Oral presentations

Clinical outcomes in 59 dogs with a history of non-resolving *Malassezia* otitis treated at a referral veterinary hospital

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OBJECTIVES

To report medical management, treatment outcomes and frequency of concurrent otitis media, in dogs referred for *Malassezia* otitis unresponsive to primary care.

METHODS

Retrospective case series of 59 dogs having undergone a CT scan, otoscopy and ear flush, with *Malassezia* otitis externa (OE) or externa and media (OM), identified from electronic patient records within a referral dermatology

clinic between 2007 and 2018. Resolution rate, time to resolution and treatment interventions were analysed. *Malassezia* infection was considered resolved based on clinician judgement typically including cytological absence of microbes. Ears without resolution of infection documented by the last recorded visit were treatment failures.

RESULTS

59 dogs contributed 83 diseased ears to the study. Median age was 4.9 years (9m–12y) and median duration of infection was 7 months (2m–2y) at presentation. 14 affected ears (17%) had concurrent otitis media. Treatment included oral glucocorticoids in 48 (81%) dogs prior to an initial video-otoscope guided ear flush intervention. Infection resolved in 63 (91%) OE ears, and 9/14 OM ears; median time to resolution was 27 days for OE and 49 days for OM. Presence of neutrophils in aural discharge and prior duration of infection did not affect treatment outcomes.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

These findings assist clinicians and carers of affected dogs in their decision-making, by documenting that most cases of canine *Malassezia* otitis not resolving with standard primary care can be treated successfully with an intense medical treatment plan. Furthermore, concurrent otitis media should be suspected to occur in around a fifth of affected ears.

Clinical performance and tolerance of a combination of Ophytrium- and Seboliance-containing shampoo and mousse applications in seborrheic dogs

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OBJECTIVES

Dogs are prone to develop greasy seborrhea in numerous skin conditions. Skin and hair care in such dogs can be difficult and lead to poor compliance. The objective of this study was to evaluate the performance and tolerance of a combination of Ophytrium- and Seboliance-containing shampoo and mousse applications in seborrheic dogs.

METHODS

Eighteen dogs with idiopathic chronic seborrhea were enrolled in a prospective, controlled study. Six dogs were washed with plain water on day (D)0. Twelve dogs were shampooed on D0 and received mousse applications on D2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 16 and 18 (0.5 pump or 1 pump per kg in shorthaired or longhaired dogs, respectively). Clinical score (CS) was assessed on D0, 7, 14 and 24, based on malodor, scaling, seborrhea, haircoat quality and extension, each scored on a 0–3 scale (maximal score 15).

RESULTS

Both formulations were very well tolerated by all treated dogs. At baseline, there was no difference between the CS of both groups and no significant difference in CS was observed throughout the study in the control group. A significant reduction of CS was observed in the test

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