



Overview/description

Treating canine pyoderma in 2024

Antimicrobial resistance is increasingly recognized as a significant global threat to public health. Prudent use of antibiotics is an integral part of best veterinary practices. During this webcast, Dr. Vincent Defalque will focus on canine superficial pyoderma, the most prevalent infection in veterinary dermatology. The discussion will include evidence-based recommendations for diagnosing and treating methicillin-resistant staphylococcal skin infections.

Speaker's bio and credentials



Vincent Defalque, DVM, Dipl. ACVD

Dr. Vincent Defalque graduated from the University of Liège in Belgium in 2001. He then completed a small animal internship at Vet'Agro Sup in France and a veterinary dermatology residency at Michigan State University. In 2006, he became a Diplomate of the American College of Veterinary Dermatology. Dr. Defalque works at North West Veterinary Dermatology Services (NWVDS) in Victoria, British Columbia. He is a past president of the Canadian Academy of Veterinary Dermatology (CAVD) and currently serves as the Canadian representative at the World Association for Veterinary Dermatology (WAVD). His special interests include parasites, ear diseases, and feline dermatology.



Questionnaire

- 1. Which of the following active ingredients is considered the most effective topical agent against *Staphylococcus pseudintermedius*?**
 - Acetic acid
 - Benzoyl peroxide
 - Boric acid
 - Chlorhexidine
- 2. Which of the following statements is false regarding the prudent use of oral antibiotics for the treatment of canine pyoderma?**
 - First-tier antibiotics can be selected empirically or based on the results of bacterial culture and sensitivity testing.
 - First-tier antibiotics include first-generation cephalosporins, clindamycin and trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole.
 - Oral fluoroquinolones are always excellent empirical antibiotics for the treatment of methicillin-sensitive staphylococcal pyoderma.
 - Second-tier antibiotics (chloramphenicol, rifampin) are reserved for the treatment of methicillin-resistant staphylococcal infections.
- 3. The 2 most important differential diagnoses to rule out when diagnosing canine superficial pyoderma are:**
 - Dermatophytosis and demodicosis
 - Atopic dermatitis and contact allergy
 - Dermatomyositis and cutaneous vasculitis
 - Pemphigus foliaceus and discoid lupus erythematosus
- 4. Which of the following skin lesions is not characteristic of canine superficial pyoderma?**
 - Papule
 - Pustule
 - Lichenification
 - Crust
- 5. *S. pseudintermedius* is both a commensal (part of the normal cutaneous microflora) and an opportunistic pathogen.**
 - True
 - False



6. Even following complete resolution, pyoderma has the tendency to recur if the underlying disease is not properly addressed.
- True
 - False
7. Dermatophytosis, demodicosis and bacterial pyoderma can be clinically indistinguishable in dogs.
- True
 - False
8. Superficial pyoderma is also known as furunculosis.
- True
 - False
9. Which of the following statements is false regarding canine pyoderma.
- In short-haired breeds, it can present as multifocal (or “moth-eaten”) alopecia.
 - In short-haired breeds, it can present as elevated tufts of hair.
 - Skin biopsy/histopathological examination is often helpful.
 - Skin fold pyoderma is more common in brachycephalic breeds.
10. When is a bacterial culture and sensitivity test indicated?
- When there is a poor response to 2 weeks of appropriate empirical systemic antibiotic therapy.
 - When there is emergence of new lesions 2 weeks or more after initiation of such therapy.
 - When there is a recurrent skin infection with prior exposure to multiple antibiotic classes.
 - All of the above



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First name:

Last name:

Type:

(Veterinarian, Technician)

Licence number:

Province where you practise:

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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

Educational webcast

**Treating canine
pyoderma in 2024**

Presented by

Vincent Defalque, DVM, Dipl. ACVD

This document confirms that

Dr. Lorem Ipsum

has viewed the above-mentioned webcast and has answered and submitted the questionnaire meant to evaluate the understanding of the content.

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