

## Clinical Management of Acute Moist Dermatitis in Canine

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### Abstract

A one year old male dog (Lebrador) with 30kg body weight (approx) was brought to the Division of Animal Health, ICAR Umiam, with a history of chronic dermatitis and itching on the skin just below the right ear. On clinical examination, the affected area was found to be eczematous and moist due to excretion of yellowish greasy exudates. The case was tentatively diagnosed as Moist Eczema based on the lesions on the skin. Successful treatment of acute moist dermatitis in dog is reported after treating the dog with Avil (Pheniramine maleate) injected at 2ml intramuscularly for 4 days. Topical lotion Kiskin (Miconazole nitrate 2% + Ofloxacin 0.1% + Clobetasole Propionate 0.025%) was applied on the affected area twice daily on 3<sup>rd</sup> day onward for 7 days to promote healing. Supportive therapy with multivitamin syrup Multistar (vitamin A, vitamin E, vitamin H, vitamin D3) at 5ml twice daily orally was given for 10 days.

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### 1. Introduction

Dermatitis is the inflammation of the dermis and epidermis including blood vessel and lymphatics. It may result from infectious or non-infectious causes (Chakraborty, 2006). In dogs, it can be caused by anything that irritates the skin but the most common causes are skin allergies, skin infections, skin fold problems, skin parasites like the flea, mite or lice (Rhodes, 2013). Acute moist dermatitis, also referred to as hot spots or pyotraumatic dermatitis, or moist eczema is a skin condition characterized by localized, moist, erythematous areas. It is one of the most common presenting signs associated with canine skin disorders. Clinically the lesions appear to arise secondary to self-induced trauma (Hillier, 2013). It is often caused by a local allergic reaction to a specific antigen. Insect bites, especially from fleas, are often found to be the cause. Other causes of hot spots include allergies atopy (inhalant allergies) and food allergies, Mites (*Sarcoptes scabiei* or *Cheyletiella*) ear infections, poor grooming, burns or plant awns, hip dysplasia or other types of arthritis and degenerative joint disease, anal gland disease etc. (Smith, 2013). A case of moist Eczema is presented here.

### 2. Case Report

A one year old male dog (Lebrador) with 30kg body weight (approx) was brought to the Division of Animal Health, ICAR Umiam, with a history of chronic dermatitis and itching on the skin just below

the right ear. The animal was apparently healthy with normal appetite and normal physiological condition like temperature, pulse rate and respiration rate. The case was already attended by a local veterinarian and the dog was under medication for 15 days without any improvement. On clinical examination, the affected area was found to be eczematous and moist due to excretion of yellowish greasy exudates. The case was tentatively diagnosed as Moist Eczema based on the lesions on the skin.

### 3. Treatment

The affected area was first cleaned with povidone iodine solution followed by the application of topicure gel for 2 days. The animal was given injection with long acting enrofloxacin (Flobac SA) at 10mg/kg body weight intramuscularly at two days interval for two occasions. To relief itching Avil (Pheniramine maleate) was injected at 2ml intramuscularly for 4 days. Topical lotion Kiskin (Miconazole nitrate 2% + Ofloxacin 0.1% + Clobetasole Propionate 0.025%) was applied on the affected area twice daily on 3<sup>rd</sup> day onward for 7 days to promote healing. Supportive therapy with multivitamin syrup Multistar (vitamin A, vitamin E, vitamin H, vitamin D3) at 5ml twice daily orally was given for 10 days. The animal recovered fully after one week of treatment.

### 4. Discussion

Acute moist dermatitis or moist eczema is one -



Fig 1 (a-b):

of the most common canine skin disorders. Clinically the lesions appear to arise secondary to self-induced trauma. The lesions are rare in the colder temperatures of winter. They occur in equal frequency in both inside and outside dogs. Treatment must be directed at stopping the growth of the hot spot and eliminating the cause. The first step in treating moist eczema is clipping the hair over and surrounding the lesion. This allows air to get into the inflamed tissue and makes it easier to treat. The surface of the lesion is then cleaned with a non-irritating solution such as dilute Nolvasan

solution or Povidone Iodine Solution. If the dog is very sensitive this may need to be done under sedation. In more severe cases the animal may be placed on oral antibiotics or systemic antibiotic and given pain killers and anti-inflammatory.

## 5. Conclusion

Successful treatment of acute moist dermatitis in dog is reported.

## References

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