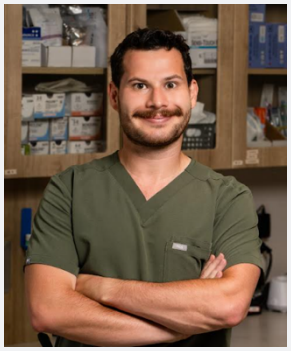
Overview/description

Canine pyoderma: How to tackle multi-resistant bacteria in 2026

Based on the new Canine Pyoderma Guidelines from the International Society for Companion Animal Infectious Diseases (ISCAID), this webcast will explore best practices for recognizing and diagnosing pyoderma, identifying antimicrobial resistance, and effectively managing these infections. In this session, Dr. Ward will share practical tips to help you keep your patients free of overgrowth and your clients satisfied.

Speaker's bio and credentials



Robert Ward, BVM&S, MSc, MRCVS, Dipl. ACVD
Dr. Robert Ward grew up in England and graduated from the Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies in Scotland. He spent several years in general practice in the south of England before moving to Canada, where he worked as an emergency veterinarian in Ottawa. Dr. Ward then completed a Dermatology Residency at the VADER clinic in Morriston, Ontario, as well as a MSc in Pathobiology at the University of Guelph. He obtained board certification from the American College of Veterinary Dermatologists in 2024 and returned to Ottawa to join Capital City Specialty & Emergency Animal Hospital. In 2025, he became President of the Canadian Academy of Veterinary Dermatology. Outside of work, Dr. Ward is an avid rugby supporter and enjoys playing squash. He also enjoys exploring the local area with his wife Jessie and indulging his (spoiled) French Bulldog, Ellie.

Questionnaire

1. **What is the most common cause of superficial bacterial pyoderma in dogs?**
   - Malassezia
   - Staphylococcus aureus
   - Staphylococcus pseudintermedius
   - Pseudomonas aeruginosa

2. **What topical antiseptic currently has the best evidence for the treatment of superficial pyoderma in dogs?**
   - Chlorhexidine
   - Micro silver
   - Acetic/boric acid
   - Sulphur/salicylic acid

3. **Epidermal collarettes are an example of what depth of pyoderma?**
   - Surface
   - Superficial
   - Deep

4. **Which antibiotic is NOT considered a first-line treatment for pyoderma?**
   - Clindamycin
   - Amoxicillin/clavulanic acid
   - Cephalexin
   - Cefpodoxime

5. **True or False. Cats are more susceptible to superficial pyoderma than dogs.**
   - True
   - False

6. **When should antibiotics be stopped following resolution of clinical signs of a deep pyoderma?**
   - Immediately
   - 1 week beyond resolution
   - 2 weeks beyond resolution
   - 4 weeks beyond resolution

7. **What is the recommended treatment for surface pyoderma?**
   - Topical antiseptic or antibiotic only
   - Topical and oral antibiotics
   - Oral antibiotics only
   - Topical antiseptics and oral antibiotics

8. **What concentration of chlorhexidine is recommended for pyoderma?**
   - 0%-1%
   - 1%-2%
   - 2%-4%
   - 4%-8%

9. **Which of the following is NOT a cause of recurrent pyoderma in dogs?**
   - Food allergies
   - Hypothyroidism
   - Flea bite hypersensitivity
   - Neuter status

10. **How can you determine resistance in bacteria?**
    - Clinical exam
    - Cytology
    - Culture and sensitivity
    - Systemic illness

PERSONAL INFORMATION:

First name: _____

Last name: _____

Type: _____

(Veterinarian, Technician)

Licence number: _____

Province where you practise: _____

Email: _____

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

Educational webcast

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Presented by

Robert Ward, BVM&S, MSc, MRCVS, 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.

Date:

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