Background

Bacterial pyoderma is a common diagnosis in UK pet dogs & *Staphylococcus pseudintermedius* is the most frequent causal organism. Deep lesions (i.e. fistulae, furuncles, draining tracts) are more painful, severe and difficult to treat than superficial lesions (i.e. papules, pustules, crusts, collarettes) & systemic antimicrobial (AM) therapy is indicated. However existing studies evaluating the effectiveness of different systemic AM treatment approaches report unclear or conflicting findings.

Aims

Evaluating existing evidence for the effectiveness of systemic AM treatments in naturally-occurring canine pyoderma (superficial & deep).

Methods


Study inclusion criteria:
- Peer-reviewed, original research articles only (no reviews).
- Evaluating in vivo, systemic AM treatment interventions in naturally occurring canine pyoderma.
- Controlled trial design.
- Sufficient detail for outcome extraction & study design evaluation.

Evidence assessment strategy:

- Quality of subject enrolment
- Overall grade for quality of evidence produced
- Combined assessment of the risk of bias within each study
- Number of similar studies
- Primary (+/- secondary) outcomes of interest

Published in full as:

References


Results

- Treatment group size category
- Overall grade for quality of evidence produced
- Combined assessment of the risk of bias within each study
- Number of similar studies
- Primary (+/- secondary) outcomes of interest

Key:
- Blue arrows = Superficial pyoderma
- Orange arrows = Deep pyoderma
- (Study reference/s)

Conclusions

"Good" levels of evidence identified to support ‘High’ efficacy of SC cefovecin in superficial pyoderma & oral amoxicillin-clavulanate in deep pyoderma.

Future trials would benefit from:
- Improved differentiation between superficial & deep pyoderma in outcome reporting
- Outcome measure standardization
- Association of outcomes with causative bacterial species & their resistance patterns.