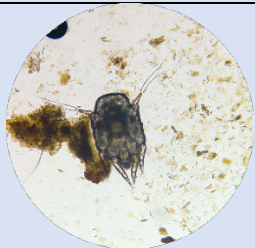
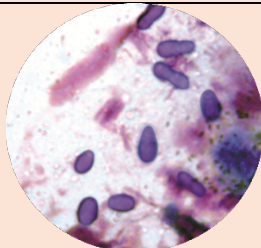


## Ear mite cheat sheet

	<i>Otodectes cynotis</i> infestation	<i>Malassezia</i> otitis
Pruritic	Yes	Yes
Type of discharge	"Coffee grounds"	Brown, waxy
Visible to naked eye	White dots moving around in the dark exudate	No
Cytology	 <p><b>100x magnification</b></p>	 <p><b>1000x magnification</b></p>
Cytology preparation	Use a cotton bud soaked in mineral oil (e.g. paraffin oil) to collect a sample of debris from the ear. Place sample onto a drop of mineral oil on a slide and gently mix. Place a cover slip and view under low power.	Use a cotton bud to collect a sample of debris and transfer to a clean slide with a gentle rolling motion. Stain with Diff Quik and place a cover slip. View under progressively higher power until you reach the oil lens.
Species	Cats and dogs, more common in cats	Cats and dogs, more common in dogs
Type	Mite	Yeast
Contagious to other animals	Yes	No
Contagious to humans	No	No
Treatments	Acaracidal treatments such as isoxazolines and selamectin, and topical ear treatments that are registered to treat both ear mites and secondary infections (e.g. Canaural® and Apex PMP®)	Topical ear treatments containing anti-fungal agents such as nystatin (e.g. Canaural®), azole antifungals like miconazole (e.g. Apex PMP®) or terbinafine (e.g. Osurnia®)
Length of treatment	Varies – topical treatments may be required for 3 weeks due to the 3 week lifecycle of the mite	Varies – should be continued until resolution of clinical signs and cytology shows the infection has resolved