EFFICACY OF AN AMMONIUM LACTATE-PIROCTONE OLAMINE SHAMPOO FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF DRY SCALY SEBORRHEIC DISORDERS IN DOGS

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Sebomild P® shampoo (ammonium lactate 10%, piroctone olamine 0.5%, Virbac) was evaluated for its ability to control clinical signs and microbial proliferation in dogs with keratoseborrheic disorders of dry, scaly tendency. Sixteen dogs presenting with seborrhea and skin dryness were included in the trial. Concomitant pyoderma, parasitic dermatitis and treatment during the preceding week were exclusion criteria. Shampoo therapy was administered for 3 weeks at 3-day intervals. No other antiseborrheic treatment was allowed. Two dogs presenting with significant pruritus at inclusion received a 5-day course of oral prednisolone and chlorpheniramine respectively. L-levothyroxine was prescribed to one dog with hypothyroidism. Scaling, skin dryness, malodour, overall coat condition (seborrhea-related parameters), pruritus, erythema and excoriations (inflammatory signs) as well as coccoid and *Malassezia* populations (cytology from selected lesional sites), were each graded on a 5-point severity scale before (day 1) and after the treatment period (day 21). All scores decreased significantly from day 1 to day 21 (Wilcoxon signed-rank tests, P < 0.01, NCSS 2000 statistical software). The median reduction of the seborrhea index (aggregate of seborrhea-related parameters) was 75% (95% confidence interval: 42.9-100%) over the 3-week period. In 15/16 dogs, the extent of inflammatory lesions was less than 10% of the body surface on day 21. While 13/16 dogs presented with *Malassezia* or coci overgrowth on day 1, less than four *Malassezia* and less than five coci per high power immersion field (x1000) could be detected in all smears on day 21. The test shampoo therefore proved effective in a clinical setting.

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