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## Overview/description

### **Current state of antimicrobial resistance in veterinary dermatology**

Discover the latest advancements in managing bacterial resistance in veterinary care. In this webcast, Dr. Anthony Yu will review the mechanisms and concerns regarding the emergence of Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus biocide resistance to some of our trusted topical therapies such as chlorhexidine, mupirocin, and fucidin. He will also examine the attributes of MICROSILVER+ SHAMPOO as a topical alternative to treating secondary infections without resistance concerns and evaluate its anti-inflammatory properties in helping to alleviate allergic inflammation.

## Speaker's bio and credentials



### **Anthony Yu, BSc, DVM, PhD, Dipl. ACVIM**

Dr. Yu completed his DVM at the Ontario Veterinary College (OVC) in 1990. After finishing a residency and MSc. in 1995 at Auburn University, Alabama, in the USA, he became a Diplomate of the American College of Veterinary Dermatology in 1996. He started the first private dermatology referral practice in Oregon where he dealt with chronic ear, skin, and allergic conditions in dogs, cats, and horses for 11 years. He then returned to the OVC as an Associate Professor in Veterinary Dermatology in 2004. As of 2013, Dr. Yu is back in private referral practice at the Veterinary Allergy Dermatology & Ear Referral Clinic (VADER) in Southwestern Ontario. He has lectured extensively and authored and guest-edited several publications in canine, feline, and equine journals, and veterinary textbooks.



## Questionnaire

- 1. You diagnose a dog presenting with epidermal collarettes with a superficial pyoderma (confirmed via cytology) and prescribe a course of cephalexin. After being on the cephalexin for 2 weeks, the owners call and tell you the skin lesions are not resolving and are getting worse. Do you:**
  - Increase the dose of cephalexin
  - Continue cephalexin and add a second systemic antibiotic
  - Reassess the dog in person and perform a bacterial culture and susceptibility
  - Discontinue cephalexin and switch to a different systemic antibiotic
- 2. You are presented with a dog with an uncomplicated case of superficial pyoderma (confirmed via cytology). You would like to treat topically using appropriate antiseptic shampoos/mousses, but unfortunately, the owner has a physical disability, and topical treatment is not possible. What would be an indication for you to perform a bacterial culture and susceptibility test before starting systemic antibiotics?**
  - Previous history of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcal pseudintermedius* skin infection
  - Repeated courses of systemic antibiotics for another condition were used in the last 4–6 months
  - Intracellular rod-shaped bacteria are the predominant organism detected on cytology
  - All of the above
- 3. Which of the following would be the most appropriate empirical antibiotic choice for an uncomplicated case of bacterial skin infection in a dog or cat?**
  - Marbofloxacin
  - Cefovecin (Convenia)
  - Amoxicillin
  - Clindamycin
- 4. Which of the following properties are consistent with MicroSilver+ shampoo:**
  - Anti-inflammatory
  - Effective against multidrug-resistant bacteria
  - Adheres well to skin and hair, providing 7 days of residual activity
  - All of the above
- 5. True or False. Frequent repeated use of Chlorhexidine may predispose a patient to develop resistance to this antiseptic agent.**
  - True
  - False



6. In which of the following scenarios is it appropriate to use **ONLY** topical antimicrobial therapy?
- Generalized superficial bacterial folliculitis and dermatitis
  - Deep bacterial pyoderma with draining tracts
  - When engulfed bacteria are identified on skin cytology from a dog with multifocal pustular dermatitis
  - Surface bacterial dermatitis where multiple cocci are noted on cytology in the absence of neutrophils
7. True or False. Linezolid is the empiric antibiotic of choice to treat methicillin-resistant *S. pseudintermedius*.
- True
  - False
8. True or False. When treating a case of deep pyoderma, systemic antibiotics based on culture and sensitivity should always be accompanied by topical antimicrobial therapy when possible.
- True
  - False
9. Which of the following is not a risk factor for a dog developing a methicillin-resistant *S. pseudintermedius* skin infection?
- Recent antimicrobial use
  - Regular visits to veterinary offices or a long period of hospitalization
  - The owner works in a veterinary setting
  - Long-term use of symptomatic allergy medications at appropriate doses
10. Which of the following statements is incorrect:
- Bacterial infections are ALWAYS attributable to a primary underlying etiology, such as allergies and endocrinopathies
  - Prolonged weekly bathing in COOL to COLD water with chlorhexidine shampoo is recommended to prevent further breakout infections in dogs
  - The anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial properties of MicroSilver+ shampoo make it appropriate for use in pets with allergies who are also predisposed to secondary infections
  - Phovia, a form of fluorescence photobiomodulation using blue LED and a chromophore gel, is an effective medical device therapeutic option for treating Multidrug-resistant bacterial skin infections



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**PERSONAL INFORMATION:**

**First name:**

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**Last name:**

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**Type:**

*(Veterinarian, Technician)*

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**Licence number:**

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**Province where you practise:**

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**Email:**

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## **CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION**

**Educational webcast**

**Current state of antimicrobial resistance in veterinary dermatology**

**Presented by**

**Anthony Yu, BSc, DVM, PhD, Dipl. ACVIM**

**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.

Date:

Province of licensure:

Licence number:

**CE credit (s) earned: 1**