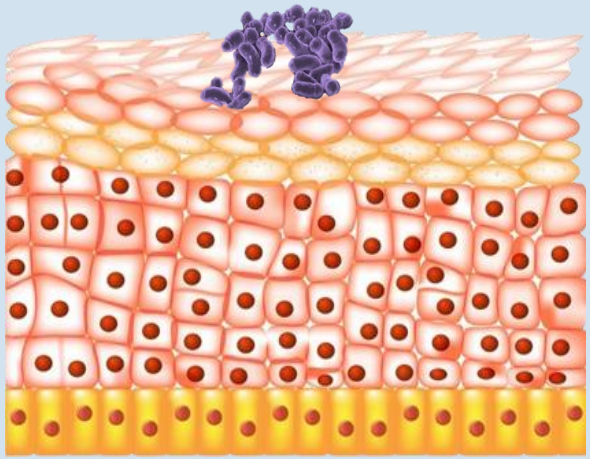


Infecção

Alergia



Patogenia



Citocinas

Quimiocinas

Peptídeos antimicrobianos

Resposta Imunorreguladora

COMENSAL

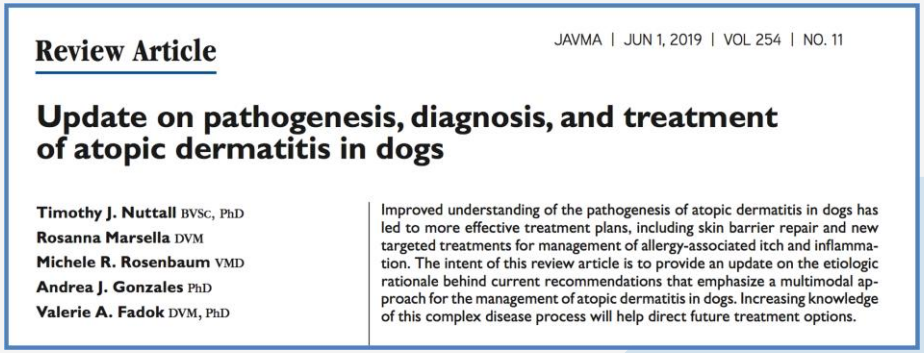
Resposta Imunoestimulatória

INFECÇÃO

Malasseziose

- Doenças alérgicas (Dermatite atópica)
- Endocrinopatias
- Distúrbios de queratinização
- Dermatite de dobras (intertrigo)
- Outras (neoplasias)

Patogenia: Relação com a dermatite atópica canina



Review Article

JAVMA | JUN 1, 2019 | VOL 254 | NO. 11

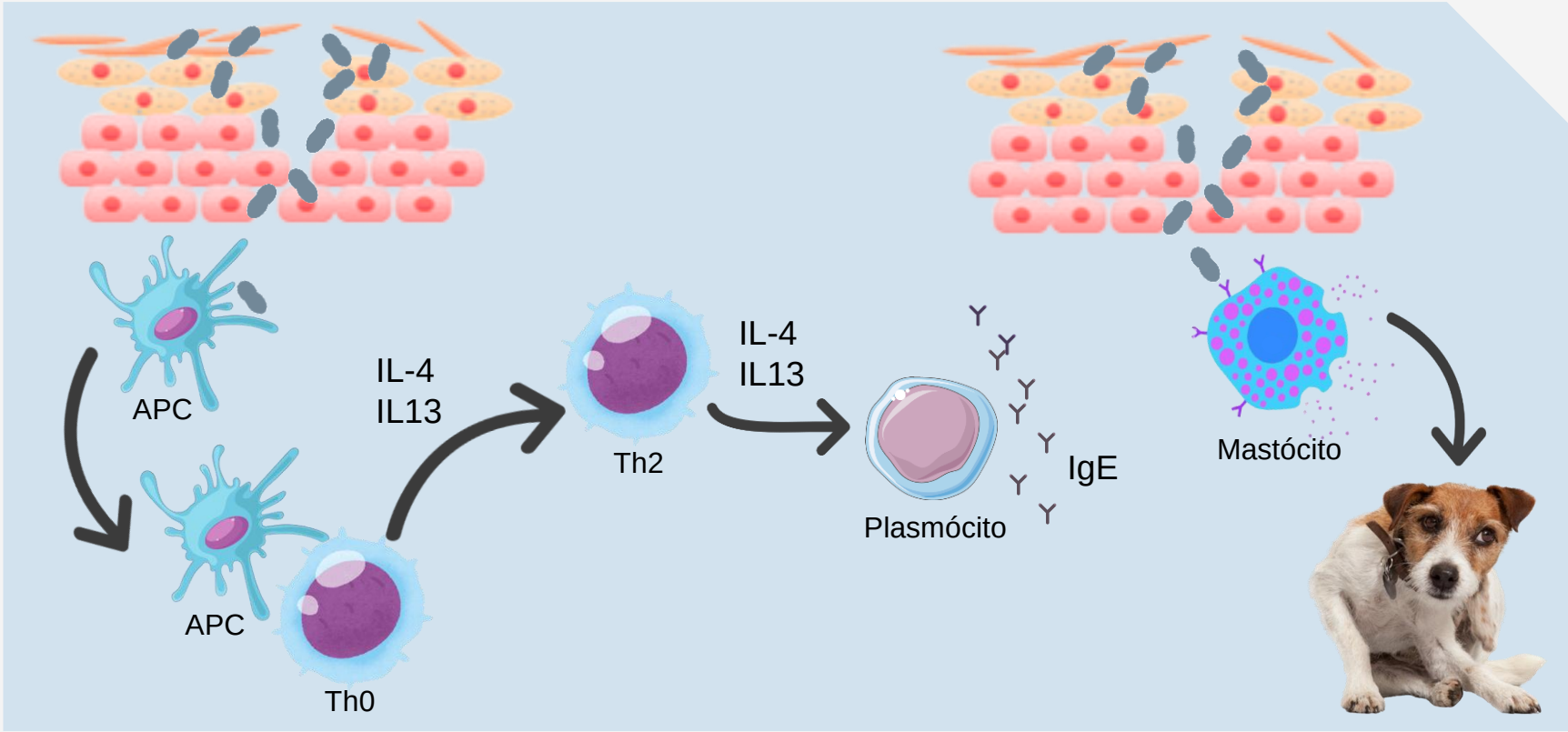
Update on pathogenesis, diagnosis, and treatment of atopic dermatitis in dogs

Timothy J. Nuttall BVSc, PhD
Rosanna Marsella DVM
Michele R. Rosenbaum VMD
Andrea J. Gonzales PhD
Valerie A. Fadok DVM, PhD

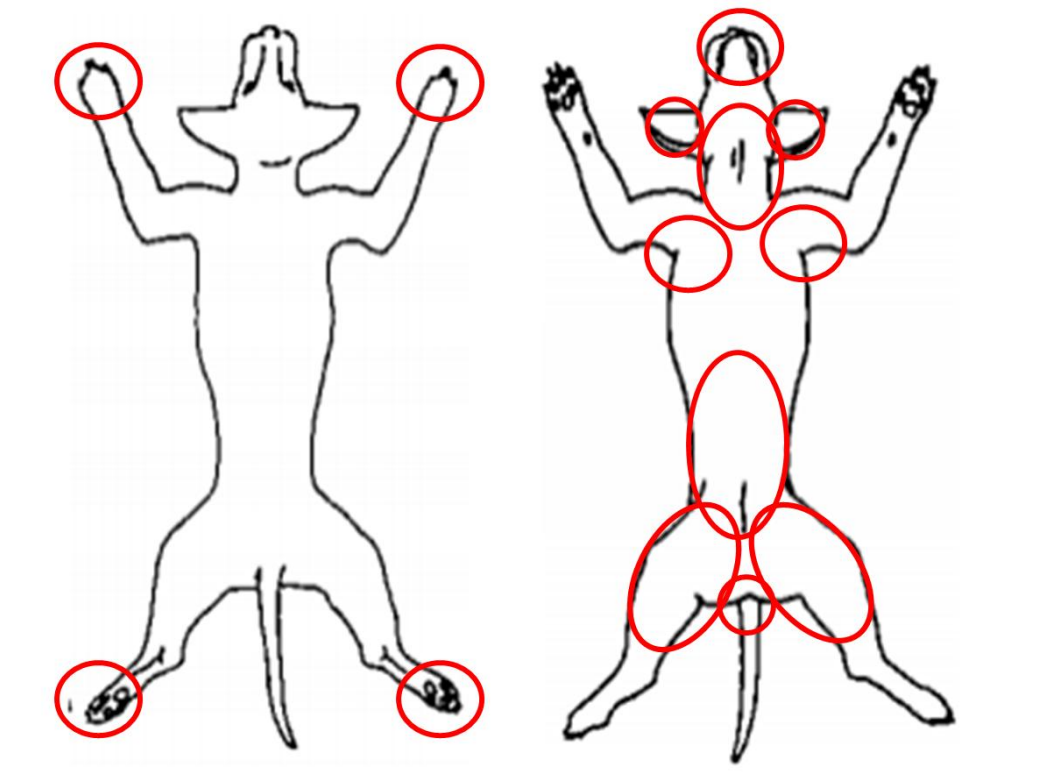
Improved understanding of the pathogenesis of atopic dermatitis in dogs has led to more effective treatment plans, including skin barrier repair and new targeted treatments for management of allergy-associated itch and inflammation. The intent of this review article is to provide an update on the etiologic rationale behind current recommendations that emphasize a multimodal approach for the management of atopic dermatitis in dogs. Increasing knowledge of this complex disease process will help direct future treatment options.

Atopic dermatitis in dogs is a common inherited chronic inflammatory skin disease involving abnormalities in skin barrier function and cutaneous inflammation, secondary staphylococcal and *Malassezia* skin and ear infections, and hypersensitivity to environmental allergens, food allergens, or staphylococcal or *Malassezia* allergens (or both pathogens).[1–3]

Patogenia: Relação com a dermatite atópica canina



Sinais clínicos



Sinais clínicos

Veterinary Dermatology

DOI: 10.1111/j.1365-3164.2010.00909.x

***Malassezia* dermatitis in dogs in Brazil: diagnosis, evaluation of clinical signs and molecular identification**

Mauro L.S. Machado*, Laerte Ferreiro†, Rafael R. Ferreira*, Luis G. Corbellini‡, Manjula Deville§, Madeleine Berthelemy§ and Jacques Guillot§

of *Malassezia* appears to exacerbate clinical lesions in dogs.

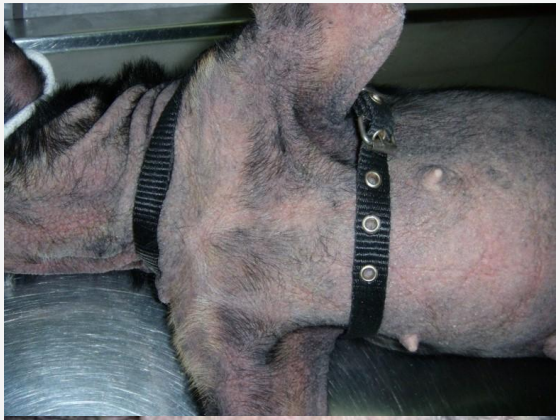
Accepted 24 March 2010

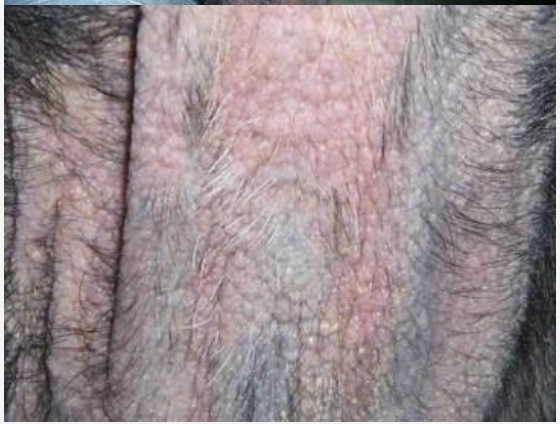
Vet. Dermatol. 2011, v.22, p. 46-52

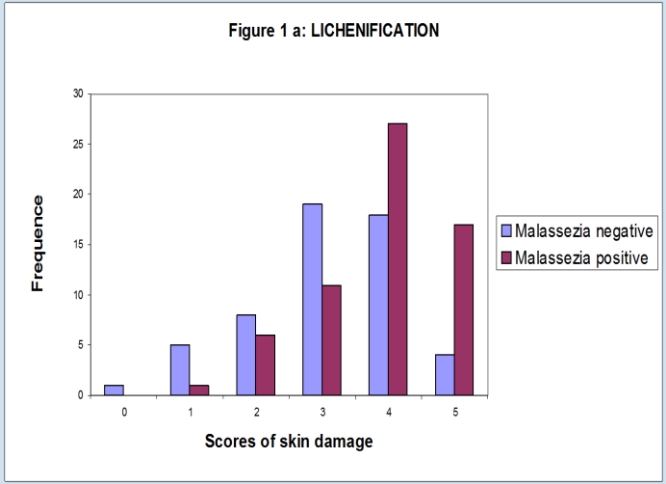
n = 117 cães com DA

Positivos ou negativos para Malassezia X CADESI-03

Liquenificação



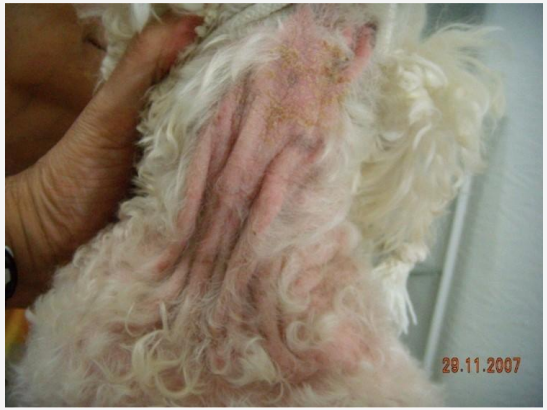


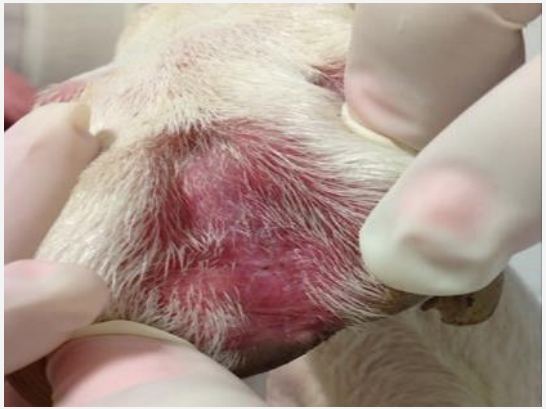


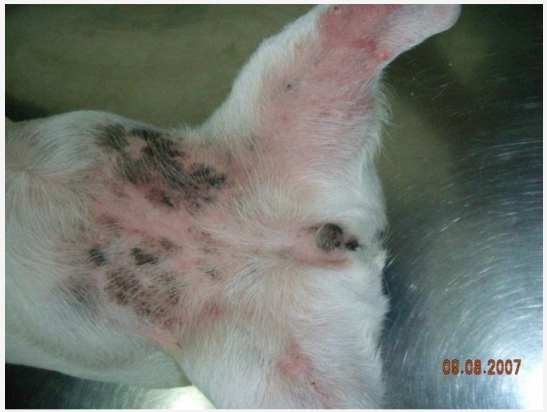
Estatisticamente significante P < 0,05

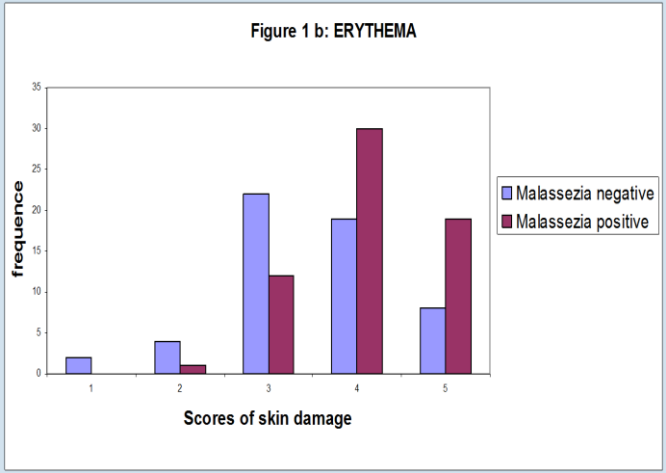
Sinais clínicos

Eritema



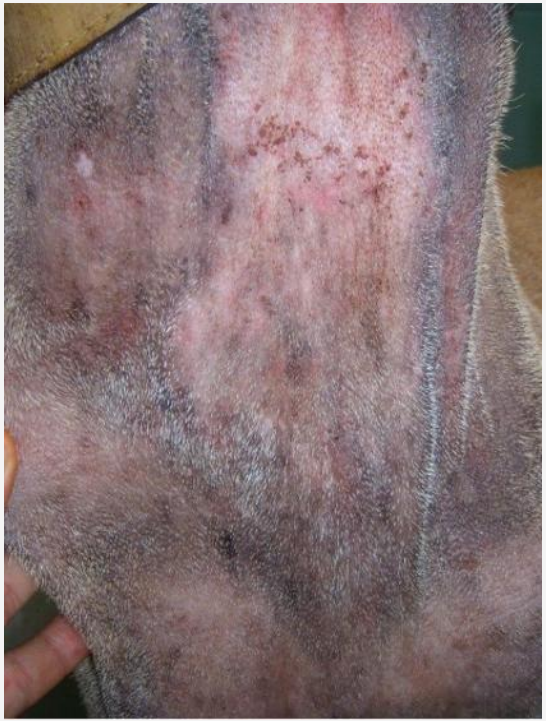


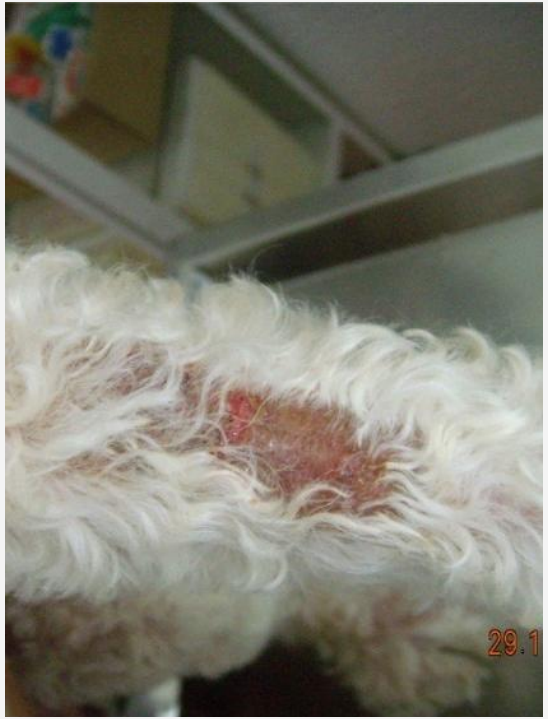


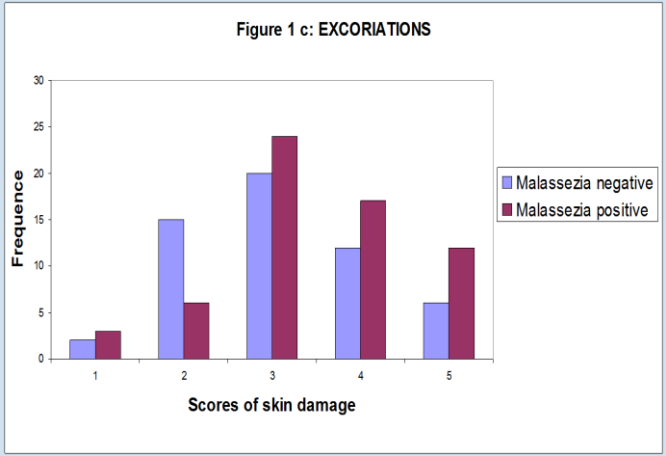


Estatisticamente significante P < 0,05

Escoriação



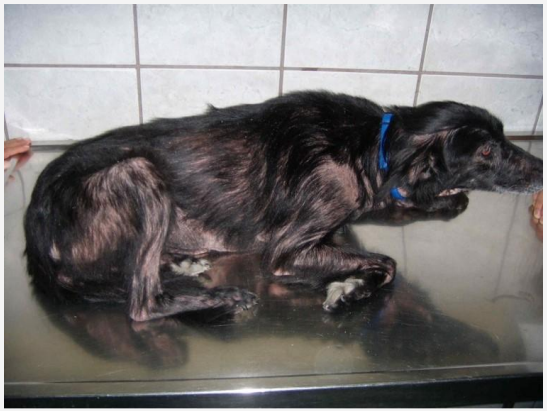


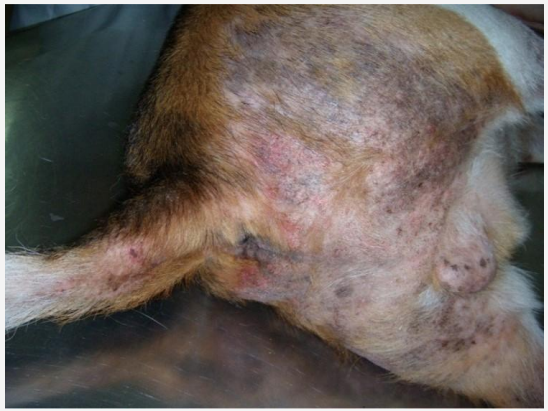


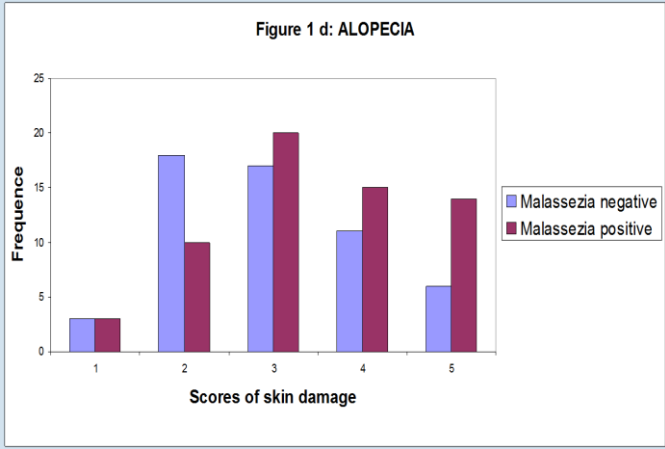
Estatisticamente não significante $p > 0,05$, porém...!

Sinais clínicos

Alopecia autoinduzida







Estatisticamente significante P < 0,05

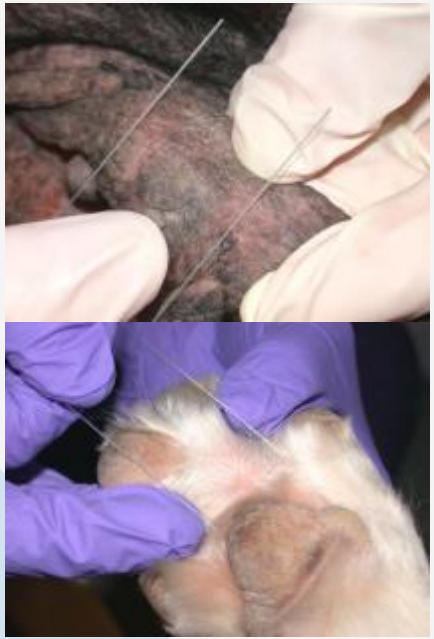
Diagnóstico

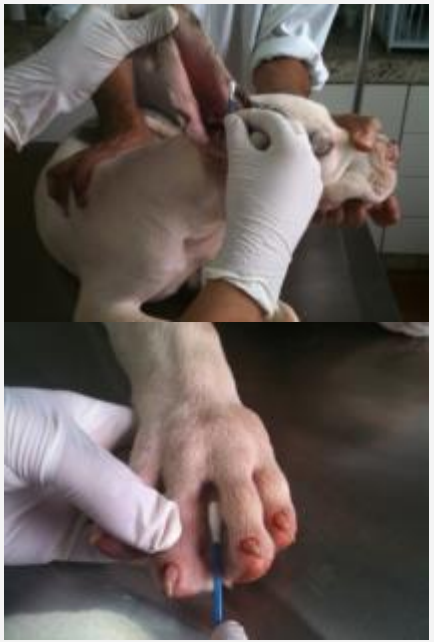
Diagnóstico de Malasseziose (overgrowth)

Diagnóstico de hipersensibilidade à Malassezia

Diagnóstico de Malasseziose (overgrowth)

Citologia



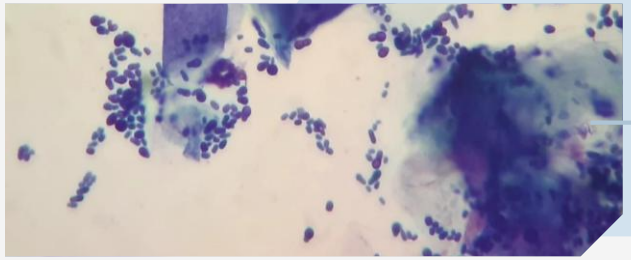
Imagens: Coiner, 2011

Diagnóstico de Malasseziose (overgrowth)

Citologia

Interpretação

Número médio de leveduras por campo

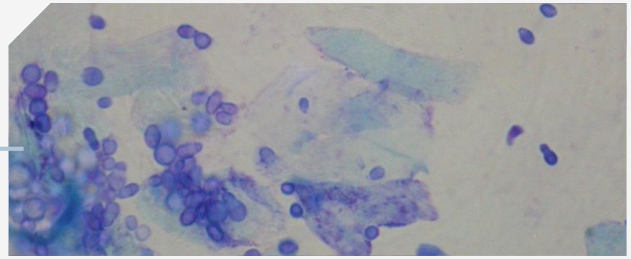


Conduto auditivo

> 5/campo

Pele

>1/campo



Diagnóstico de hipersensibilidade à Malassezia

Teste sorológico

Vet Dermatol. 2014 Dec;25(6):507-11, e84-5. doi: 10.1111/vde.12159. Epub 2014 Aug 6.

Comparison of the results of intradermal test reactivity and serum allergen-specific IgE measurement for Malassezia pachydermatis in atopic dogs.

Oldenhoff WE[1], Frank GR, DeBoer DJ.

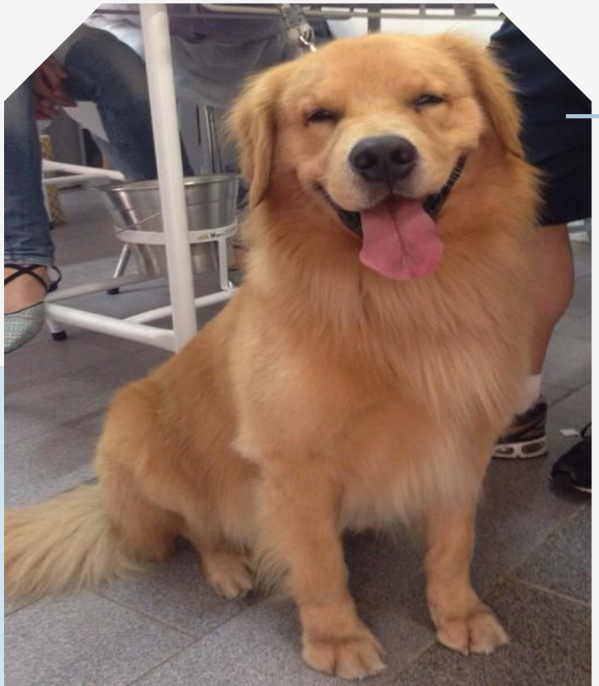
Sensibilidade - 77,0%

Especificidade - 89%

Com relação aos resultados de IDT.

Diagnóstico de hipersensibilidade à Malassezia

Teste intradérmico



Caso clínico

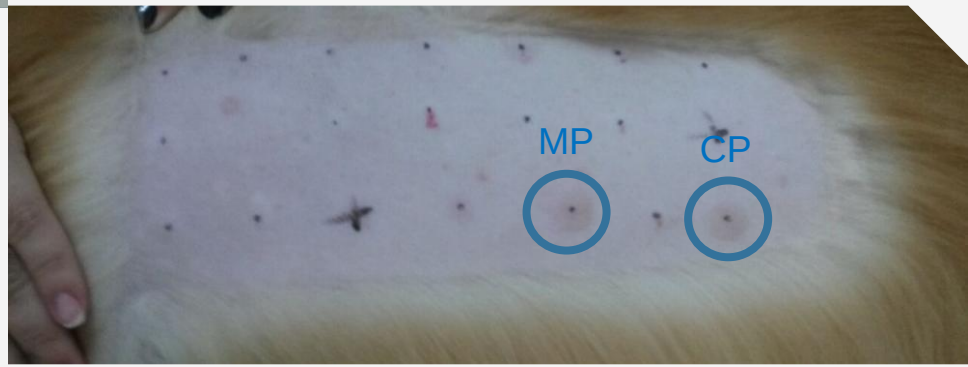
Golden, macho, 3 anos

Citologia: 5 leveduras/campo

Sorologia: 800

Diagnóstico de hipersensibilidade à Malassezia

Teste intradérmico



Tratamento

01 Controle seborréico (quando houver) - tópico

02 Terapia repositora de lipídeos - tópico

03 Controle das disbioses – tópico

04 Controle do quadro inflamatório - sistêmico

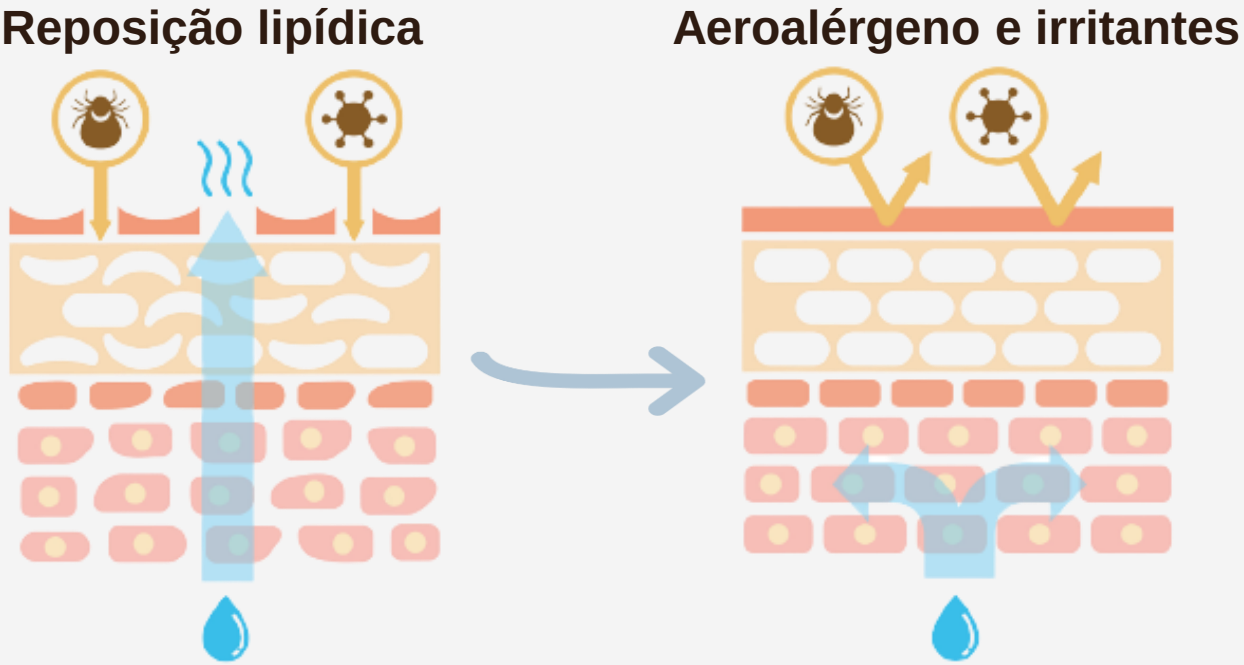
Tratamento

01 Controle seborréico (quando houver) - tópico

- Ac. Salicílico
- Enxofre
- Alcatrão
- Ophytrium

Tratamento

02 Terapia repositora de lipídeos - tópico



Tratamento

03 Controle das disbioses – tópico/sistêmico

Tópico

Clorexidine 3-4%

Clorexidine 2% + Miconazol 2%

Cetoconazol 2-3%

Banhos: 1-2x/sem.

Sistêmico

Cetoconazol / Itraconazol - 10 mg/kg/sid

Tempo: 4-8 semanas

Tratamento

Controle do quadro inflamatório - sistêmico

04

Veterinary Dermatology

Vet Dermatol 2019; 30: 87–90

DOI: 10.1111/vde.12740

Editorial

Treatment of canine atopic dermatitis: time to revise our strategy?

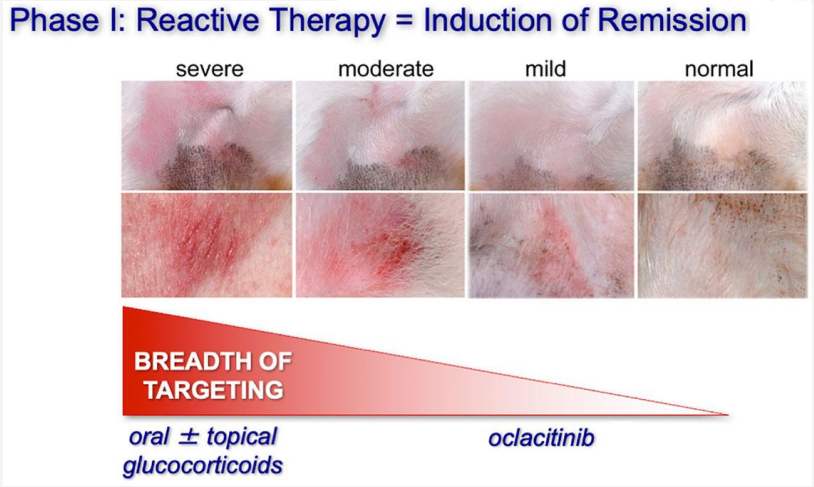
Thierry Olivry*† , Frane Banovic‡

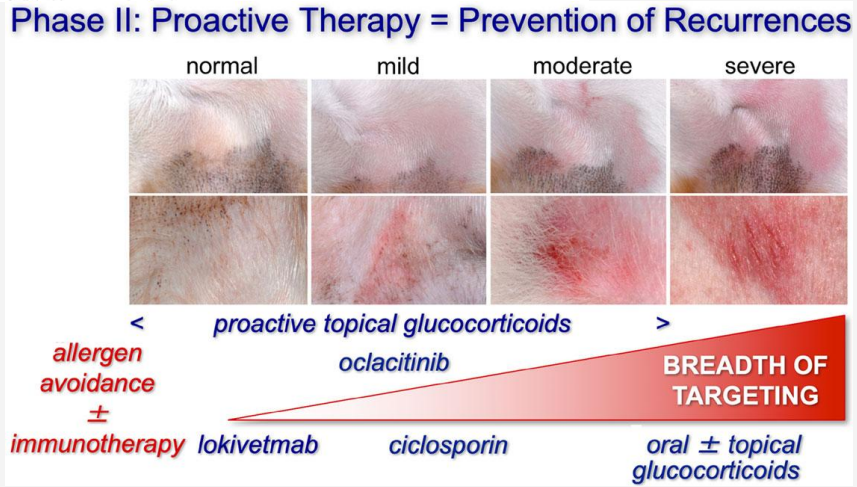
*Department of Clinical Sciences, College of Veterinary Medicine, NC State University, 1060 William Moore Drive, Raleigh, NC 27607, USA

†Comparative Medicine Institute, NC State University, Raleigh, NC 27606, USA

‡Department of Small Animal Medicine and Surgery, University of Georgia, 2200 College Station Road, Athens, GA 30602, USA

hyperpigmentation) at different body locations. As the current canine AD treatment guidelines do not recog-





Veterinary Record 2014;**174**:3-12 doi:10.1136/vr.102471

Review

Life-long diseases need life-long treatment: long-term safety of ciclosporin in canine atopic dermatitis

OPEN ACCESS

Tim Nuttall, BVSc, BSc, Cert VD, CBiol, MIBiol, PhD, MRCVS[1], **Douglas Reece**, DVM[2] and **Elizabeth Roberts**, DVM, PhD, DABT[2]

+ Author Affiliations

E-mail for correspondence tim.nuttall@ed.ac.uk

Abstract

Ciclosporin (Atopica; Novartis Animal Health) has been licensed for canine atopic dermatitis (AD) since 2002. Adverse events (AEs) have been reported in 55 per cent of 759 dogs in 15 clinical trials, but are rare in pharmacovigilance data (71.81 AEs/million capsules sold). Gastrointestinal reactions were most common, but were mild and rarely required intervention. Other AEs were rare (≤1 per cent in clinical trials; <10/million capsules sold). Hirsutism, gingival hyperplasia and hyperplastic dermatitis were rarely significant and resolved on dose reduction. Ciclosporin decreases staphylococcal and *Malassezia* infections in AD, and at the recommended dose is not a risk factor for other infections, neoplasia, renal failure or hypertension. The impact on glucose and calcium metabolism is not clinically significant for normal dogs. Concomitant treatment with most drugs is safe. Effects on cytochrome P450 and MDR1 P-glycoprotein activity may elevate plasma ciclosporin concentrations, but short-term changes are not clinically significant. Monitoring of complete blood counts, urinalysis or ciclosporin levels is not justified except with higher than recommended doses and/or long-term concurrent immunosuppressive drugs. Ciclosporin is not a contraindication for killed (including rabies) vaccines, but the licensed recommendation is that live vaccination is avoided during treatment. In conclusion, ciclosporin has a positive risk-benefit profile for the long-term management of canine AD.

RESEARCH ARTICLE Open Access

Glucocorticosteroids and ciclosporin do not significantly impact canine cutaneous microbiota

Giovanni Widmer[1*], Lluís Ferrer[2], Claude Favrot[3], Judy Paps[4], Kevin Huynh[1] and Thierry Olivry[4]

Abstract

Background: As prednisone and ciclosporin can have immunosuppressive effects and have been considered potential predisposing factors for skin infections, we investigated the impact of these drugs on the diversity of the cutaneous microbiota, the abundance of *Malassezia* and infection with *Papillomaviruses*.

Results: Six atopic, asymptomatic Maltese-beagle dogs were treated with ciclosporin for one month and then with prednisone for another month, with a one-month wash-out between treatments. The dogs were sampled on the abdomen and pinna before and after each treatment using a swab. Samples for *Papillomavirus* detection were obtained with cytobrush sticks. The bacterial microbiota was characterized using 16S amplicon high-throughput sequencing. *Malassezia* populations were quantified with nested real-time PCR targeting the ribosomal internal transcribed spacer 1. The diversity and composition of cutaneous microbiota was not impacted in a detectable manner by any of the treatments. As observed for the bacterial microbiota, *Malassezia* populations were not affected by treatment. Three dogs were positive for *Papillomavirus* at more than one timepoint, but an association with treatment was not apparent.

Conclusions: Ciclosporin and prednisone at doses used for the treatment of atopic dermatitis do not impact the canine cutaneous microbiota in a detectable manner.

Keywords: Prednisone, Ciclosporin, 16S amplicon sequencing, Microbiota, *Malassezia*, *Papillomavirus*, Principal coordinates analysis

Considerações finais

1. Entender bem a função de barreira cutânea na DAC
2. Controle seborréico (quando houver) - tópico
3. Controle do quadro inflamatório - terapia sistêmica
4. Controle das disbioses - terapia tópica
5. Reposição lipídica - terapia tópica

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