

UNIVERZITET U SARAJEVU - VETERINARSKI FAKULTET



Malassezia dermatitis pasa i mačaka

Završni rad

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Malassezia dermatitis in dogs and cats

Diploma Thesis

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SAŽETAK

Malassezia dermatitis je česta gljivična infekcija kože, naročito kod pasa, dok je kod mačaka rjeđa. Uzročnik je najčešće *Malassezia pachydermatis*, gljivica koja je normalni stanovnik kože, pa cilj liječenja nije potpuno uklanjanje, već kontrola prekomjernog rasta gljivice. Klinički se manifestuje alopecijom, crvenilom, perutanjem, krastama, zadebljanjem kože i neprijatnim mirisom, naročito u ušima i oko noktiju. Svrab može varirati u intenzitetu. Infekcija je gotovo uvijek sekundarna, izazvana osnovnim bolestima poput alergija, endokrinoloških poremećaja, kožnih nabora ili neoplazija. Dijagnoza se postavlja direktnom citologijom i mikroskopijom, dok su standardizovane metode kulture i antibiograma potrebne kod rezistentnih slučajeva. Liječenje se zasniva na lokalnoj terapiji šamponima, sprejevima ili kremama sa antifungalnim djelovanjem, dok se oralni antifungici (ketokonazol, itrakonazol, fluconazol) koriste kod teških ili hroničnih slučajeva. Prognoza je dobra ako se pravovremeno prepoznaju i liječe osnovni uzroci bolesti. Rizik za zoonotsku transmisiju je nizak, ali se preporučuje stroga higijena ruku kod osoba koje dolaze u kontakt sa životinjama, naročito sa imunokomprimitovanim osobama.

Ključne riječi: *Malassezia pachydermatis*, dermatitis, antifungalni lijekovi

SUMMARY

Malassezia dermatitis is a common fungal skin infection, especially in dogs, while it is less frequent in cats. The causative agent is most often *Malassezia pachydermatis*, a yeast that is a normal inhabitant of the skin, so the goal of treatment is not complete elimination but control of the yeast's overgrowth. Clinically, it manifests as alopecia, redness, scaling, crusts, skin thickening, and an unpleasant odor, especially in the ears and around the nails. Pruritus can vary in intensity. The infection is almost always secondary, caused by underlying diseases such as allergies, endocrine disorders, skin folds, or neoplasia. Diagnosis is made by direct cytology and microscopy, while standardized culture and susceptibility testing methods are needed in resistant cases. Treatment is based on topical therapy with shampoos, sprays, or creams containing antifungal agents, while oral antifungals (ketoconazole, itraconazole, fluconazole) are used in severe or chronic cases. The prognosis is good if the underlying causes of the disease are recognized and treated promptly. The risk of zoonotic transmission is low, but strict hand hygiene is recommended for people in contact with animals, especially those who are in contact with immunocompromised people.

Key words: *Malassezia pachydermatis*, dermatitis, antifungal drugs