



Dechra Otic Range

CONSIDERATIONS IN TREATING OTITIS EXTERNA

Canine otitis externa is complex and can involve more than one aetiology. The causes and factors of otitis externa are summarised by the PSPP system.

		DEFINITION	Can cause otitis on its own	EXAMPLES	
Causes	Primary	Directly cause damage or inflammation to the ear canal skin.	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Otodectes cynotis</i> Foreign body (e.g. grass seed) Atopic dermatitis or adverse food reactions Epithelisation or metabolic disorders 	<p>REMEMBER! Consider ALL causes and factors in the management of your otitis patient for long term success. The goals of treatments should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Identify and manage the primary cause → Resolve the secondary infection → Correct predisposing factors → Resolve perpetuating factors
	Secondary	Contribute to or cause pathology in an abnormal ear.	✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yeast and bacterial overgrowth Bacterial infection 	
Factors	Predisposing	Increase the risk of developing otitis externa.	✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excessive soft tissue in canals Stenotic ear canals Excessive hair in the ear canal 	
	Perpetuating	Occur in response to otitis externa. Prevent resolution of otitis externa, even when the primary cause is resolved.	✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chronic thickening of the ear canal epithelium Fibrosis and calcification of the ear canal Ruptured tympanum and otitis media 	

Consider the DECHRA OTIC RANGE in your initial treatment plan to resolve the immediate primary problem of *Otodectes cynotis*, secondary infections involving *Malassezia* and bacteria, and for their anti-inflammatory effect. Assess the following factors to decide which one to use:

EXAMINATION

Exudate

Ceruminous

Purulent

Purulent

Degree of swelling

Parasites

Otodectes cynotis

Fungi & Yeast

Malassezia

Bacteria

Cocci bacteria

Rod bacteria

ALL STAINED WITH DIFF QUIK

A NOTE ON BACTERIA

While Diff Quik is the most common stain to use in clinic, it stains all bacteria the same colour (purple) and does not differentiate between gram positive and gram negative bacteria. Gram Stain makes gram positive bacteria purple, and gram negative bacteria light pink. In dermatology, most cocci are gram positive, and most rods are gram negative.

Gram positive cocci and gram negative rods with degenerate neutrophils.

	GRAM POSITIVE	GRAM NEGATIVE
AEROBIC	<p>FUSIDIC ACID*</p> <p>MICONAZOLE*</p> <p><i>Staphylococcus spp.</i> <i>Streptococcus spp.</i></p>	<p>FRAMYCETIN*</p> <p>POLYMYXIN B*</p> <p><i>Proteus spp.</i> <i>E.coli</i>, etc</p> <p><i>Pseudomonas spp.</i></p>
ANAEROBIC	<p>FLORFENICOL</p> <p><i>Streptococcus spp.</i> (Facultative anaerobic)</p>	<p>Uncommon in dermatology</p>

APEX PMP

OSURNIA

CANAUURAL

*Synergistic against *Staphylococcus* | *Synergistic against *Pseudomonas*

	SPECIES		TREATMENT					DOSING	
			Softens and dissolves cerumen	Anti-inflammatory	<i>Otodectes cynotis</i>	Malassezia	Gram positive bacteria	Gram negative bacteria	Owner applies twice daily at home
Canaural®	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Apex PMP	✓	✓	Clean ear before use	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Osumnia®	✓		Clean ear before first dose	✓		✓	✓	Not suitable for <i>Pseudomonas spp.</i>	✓

Ensure the patient returns for a recheck, so that the efficacy of treatment for the secondary infection can be assessed and adjusted if needed. Primary, predisposing and perpetuating factors should also be further investigated and addressed, and if necessary, a long term management plan put in place for the patient.

Please visit www.dechra.co.nz or call us on 0800 479 838 for more information on managing otitis.