



# **ANNUAL REPORT**

No 4, March 1989

# EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF VETERINARY DERMATOLOGY



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ANNUAL REPORT E.S.V.D. N° 4, MARCH 1989

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EDITOR : Pierre Fourier, D.V.M., France.

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# LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT

Since the last annual report, the ESVD has progressed towards its own goals :

1. The gathering of all colleagues interested in Dermatology in Europe : we are more than 150.
2. The publications of :
  - the annual report : this is the n° 4.
  - the bulletin : a forum for all ESVD members (you already must have received the n° 1).
  - the journal : we are working hard in this matter ! We hope to publish the first issue this year : it will be a major European contribution to the promotion of Veterinary Dermatology.
3. The organisation of congresses :
  - the pre-congress days of World Small Animal Veterinary congresses held in Europe : Barcelona (October 1988), Harrogate (March 1989), and Vienna (1991).
  - our annual meetings (London, April 1988, Stockholm 1990).
  - the first world congress of Veterinary Dermatology in conjunction with the ACVD, AAVD and CAVD (September 1989).

Let me make some comments about these meetings : Barcelona was a real success, with more than 150 colleagues attending : excellent talks, excellent atmosphere, and a perfect organization due to the efficacy of Ignacio Durall and Luis Ferrer. Let us underline that they got the room free from the AVEPA !

London, too, was a very good meeting (more than 200 delegates) and I do think that the two main themes (inflammation, retinoids) were very attractive. David Lloyd did a great job there (look at the beautiful proceedings sponsored by EFAMOL !) as he did in Barcelona (proceedings sponsored by Waltham Center). The cruise on the Thames, during the evening of the same day, is a wonderful souvenir, with a very « hot » « ambiance », maybe due to the... ESVD wine, a « St Emilion Grand Cru » that I chose myself... in 1987 (Is this the real duty of a board member ?... why not ?).

The WSAVA Harrogate meeting will be a major event in the Veterinary field (the BSAVA says that « the world will meet » there). The ESVD will be there too ! Our programme will include different themes (see the detailed programme). Why don't you go to Harrogate, a delicious English city... where there is one of the most beautiful European Congress centres ! It is easy and cheap to travel to Yorkshire through Leeds or Manchester airports.

And then, Dijon ! The first world congress of Veterinary Dermatology, a major event... maybe the best thing that could occur in our field as the President of the congress, Richard Halliwell, said. See the announcement written by David (page 8). Five major themes, more than twenty workshops, an attractive social programme in Burgundy, a large commercial exhibition... I am sure that 90 % of the ESVD members will be there ! Dijon is

very accessible, through Paris, Lyon or Geneva... All is ready to welcome you there.

Britta Ohlen and the Swedish will prepare our « northern » congress in Sweden, in 1990. It will be probably exciting... I know Britta : she is a very nice and very effective person.

4. The continuing education programme :
  - dermatopathology : 1990-London (as in 1987, it was a real success).
  - clinical pathology (= laboratory aids) : 1989-Lyon.
  - skin biology : 1990-Bern.
  - oncology : 1990-Barcelona.
  - canine dermatology : 1991-Hannover.
  - feline dermatology : 1991-Utrecht.

We are still thinking to the other projects of the ESVD : research and a world comparative dermatology meeting... We are busy !

Your new officers have been elected in London, in April 1988 :

President :	Didier CARLOTTI
Vice-President :	Claudia Von TSCHARNER
Hon. Secretary :	David LLOYD
Hon. Treasurer :	Pierre CADOT
Membership Secretary :	Ton WILLEMSE
Meeting Secretary :	Luis FERRER

Hans Koch is now past-President : let me tell you that he is as effective now as before !

Two new officers were warmly welcome : Pierre Cadot and Luis Ferrer.

Pierre Fourier left the board but is still very active, as the chairman of the publications subcommittee. As you have understood, there is a lot of things to do in this matter.

I maintained in their offices the three chairmen of subcommittees appointed by Hans Koch : Pierre Fourier, David Lloyd (continuing education) and Luis Ferrer (dermatopathology).

David is very busy too (courses are numerous...) and Luis as well : we hope to gather a lot of dermatopathologists in Dijon. Luis will contact all of them.

I established myself contacts with the E.C. authorities in Brussels, hoping that the ESVD and its continuing education programme (and diploma) will be recognized at least inside the Community. Things are moving slowly... We will see.

Despite of all these activities, the ESVD is still, and I hope will remain a group of friends. Conviviality is a rule in this Society : this is the European plus !

Yours faithfully,

D. Carloti,  
President.



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The Board of the E.S.V.D. thanks all the companies who supported the Society since the beginning :

1985 :			
(D) :	GRUNTEX		CENTRAL VETOQUINOL
(GB) :	DVM	(GB) :	PEDIGREE PETFOODS EFAMOL
1986 :			
(F) :	JANSSEN VIRBAC CENTRAL	(CH) :	CHASSOT
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(NL) :	DE FENIX BV ARTU BIOLOGICALS BV	1988 :	
		(F) :	CENTRAL VETOQUINOL VIRBAC JANSSEN
1987 :		(GB) :	PEDIGREE PETFOODS EFAMOL
(F) :	RIGAUX-GALENA	(CH) :	CHASSOT
		(D) :	HERMAL

## E.S.V.D. 1988

# REPORT OF THE 5TH ANNUAL ESVD CONGRESS, LONDON, 7TH -10TH APRIL 1988

The London meeting was held in conjunction with the British Small Animal Veterinary Association (BSAVA) and the British Veterinary Dermatology Study Group (BVDSG) and was attended by over 200 participants. The programme on April 7th included a full day of dermatology. The session on « Processes of Cutaneous Inflammation and their Control » included presentations on mediators of inflammation (Fiona Cunningham, Royal Veterinary College, London), non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (Christopher Hensby, C.I.R.D., Sophia-Antipolis) and intelligent use of glucocorticoids (Bruce Belshaw, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Utrecht). This was followed by six free communications on « Recent Advances in Clinical Dermatology ». The third session, « Retinoid/Vitamin A Therapy in Dermatology » included lectures on retinoid pharmacology, modes of action and use in man (K. Teelman and Diethelm Hartmann, Hoffman-La-Roche, Basle) and retinoid therapy in animals (Claudia von Tscharner, Institute of Animal Pathology, Bern). The dermatology programme during the BSAVA Congress was planned in consultation with the ESVD and included a total of

12 lectures by ESVD members (Peter Ihrke, Richard Halliwell, Keith Thoday, David Lloyd and David Grant).

Following a now well established tradition, the thursday meeting ended with a dinner and dance aboard a Thames river boat, organised by Simon How. A superb evening was nicely complemented by the ESVD own-label St. Emilion wine, which had been purchased by Didier Carlotti. Some of this wine remains and is maturing nicely, ready for the next ESVD occasion.

As before, the meeting was most enjoyable. Its success was due to the collaboration of the BSAVA which provided the lecture facilities and a stand for the promotion of ESVD and BVDSG activities, generous sponsorship from the Waltham Center for Pet Nutrition, C-Vet and Dermatologics for Veterinary Medicine Inc., and the enthusiastic collaboration of members of the organising committee from both ESVD and BVDSG. Many thanks are also due to Efamol Ltd. which produced the Proceedings and covered the cost of mailing copies to members.

David Lloyd.

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## THE ESVD IN 1988 : THE POINT OF VIEW OF A DELEGATE

1988 was a very active year for the ESVD and very busy for their board members. The main goal was the preparation of the First World Congress of Veterinary Dermatology 1989 in cooperation with our American and Canadian colleagues. A lot of work had to be done for that and more will be coming up this year.

The ESVD-Meeting of 1988 was organised by Dr. David Lloyd and the British Veterinary Dermatology Study Group in conjunction with the BSAVA-Annual Congress on the 7th of April. It was a very interesting day with the main topics of « Cutaneous inflammation and their control » in the morning and « Retinoid/Vitamin A-Therapy in Dermatology » in the afternoon. In the « Free Communications » - session there were many interesting short papers given by participants. The Dermatology lectures at the BSAVA-Meeting were given mainly by ESVD-members.

At the annual business meeting a new board was elected by the present full members. Membership diplomas were handed over to the present honorary members Dr. Peter Ihrke and Dr. Richard Halliwell.

Besides organising meetings there were many other activities. A programme for continuing education has been established with many exciting courses that will take place in the next years. The ESVD will publish soon a new journal, named Veterinary Dermatology.

To conclude with a sentence of Didier Carlotti in the last Annual Report, 1988 was another good vintage and 1989 will be superb.

Claudia von Tscharner.

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## ESVD PRE-CONGRESS DAY, BARCELONA OCTOBER 6TH 1988

On 6th October 1988, the day before the beginning of the XIII World Congress of the W.S.A.V.A., was held in Barcelona one meeting of the European Society of Veterinary Dermatology. More than 130 people attended this meeting.

The scientific programme was :

**Pruritic skin diseases in dogs and cats**  
(Chairman : Dr. H. Koch)

- Atopy (Dr. T. Willemse)
- Alimentary allergy (Dr. D. Lloyd)

- Pyoderma (Dr. D. Carlotti)
- Parasitic infestations (Dr. R. Halliwell)

**Hormonal alopecia in the dog**  
(Chairman : Dr. C. von Tscharner)

- Sex hormones induced alopecia (Dr. D. Scott)
- Hypothyroidism (Dr. A. Rios)
- Cushing syndrome (Dr. L. Ferrer)
- Growing hormone responsive dermatoses (Dr. I. Durrall)

Luis Ferrer.

# NEWS FROM EUROPEAN DERMATOLOGY GROUPS

## DENMARK

In 1988 the Danish Vet. Association has been the organizer of two courses in Dermatology (both are described in the ESVD Annual Report 87). The Danish Society of Vet. Dermatology has been living at very quiet life for the past two years, but we are working to get the wheels turning again. In 1989 the Society are planning a meeting in October with Danny Scott as speaker.

Kristian Pedersen.

## FRANCE

### G.E.D.A.C. (of the C.N.V.S.P.A.)

The GEDAC is an open specialized group of the CNVSPA, the french small animal veterinary association, and gathers all the CNVSPA members more or less interested in small animal dermatology (now about 700).

#### 1) 1988 :

— Oléron Meeting (Oléron is an Isle at about 150 km from Bordeaux Northerly) : « nutrition and skin disease », 17 & 18 June.

A relative success : only 60 colleagues but a delightful place. Good lectures : an up-to-date synthesis. David Lloyd gave his first lecture in French !

— Annual congress of the CNVSPA : Paris, 26 and 27 November. More than half of the programme had been set up by the GEDAC (D. Carlotti and J.-P. Pagès were the chairmen of the scientific committee) : endocrine disorders. About 1000 delegates !

Simultaneous translation into English. The Paris congress is one of the major european events in the field of small animal practice.

— Election of the new-board (from November 1988 to November 1991) (340 colleagues voted) :

President :	Didier CARLOTTI
Secretary :	Eric GUAGUIERE
Treasurer :	Pierre CADOT
Meeting secretary :	Zeineb ALHAIDARI
Other board Members :	Blaise HUBERT J.-P. MAGNOL

#### 2) 1989 :

— CES (« Certificat d'Etudes Speciales ») :

The GEDAC is finalizing the creation of an official post-university teaching of four weeks of duration in collaboration with the Lyon and Nantes Schools, awarded by a french diploma : a « CES ». The diplomates will not be real specialists, but more realistically specialized people, able to manage a high percentage of the dermatologic cases they will have to deal with.

— Dijon : a lot of us will be there (simultaneous translation into french...).

— Annual congress of the CNVSPA : Paris (Palais des Congrès, 1st to 3rd December). Some derm. lectures and a full pre-congress day (pododermatitis, « novelties », cases reports...).

#### 3) Publications (see page 10) :

The GEDAC members have published a lot of articles in PMCAC (« Pratique Médicale et Chirurgicale de l'Animal de Compagnie », the journal of the CNVSPA). They will do so next year as well !

The issue n° 6 of 1988 is a full monography about canine pyoderma written by P. Fourier and D. Carlotti, with 110 colour photos... have a look at it !

Some derm. articles have been published in « Le Point vétérinaire » as well.

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For all information about the GEDAC, please contact : D. Carlotti, « Les Places », Sainte-Eulalie, F-33560 Carbon-Blanc. Tél. 33.56.31.61.66 ; Fax. 33.56.06.01.55.

Didier Carlotti.

## GREAT-BRITAIN

British Veterinary Dermatology Study Group.

The 1988 Annual Congress was held at the BSAVA congress in conjunction with the ESVD (see ESVD congress report). At the Annual General Meeting the Secretary, M. Robert Thomsett retired and was replaced by Professor Ken Baker of the Dublin veterinary school. The autumn meeting was held at the Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies, Edinburgh.

The next meeting will be held jointly with the BSAVA Midland Region at Wolverhampton on 17th February, 1989. The theme will be « Atopy » and topics covered will be « Aetiology and Pathogenesis » (Richard Halliwell), « Differential Diagnosis » (Keith Thoday), « Definitive Diagnosis » (Ton Willemse), « Hyposensitisation » (Didier Carlotti) and « Alternative Methods of Management » (David Lloyd). BVDSG has also collaborated with ESVD in the organisation of the pre-congress meeting on 30th March, 1989 at the WSAVA Congress in Harrogate.

Information on the BVDSG and its activities is available from Professor K.P. Baker, Veterinary College of Ireland, Ballsbridge, IRL - Dublin 4 or from the membership secretary, David Scarff, Royal Veterinary College, Royal College Street, G.B. - London NW1 0TU.

David Lloyd.

## GERMANY

### VETERINARY DERMATOLOGY MEETINGS IN THE FRG IN 1988/89

DATE	10/11 Dec. 88	25/26 Feb. 89	4/5 Mai 89	Dec.-Mar. 88/89
PLACE	Bad Kreuznach	Bad Kreuznach	Bad Kreuznach	Eleven Cities in Germany
TOPICS	Introduction to Veterinary Dermatology	Breed Predispositions for Dermatoses	Different Topics	Canine Seborrhea
SPEAKERS	R. Halliwell B. Bigler	S. Reinke St. White	D. Lloyd, D. Carlotti R. Halliwell, C.v. Tschamer D. Scarff et al.	H. Koch
ORGANIZED BY	AVD	AVD	AVD	Virbac Germany

Hans Koch.

## ITALY

### Dermatology Group of the SCIVAC :

— 1st meeting in St. Vincent, March 1988.

This was the first meeting of our group. We organized a sort of self-assessment, with some questions, of each member ; 3 members presented short communications, and I briefly introduced the exact way to do a dermatological examination of the animal.

— 2nd meeting in Montecatini T. June 1988.

Dr. Ton Willemse was our guest and he talked for 5 hours about allergy (atopy, food allergy, flea allergy, drug reactions).

— 3rd meeting in Bologna, November 1988.

We talked and discussed the importance of differential diagnosis in dermatology and I gave a short lecture on the most common endocrine diseases in small animal dermatology.

Right now we are about 100 members and we are studying the eosinophilic granuloma complex in cats that will be the topic of our next important meeting in June, a SCIVAC meeting organized by study groups.

Alessandra Fondati.

## SPAIN

The spanish group of dermatology held one meeting on 10th December. In this meeting, there was a discussion of clinical cases and two new members were accepted.

Luis Ferrer.

## ESVD FURTHER EDUCATION

The next ESVD further education course will be on Clinical Pathology in Dermatological Diagnosis. This will take place at the Lyon Veterinary School, 3-5th October, 1989, immediately after the World Congress of Veterinary Dermatology in Dijon. Details will be circulated to members shortly. If you wish to reserve a place on this course, please write to David Lloyd, Royal Veterinary College, Hawkshead Lane G.B. - North Mymms AL9 7TA.

Unfortunately the Dermatopathology Course which should have taken place in 1989 has had to be postponed as the lecturers were unable to get together as planned. This course will now take place in 1990. Other courses planned for 1990 include Cutaneous Oncology, Skin Structure and Function, Avian Dermatology and Exotic Animal Dermatology. Further details will be given in the ESVD Bulletin.

## INFORMATION

All ESVD members who are interested in becoming members of the - Pathology Group of the ESVD - are invited to send name and address to :  
Dr. Luis Ferrer  
Facultad de Veterinaria  
Universidad Autonoma  
E-08193 Barcelona

# FORTHCOMING MEETINGS



and

BRITISH VETERINARY  
DERMATOLOGY STUDY  
GROUP

## Pre-WSAVA/BSAVA Congress Meeting Harrogate, England 30 MARCH 1989

### PROGRAMME

8.30 : Registration

**SESSION I** Chairman - H. KOCH (D)

9.00 : Clinical aspects of canine pyoderma D. CARLOTTI (F)

10.00 : Topical and systemic therapy of canine pyoderma - recent developments D. LLOYD (GB)

11.00 : **COFFEE**

**SESSION II** Chairman - A. FONDATI (I)

11.30 : Skin diseases of small mammals E. GUAGUERE (F)

12.10 : Skin diseases of cage birds J. COOPER (GB)

12.50 : **LUNCH**

**SESSION III** Chairman - K. BAKER (IRL)

14.00 : Skin diseases of fishes P. SCOTT (GB)

14.40 : Crusting and scaling dermatoses of horses C. VON TSCHARNER (CH)

15.20 : **TEA**

Finger buffet lunch will be served in an adjacent room ; Cost £8 (14 ECU)



and

**BRITISH VETERINARY  
DERMATOLOGY STUDY  
GROUP**

Registration form

Name : .....

Address : .....

.....

REGISTRATION FEES

Advance Booking (Registration prior to 15th March 1989)

		<u>Amount</u>
ESVD/BVDSG members	£12 stg (20 ECU)	.....
Non members	£24 stg (40 ECU)	.....
Lunch	£8 (14 ECU)	.....
	<u>Total</u>	

Cost of registration after 15th March will be £20 for ESVD/BVDSG members and £40 (non members).

Registration fees include tea and coffee.

Registration at the door is possible but not encouraged.

U.K. DELEGATES

Please send completed registration form and payment in sterling to :

Dr D.H. Lloyd  
Department of Veterinary Medicine  
and Animal Husbandry  
The Royal Veterinary College  
Hawkshead Lane, Hatfield  
G.B. - North Mymms AL9 7TA

OVERSEAS DELEGATES

Please send completed registration form to :

Dr Pierre Cadot, ESVD, Treasurer  
14 rue Florian  
F-28260  
ANET

Payment (in ECU) can be mad by transfer to the following bank account :

ESVD  
B.N.P. BORDEAUX-BASTIDE  
No. 30004 00331 0000742458056  
or by Eurocheque in ECU (XEU)  
to be send to the treasurer.





# FIRST WORLD CONGRESS OF VETERINARY DERMATOLOGY

**DIJON, FRANCE**  
**SEPT. 27th-30th 1989**

## Registration & Submission of Free Communication & Posters

### SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME

#### PLENARY THEMES

- Inflammatory mediations and their control
- Epidermal Metabolism
- Allergic skin disease
- Hair growth and its disturbances
- Bacterial skin disease

**State-of-the-art addresses :** R. Halliwell, D. Jenkinson, D. Lloyd, W. Noble, D. Scott.

**Supporting papers :** R. Allaker, D. Bevier, D. Burrell, D. De Boer, D. Carlotti, C. Griffin, D. Daw, T. Gross, E. Kietzmann, K. Kwotchka, I. Mason, B. McEwan, J. Nimmo Wilkie, P. Prelaud, J. Rivière, E. Rosser, A. Stannard, D. Stewart, M. Suler, K. Thoday, K. Vlamink, K. Ward, T. Willemsse, J. Woodman, J. Yager.

#### Workshops

- Avian dermatology
- Equine insect hypersensitivity
- Pigmentary disturbances
- Nutrition & skin disease
- Dietary allergy
- Parasitocidal agents
- Ticks & tickborne disease
- Dermatophilosis
- Otitis externa
- Drug reactions
- Dermatoses of claws, nail & hoof
- Skin diseases of laboratory animals
- Diseases of zoo — wild animals
- Shampoos & other topical therapy
- Pathogenesis & histopathology of newly recognised dermatoses

#### Continuing Education

Covering a wide range of difficult areas in small animal dermatology. **Invited speakers :** L. Ackermann, R. Bywater, D. Carlotti, J. Conroy, A. Fondati, C. Griffin, P. Ihrke, G. Kunkle, K. Kwotchka, J-P Magnol, G. Muller, D. Scott and G. Walton.

#### FREE COMMUNICATIONS AND POSTERS

The Programme Committee solicits short papers for oral presentation and posters on recent development in veterinary dermatology. Typewritten, double-spaced abstracts of less than 300 words excluding title and address, describing the work, should be sent to the Congress Secretary, to arrive before 30th April 1989.

#### SOCIAL PROGRAMME

Dijon is an ancient cultural centre situated in the heart of the Burgundy wine region. A range of traditional and modern hotels is available in the city. Buses will be provided to take participants between the hotels, airport, railway station and Conference Centre. Tourist visits in and around Dijon during the conference and pre and post-congress tours are available. The Congress dinner with live entertainment and dancing into the small hours, will take place in the prestigious Chateau Clos de Vougeot.

#### FURTHER DETAILS

Apply to Congress Secretary, Dr. D. H. Lloyd, Royal Veterinary College, Hawkshead Lane, North Mymms, Herts AL9 7TA, U.K. in North America details are available from : Dr. R. Anderson, 505 Columbian Street, South

## CONGRESS SPONSORS

**PRINCIPAL SPONSOR :** ALLERDERM/VIRBAC

**MAJOR SPONSORS :** Beecham, Coopers, Dermatologics for Veterinary Medicine inc (DVM), Elamol Vet, Friskies Nutrition and Research, Hill's Pet Products, Jaznssen Animal Health, Leo Laboratories - France, vet kem - a Sandor compagny, Unisabi/Waltham Centre for Pet Nutrition



1989

# ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP FEE FOR ESVD MEMBERS

## PAYMENT FORM

Name : .....

Address : .....

Name of your Bank : .....

Address : .....

Account Number : .....

Authorizing Signature :

- The international code for the ECUS IS XEU
- 1989 Annual fee .....  50 XEU
- 1988 + 1989 Annual fees .....  90 XEU
- 1989 Annual fee + Pre-registration for Harrogate + Lunch .....  84 XEU
- 1988 + 1989 Annual fees + Pre-registration for Harrogate + Lunch .....  124 XEU

The annual membership fee includes the annual report, the bulletins and the first issue of Veterinary Dermatology.

1) Payment by international transfer in ECU (without charge for the receiver). I authorize the transfer of my fee from my bank account to E.S.V.D. bank account.

E.S.V.D.  
BNP  
Account n° 30004 00331 0742458056  
65 Avenue Thiers  
F - 33100 BORDEAUX.

Signature :

Please return this form or a copy to :

Dr Pierre CADOT, ESVD Treasurer  
14 rue Florian  
B.P. 16  
F - 28260 ANET.

2) Payment by Eurocheque :

If you pay by Eurocheque in ECU, please send this form and your cheque to :

Dr Pierre CADOT, ESVD Treasurer  
14 rue Florian  
B.P. 16  
F - 28260 ANET.

## DERMATOLOGY PUBLICATIONS

Names of the authors who are E.S.V.D. Members  
are in heavy faced letters

### A

Ackermann L. : Bacterial granuloma (botryomycosis) in five dogs : treatment with rifampin. *Clinical Insight* : 3 (4), 157-160, 1988.

Ackermann L. : Lichenoid-psoriasiform dermatosis in Springer Spaniel. *Modern Veterinary Practice* : 69 (1) : 32-33, 1988.

A case history is given of a keratinization disorder found in Springer Spaniels termed Lichenoid-psoriasiform dermatosis. Affected animals are usually young, and the scaly papules and plaques were found on the medial aspect of both pinnae.

Alhaidari Z. : Elementary dermatological lesions, *PMCAC*, 1988, 23, 2, 101-110.

The author describes the elementary dermatological lesions that are likely to be found in the dog, and secondary changes that they may undergo.

The nature of these lesions conditions the diagnostic procedure and the choice of complementary examinations to be carried out in the clinical analysis of an observation.

Allaker R.P., Lloyd D.H., and Smith I.M. : (1988). Prevention of exudative epidermitis in gnotobiotic piglets of bacterial interference. *Veterinary Record*, 123, 597-598.

Awadmasalmeh M. et al. : Investigations on Pyodermitis of dogs. *Wiener Tierärztl. Monatsschrift* 75 (6), 232-237 (1988).

### B

Baker B.B. : Bacterial dermatoses in dogs. *Clinical Insight* : 3 (5) : 212-215, 1988. Notes : Already published in *Modern Veterinary Practice* (1987), Vol. 68, N° 9/6, 472.

A review is given of the causes of pyoderma other than the bacterial infections, such as hypersensitivity, thyroid dysfunction and immunodeficiency. Staphylococci are the most common cause of canine pyoderma. Though these bacteria are residents of normal skin, they may function as pathogens when skin is damaged. Lesions of pyoderma include erythematous papules, pustules, cysts, folliculitis, furuncles and fistulous tracts. Staphylococcal hypersensitivity may be important in pathogenesis. Pruritus may be present. Treatment with systemic antibiotics for two to 10 weeks may be necessary. Thyroid function tests and immunotherapy should be done in dogs with recurrent infections. Conditions include impetigo, acute moist dermatitis, folliculitis and skin fold, juvenile, nasal and interdigital pyodermas.

Beardi B. and Opitz M. : The area of the head in the cat - autoimmune and similar alterations. *Kleintierpraxis*, 33 (8) : 309-316, (1988).

Becker A. B., Chung K.F., McDonald D.M., Frick O.L., Gold W.M. : Cutaneous allergic response in atopic dogs : relationship of cellular and histamine responses. *Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology* : 81 (2) : 441-449, 1988.

Bigler, B. : *Veterinary Dermatology, from symptoms to diagnosis*. *Wiener Tierärztl. Wschr.* 75 (8), 325 (1988).

Boulard C., Argente G., Hillion E. : Hypodermose bovine, 1<sup>re</sup> partie. Description et incidence économique. *Le Point Vét.*, 1988, 20, 111, 17-31.

The life cycle of *Hypoderma bovis* and *H. lineatum* is presented and the host-parasite relationship is discussed. Three proteins secreted by first-stage larvae (hypodermines A, B and C) disturb the integrity of the host's defense mechanisms. Hypodermine C is collagenolytic and hypodermines A and B inhibit inflammation. Hypoderma infestations have important economic infestations.

Boulard C., Argente G., Hillion E. : Hypodermose bovine, 2<sup>e</sup> partie : diagnostic et traitement. *Le Point Vét.*, 1988, 20, 112, 17-27.

Hypodermosis (cattle grubs) and its economic repercussions were discussed in part. I (*Point Vétérinaire* 1988, 20 (111), 17-30). Methods of estimation and intolerance to treatment are presented in this section. Effective methods, based on chemotherapy, are available for the control of hypoderma. However, eradication possible only if a collective program is implemented, covering an entire geographical area.

Broek A.K.M. van den., Stafford W.L. : Diagnostic value of zinc concentrations in serum, leucocytes and hair of dogs with zinc-responsive dermatosis. *Research in Veterinary Science* : 44 (1) : 41-44, 1988.

The concentration of zinc in serum, leukocytes and hair of normal dogs, dogs with zinc-responsive dermatosis and dogs with dermatitis not associated with zinc deficiency was determined. The mean concentration of zinc in serum and hair of dogs with zinc-responsive dermatosis was significantly lower than the other dogs but the range of zinc concentrations overlapped that of the other dogs. The mean leukocyte zinc concentration was similar for each group of dogs. It is concluded that low zinc concentrations in serum and hair have only a corroborative value in the diagnosis of zinc-responsive dermatosis in dogs.

### C

Campbell K.L., Sundberg J.-P., Goldschmidt M.H., Knupp C., Reichmann M.E. : Cutaneous inverted papillomas in dogs. *Veterinary Pathology* : 25 (1) : 67-71, 1988.

Inverted papillomas of the skin in 5 dogs were 1-2 cm, circumscribed, flask-like structures below the level of the surrounding normal skin. Walls of the structures consisted of hyperplastic epidermis, forming thin papillary projections on thin fibrovascular stalks. Cells in the stratum granulosum had clear cytoplasm, numerous keratohyalin-like granules of various sizes, and poorly defined intranuclear inclusions. These cells stained positively for papillomavirus group-specific antigens by both the peroxidase-antiperoxidase and avidin-biotin methods. Virions with a mean diameter of 35.7 nm were seen within nuclei in cells of the stratum granulosum by electron microscopy. In situ DNA hybridization, using a canine oral papillomavirus probe, localized papillomavirus DNA in canine oral papillomas, but not in canine cutaneous squamous or inverted papillomas, suggesting that a different papillomavirus type was present in the latter lesions.

Although these lesions resembled intracutaneous cornifying epitheliomas (keratoacanthomas), they appear to be a distinct lesion, probably with a different aetiology.

Camy G. : Alopecie endocrinienne associée au diabète chez un chien. *Le Point Vét.*, 1988, 20, 114, 49-52.

The alopecia in this case was concomitant with adult insulin-dependent diabetes. Insulin and chlorpropamide treatment led to complete regression of the skin lesions, with no other medication. The different forms of microangiopathy in man and dogs are discussed (3 color photos, 1 table, 4 references).

Carlotti D., Couprie B. : Dermatophytosis in dogs and cats : actuality. *PMCAC*, 1988, 23, 5, 449-459.

The authors report of the recent advances in epidemiology, clinical aspects, diagnosis and therapy of dermatophytosis in dogs and cats.

Carlotti D., Legeay Y., Audry A. : Iatrogenic and spontaneous Cushing's syndrome in dog : diagnosis and treatment. *Le Point Vét.*, 1988, 20, 111, 5-14.

Current methods of diagnosis of spontaneous and iatrogenic Cushing's syndrome in dogs (clinical findings and laboratory tests) are discussed. Prognosis and treatment are described. Twenty cases of iatrogenic hyperadrenocorticism are presented in detail.

Charpentier F.R., Pluot M., Groulade P., Demange L., Bajolle F. : Cutaneous epidermatropic lymphoma in a dog. Classification and treatment attempt. *PMCAC*, 1988, 23, 4, 321-326.

The authors describe a case of cutaneous lymphoma in a Cocker spaniel ; in this dog, the lymphoma resembled a mycosis fungoides. The tests performed in order to demonstrate the presence of an epidermotropic lymphoma are described. Diagnosis must be made early in order to be able to use radiotherapy which seems to produce good results if performed before the malignant process become invasive.

Cowan L.A., Campbell K. : Generalized demodicosis in a cat responsive to amitraz. *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association* : 192 (10) : 1442-1444, 1988.

Generalized demodicosis (*Demodex cati*) was diagnosed in a 14-year-old castrated male domestic short-hair cat. No underlying disease was detected. The cat responded incompletely or poorly to commonly recommended treatment (trimethoprim sulfadiazine) but responded well to total body dipping with 0.0125 % amitraz at weekly intervals.

## D

Dean P.W. : Mast cell tumors in dogs : diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis. *Veterinary Medicine* : 83 (2) : 185-188, 190-192, 1988.

The diagnosis, treatment and prognosis of mast cell tumours are reviewed, together with the clinical features and aetiology. A cytological examination of tumour cells is necessary for a differential diagnosis from other round cell tumours (histiocytomas, lymphosarcomas and transmissible venereal tumours). A method of clinically staging mast cell tumours is given as treatment varies depending on the stage. Stage 1 requires surgical removal ; stage 2 surgery and radiotherapy ; stage 3 intralesional injections of a corticosteroid (triamcinolone 1 mg/cm tumour diam. every 2 weeks), oral cimetidine at a dose of 4 mg/kg four times daily ; stage 4 systemic prednisone at an initial dose of 2 mg/kg for the first 5 days followed by a maintenance dose of 0.5 mg/kg daily and cimetidine to reduce gastric hypermotility and hyperacidity and, if gastric ulcers have formed, sucralfate should be given. An H1 antagonist is also recommended. 30-50 % of the tumours recur following excision and tumours located in the perineal, preputial or inguinal regions are more likely to recur or metastasize than tumours found in other sites of the body.

Deboer D.J., Ihrke P.J., Stannard, A.A. : Circulating immune complex concentrations in selected cases of skin disease in dogs. *American Journal of Veterinary Research* : 49 (2) : 143-146, 1988.

Serum samples from 25 healthy dogs and 137 base-line serum samples from dogs with skin disease (pemphigus foliaceus, 5 dogs ; idiopathic seborrhoea 10 ; idiopathic pruritus, 5 ; systemic lupus erythematosus, 6 ; vasculitis, 2 ; hypothyroidism, 13 ; atopy, 9 ; mycosis fungoides, 2 ; food allergy, 2 ; generalized demodicosis, 8 ; recurrent pyoderma, 22) were assayed blindly for presence of circulating immune complexes (CIC). The method used was a solid-phase C1q binding ELISA. This assay detected only IgG-containing CIC that were capable of binding C1q. Dogs with systemic lupus erythematosus, discoid lupus erythematosus, generalized demodicosis, and recurrent staphylococcal pyoderma had significantly higher mean CIC concentrations than did normal dogs. Dogs with other skin diseases had mean CIC concentrations indistinguishable from those of normal dogs. Presence of CIC in dogs with these skin diseases may have pathogenetic significance or may be the result of the disease process. Further studies are necessary to define the antigens contained in the immune complexes and the importance of CIC in skin disease of dogs.

Devriese L. :

Sensitivity and resistance to antibiotics of *Staphylococcus intermedius* strains from dogs in Belgium.

Antibioticum-gevoeligheid en -resistentie bij *Staphylococcus intermedius* stammen geïsoleerd bij honden.

*Vlaamse Diergeneeskundig Tijdschrift* : 57 (1) : 40-45, 1988.

Only 15 % of 149 *Staphylococcus intermedius* strains isolated in 1986 from skin lesions in dogs showed normal sensitivity to antibiotics, whereas 27 % of 156 lesion strains isolated in 1982 and 26 % of 268 strains collected in 1986 from 50 dogs without skin problems were completely sensitive. Strains with mono-resistance similarly decreased in the 1986 collection of lesion strains, whereas strains with dual or triple resistance, usually involving penicillinase-labile penicillins, sulphonamides and tetracyclins, increased. Other resistance included that to chloramphenicol, neomycins, macrolides and lincosamides (constitutive or inducible macrolide — and lincosamide cross-resistance and lincosamycin-degrading resistance). All strains were susceptible to trimethoprim, penicillinase-stable penicillins and cephalosporin. Twenty strains tested with the combination amoxicillin and clavulanic acid similarly proved sensitive. Nearly half of the dogs

without skin problems carried strains with different antibiotic susceptibility patterns simultaneously.

Diehl M. et al. : Spezifische Methoden zur Entfernung des equinen Sarkoides. *Der Praktische Tierarzt*, 69 (8), 14-17, (1988).

Doe R., Zackheim H.S., Hill J.R. : Canine epidermotropic cutaneous lymphoma. *American Journal of Dermatopathology* : 10 (1) : 80-86, 1988.

The histological features of an epidermotropic cutaneous lymphoma in a dog are presented. The neoplasm, which was intensely epidermotropic, thoroughly invaded the follicular and apocrine gland epithelium. The intense epidermotropism was retained in the tumour stage. In comparison with human mycosis fungoides, the cell nucleus was less convoluted and the infiltrate was less polymorphic. The lymphoid cell appeared to undergo neoplastic transformation into a cell with a large pale nucleus, often with a prominent nucleolus and variable cytoplasm. *In situ* marker studies are needed to clarify the cell type in this neoplasm. These studies could have relevance for the pathogenesis of human epidermotropic lymphoma.

## E

Elling F., Pedersen K.B., Høgh P., Foged N.T. (1988) : Characterization of the dermal lesions induced by a purified protein from toxigenic *Pasteurella multocida*. *Acta Pathologica, Microbiologica et Immunologica Scandinavica*, 96, (1), 50-55.

Estrada A., Sanchez C., Ocabo B., Peribañez M. (1988) : Un modelo de simulación relativo a la predicción del riesgo de parasitación por garrapatas (*Acarina* : Ixodidae) *Medicina Veterinaria* 5 : 305-309.

The mathematical methodology used for the development and application of a simulation model for the calculus of the tick infestation risk in any geographical area is described.

## F

Fehrer S.L., Boyle M.D.P., Halliwell R.E.W. : Identification of protein A from *Staphylococcus intermedius* isolated from canine skin. *American Journal of Veterinary Research* : 49 (5) : 697-701, 1988.

Protein A was identified in cell wall-bound and secreted forms of *S. intermedius* isolated from canine skin. A direct binding radioimmunoassay for the detection of bacterial surface Fc receptors identified 48 of 50 *S. intermedius* isolates that contained cell wall-bound protein A. Using a competitive binding radioimmunoassay for the detection of Fc-reactive proteins in bacterial culture supernatants, 9 of 50 clinical isolates of *S. intermedius* were identified, that secreted measurable quantities of an Fc receptor into the culture medium. Concentrated culture supernatants from these isolates were analysed by western blotting techniques and probed with either a radiolabelled human IgG Fc-specific probe or a radiolabelled affinity-purified chicken antibody against protein A. The studies reported here confirmed that Fc receptors are secreted by *S. intermedius* isolates from dogs and are antigenically and functionally similar or are identical to staphylococcal protein A. Analysis of Fc receptor secretion by *S. intermedius* strains, isolated from dogs with a variety of skin conditions, suggested a trend between severity of skin disease and the extent of Fc receptor secretion.

Ferrer L., Ramis A. : Diagnóstico diferencial de los nódulos generalizados en el perro. *Revista de AVEPA* 8 : 89-93.

This paper describes the clinical, cytological and histopathological characteristics of 24 dogs affected of a generalized nodular dermatose. In 7 cases the final diagnosis was epidermal cysts, in 6 cases canine leishmaniasis, in 5 cases cutaneous lymphoma, in 4 cases generalized mastocytoma and in 2 cases nodular panniculitis.

Ferrer L., Rabanal R., Fondevila D., Ramos J.A., Domingo M. : Skin lesions in canine leishmaniasis. *Journal of Small Animal Practice* : 29 (6) : 381-388, 1988.

Skin lesions of 43 dogs infected with *Leishmania donovani* in Barcelona, Spain, were examined clinically and histopathologically. Leishmaniads were identified in the tissues by indirect immunoperoxidase staining. According to both macroscopic and microscopic lesions, 4 different dermatological patterns were observed : alopecia and desquamation (26 dogs), ulcerative dermatitis (10), nodular disease (5), pustular dermatitis (2). The possible pathogenesis and the differential diagnosis of each form is discussed.

Ferrer L., Durall I., Ciosa J., Mascort J. : Colour mutant alopecia in Yorkshire Terriers. *Veterinary Record* : 122 (15) : 360-361, 1988.

Colour mutant alopecia is reported for the first time in Yorkshire Terriers. Two adult dogs (one and two years old), a male and a female that were not related, were the result of cross-breeding between a 'blackfire' and a 'silver-coat' which produces a blue coat. The dogs were born with normal hair and developed, over the first 3 months, a non-pruritic alopecia which mainly affected the blue regions. The head, distal parts of the extremities and anogenital regions were not affected. Skin scrapings, bacteriological and mycological cultures, and thyroid responses to thyroid stimulating hormone were normal. A skin biopsy showed hyperkeratosis and parakeratosis of the epidermis, cystic dilatation of most hair follicles, abnormal clumping of melanin around hair bulbs, and a mild mononuclear inflammatory infiltrate around hair follicles. This picture resembles that seen in other breeds with colour mutant alopecia.

Fourrier P., Carlotti D., Magnol J.-P., Groulade P., Legeay Y., Alhaidari Z. : Canine Pyodermas. *P.M.C.A.C.* 1988, 23, 6, 467-53.

This issue is a monograph on canine pyodermas. The authors propound a new anatomo-clinical classification of pyodermas (superficial pyodermas, deep pyodermas, pseudopyodermas). Clinical, immunological, histopathological, diagnostic and therapeutical aspects of these disorders are then reviewed. Special local and general therapy of these skin disorders are reviewed as well.

## G

Groulade P., Bourdeau P., and coll : Special leishmaniasis, *PMCAC*, 1988, 23, Supp. 5. A full monograph.

Guaguere E. : Etat ichtyosique congénital chez un colley. *Le Point Vét.*, 1988, 20, 113, 59-64.

A four-month-old male collie dog was affected with congenital ichthyosis (fish skin disease). Diagnosis and treatment of the disease are discussed.

Guaguere E., Bourdeau P., Crespeau F., Person J.-M. : Sterile nodular panniculitis. *PMCAC*, 1988, 23, 1, 27-34.

The authors describe a case of sterile nodular panniculitis in an 8 months old female Breton Spaniel. The lymphoplasmocytic dermo-hypodermal infiltrate, the positive direct immunofluorescence testing at the dermo-epidermal junction as well as the good response to corticosteroid therapy, alone, are suggestive of an immunological mechanism in these sterile nodular panniculites.

## H

Hatch C., O'Shea D. : *Echidnophaga gallinacea* on a dog in quarantine in Ireland. *Veterinary Record* : 123 (5) : 138, 1988.

A 2-year-old male American Pit Bull Terrier was found, on the day of arrival in quarantine kennels, to be 'completely covered' in individuals of *Echidnophaga gallinacea* which were embedded in the skin. The dog had travelled by air from the USA. It was successfully treated with a single injection of prednisolone and three bromocyclen suspension (Alugan 0.5 %) washes at weekly intervals. No fleas were found after the first wash.

Heckert H.P. et al. : Investigation on occurrence, frequency and causes of skin diseases in cattle on farms in Baden-Wurtemberg. *Der Praktische Tierarzt*, 69 (7), 45, (1988).

How S.J. and Lloyd D.G. (1988) : Immunity to experimental dermatophilosis in rabbits following immunisation with a live whole cell vaccine. *Revue d'Élevage et de Médecine Vétérinaire des Pays Tropicaux*, 41, (2), 139-146.

How S.J. and Lloyd D.H. (1988) : Vaccination and experimental *Dermatophilus congolensis* infection in rabbits. A model for factors epidermal infection. *British Journal of Dermatology*, 18, 291-292.

How S.J., Lloyd D.H. and Lida J. (1988) : Use of a monoclonal antibody in the diagnosis of infection by *Dermatophilus congolensis*. *Research Veterinary Science*, 45, 416-417.

Hubert B., Teichner M., Fournel C., Monier J.-C. : Spontaneous familial systemic lupus erythematosus in a canine breeding colony. *Journal of Comparative Pathology* : 98 (1) : 81-89, 1988.

A colony of German Shepherd dogs was studied in which a high proportion of antinuclear antibody (ANAB) carriers and dogs with systemic lupus

erythematosus (SLE) — like signs were found. The titre of serum thymulin and the percentage of circulating T lymphocytes were both low. The incidence of disease decreased down the generations through the introduction of outside sires, thus suggesting a genetic origin for the disease.

## J

Jörger K. : Skin tumors in cats : incidence and frequency in the material (biopsies 1984-1987) of the institute for Veterinary Pathology Zurich. *Schw. Arch. F. Tierheilk.*, 130 (10), 559-571, (1988).

## K

Kietzmann M. et al. : Effect of benzoyl peroxyde in the epidermis of mice. *Deutsche Tierärztl. Wschr.* 95 (5), 197-200, (1988).

Klein W.R. : BCG-Immuntherapie für das Sarkoid beim Pferd. *Der Praktische Tierarzt*, 69 (8), 17-18, (1988).

Komarek J. : Isolation of *Trichophyton gallinae* from a dog. *Veterinarství* : 38 (3) : 126, 1988 (Czechoslovakia).

During examination of hair and skin samples from clinically healthy dogs and cats, *T. gallinae* was isolated from a 6-year-old German Shepherd kept on a farm where domestic poultry and other animals showed no signs of any dermatomycosis. Colonies of *T. gallinae* started growing 5 days after culture on mycotic agar, and on day 10 they were irregularly circular, 25 to 30 mm in diameter. The surface was slightly granular with a prominent centre. The colour varied from dark to light orange, with a light yellow to dark orange centre.

Koutinas A. : A method of topical treatment (clobetasol propionate) for canine lick acral dermatitis : clinical evaluation in 9 cases. *Veterinary Medical Society* : 115-116, Hellenic 1988.

## L

Lazary S. : Untersuchungen über die Anfälligkeit für die Erkrankung an equinem Sarkoid. *Der Praktische Tierarzt*, 69 (8), 12-13, (1988).

Lizon F. : Acupuncture therapy of dorso-lumbar dermatitis in dogs. Le traitement acupunctural des dermites dorso-lombaires du chien. *Brochure Pratique d'Acupuncture Vétérinaire* : (No 3) : 7-18, 1988.

Lloyd D.H., Allaker R.P., Smith I.M. and Machie A. (1988). Prevention of exudative epidermitis in gnotobiotic piglets by bacterial antagonism. *British Journal of Dermatology*, 118, 280.

## M

Mason K.V. : Fixed drug eruption in two dogs caused by diethylcarbamazine. *Journal of the American Animal Hospital Association* : 24 (3) : 301-303, 1988.

Two cases of fixed drug eruption caused by diethylcarbamazine are reported. Both were challenged with the drug to prove causation. A solitary patch of erythema with focal ulceration on the ventral scrotum was observed clinically in both dogs. After drug withdrawal, these areas healed leaving a hyperpigmented patch. Biopsy revealed lichenoid dermatitis with epidermal vesiculation, individual basal cell necrosis, and mixed perivascular infiltrate which extended into the deeper dermis.

Mauch C. et al. : A defective cell surface collagen-binding protein in dermatoparactic sheep fibroblasts. *J. Cell. Biol.*, 106 (1), 205-211 (1988).

Meyer W. and Görden S. : Development of hair coat and skin glands in fetal porcine integument. *J. of Anat.*, 144, 201-220. (1986).

Moermans J., Mattheeuws D., Verduyck J. : Flea-allergy dermatitis in the dog. *Animalis Familiaris* : 3 (1) : 15-21, 1988.

The pathogenesis of the condition is reviewed. A study of the diagnostic value of the intradermal reaction test was made with 31 dogs of either sex and various breeds and ages, in which flea allergy dermatitis had been diagnosed clinically. The test reaction was compared with that of positive and negative controls (0.05 ml of whole flea extract containing 0.01 % histamine, and phosphate buffer, respectively). Seventeen were positive, 9 negative, 3 doubtful positive and 2 unreactive to histamine, for which no

conclusion was made. Four that reacted negatively had fleas and flea excreta. Six of the negative dogs had doubtful lesions. It is concluded that the test is of value in cases with an atypical distribution of lesions without detection of fleas, and in patients lacking classical lesions but having fleas and excreta, since it is considered that corticosteroids should be avoided in the treatment of flea bite dermatitis.

Moriello K.A. : Dermatologic manifestations of internal and external parasitism. *Companion Animal Practice* : 2 (3) : 12-17, 1988.

Muxeneder R. : The conservative treatment of chronic skin alteration of the horse via laser puncture. *Der praktische Tierarzt*, 69 (1), 12-22, (1988).

## O

Ogilvie G.K., Cockburn C.A., Tranquill W.J., Reschke R.W., Weigel R.M. : Hypotension and cutaneous reactions associated with intravenous administration of etoposide in the dog. *American Journal of Veterinary Research* : 49 (8) : 1367-1370, 1988.

A study was undertaken, to determine the pressor and toxic effects of etoposide, and antineoplastic agent, when administered iv in 0.9 % sodium chloride solution (0.4 mg of etoposide/ml) over a 30-minute period to dogs at a dosage of 40 mg/m<sup>2</sup> of body surface. On day 1, 6 adult German Shorthaired Pointers were anaesthetized with halothane, and blood pressures were measured via a femoral artery catheter before, during, and after the etoposide was administered. Systolic, diastolic, and mean blood pressures of each dog increased significantly within 30 minutes after initiation of etoposide infusion. On day 3, when the dogs were not anaesthetized, etoposide was again administered to each dog, using the same dosage. Each dog developed a moderate to severe cutaneous reaction characterized by moderate to severe pruritus, that began during the second infusion of etoposide. These same cutaneous reactions were seen on day 30, when etoposide was administered to 3 of the previously treated dogs and 2 previously untreated Beagles. It was concluded that the administration of the commercial preparation of etoposide is likely to cause a significant reduction in blood pressure of anaesthetized dogs, and that the drug is likely to induce a moderate to severe cutaneous reaction when administered to unanaesthetized dogs.

## P

Piriz S., Hermoso M., Perea A., Arenas A., Morales J.-L., Hermoso J. (1988) : Dermatitis estafilocócicas primarias en animales de compañía. especies de *Staphylococcus* y formas clínicas. *Medicina Veterinaria* 5 : 425-432.

Etiology of 64 dermatitis cases in dogs (58) and cats (6) is investigated. In 29 cases a *Staphylococcus* was isolated being the other cases produced by polymicrobial associations. *Staphylococcus*-species identification was achieved using following criteria : growth ability at 45°C and on NACI 15 % agar ; coagulase, phosphatase urease and DNAase-production. Most frequently isolated species was *Staphylococcus intermedius*, followed by *S. simulans*, *S. hyicus*, *S. epidermidis*, *S. cohnii*.

Prelaud P., Sainte-Laudy J. : Atopic dermatitis in the dog. In vitro diagnostic methods, *PMCAC*, 1988, 23, 5, 441-448.

**Abstract** : In the dog, it is IgGs or IgEs which are the most important anaphylactic antibodies valuable in the diagnostic of atopy and can be used either as a simple criterion or as an indicator in selecting allergens and hyposensitization. Correlation with skin tests varies according to the allergens and the method used. In all cases, the error (no response) is about 30 % in atopic dogs with positive skin tests. However, in 50 % of cases, sensitivity is demonstrated in atopic dogs with negative skin tests.

## R

Ralova M. : Treatment of demodectic mange in dogs (a brief review). *Veterinarna Sbirka* : 86 (2) : 33, 1988 (Bulgaria).

Roztocil V. et al. : Incidence and control of digital dermatitis of cattle kept on large dairy cattle units with open successive herd grazing. *Monatsshefte für Veterinärmedizin*, 43 (15), 536-540 (1988).

## S

Scott D.W. : Exfoliative dermatoses in a dog and a cat resembling large plaque parapsoriasis in humans. *Companion Animal Practice* : 2 (4) : 22, 29, 1988.

An apparently new skin disease, in a 5-year-old castrated male cat and a 9-year-old spayed mongrel bitch, with unique clinical and histopathological findings, resembled large plaque parapsoriasis in man. Both cases responded well to long-term glucocorticoid therapy.

Scott D.W. : (1988) Large animal dermatology. *W.B. Saunders, Philadelphia*, 487 pp. See comments in the Bulletin (N° 1).

Scott D.W., Buerger R.G. : Nonsteroidal antiinflammatory agents in the management of canine pruritus. *Journal of the American Animal Hospital Association* : 24 (4) : 425-428, 1988.

Forty-five dogs having pruritus associated with atopy, flea-bite hypersensitivity, and idiopathy were treated with a series of six non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs : chlorpheniramine, diphenhydramine, hydroxyzine, an eicosapentanoic acid-containing product, erythromycin, and acetylsalicylic acid. As a group, these drugs satisfactorily controlled pruritus in 40.0 % of dogs. The eicosapentanoic acid-containing product and the antihistamines were the most effective drugs. In addition, as a group the 6 drugs produced moderate improvement in another 15.6 % ; side effects occurred in 46.7 %, with chlorpheniramine being the worst offender. Side effects necessitated stopping treatment with one or more of the drugs in 33.3 % of the dogs.

Sloet van Oldruitenborgh-Oosterbaan, M.M. : Allergisch bedingte Hauterkrankungen des Pferdes. *Der Praktische Tierarzt*, 69 (8), 9-11, (1988).

Sloet van Oldruitenborgh-Oosterbaan, M.M. : Parasitäre Hauterkrankungen des Pferdes. *Der Praktische Tierarzt*, 69 (8), 6-8, (1988).

Smith D.A. and Knottenbelt M.K. (1988) : Spontaneous regression of intracutaneous cornifying epitheliomata in a dog. *Journal of Small Animal Practice*, 29, (3), 201-206.

Smith E.K. : Planning the workup for dermatologic patients. *Veterinary Medicine* : 83 (1) : 34-49, 1988.

Sousa C.A., Stannard A.A., Ihrke P.J., Reinke S.I., Schmeitzel L.P. : Dermatitis associated with feeding generic dog food : 13 cases (1981-1982). *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association* : 192 (5) : 676-680, 1988.

Crusting dermatosis of the mucocutaneous junctions, pressure points, and trunk that clinically and histologically mimicked zinc deficiency was identified in 13 dogs fed a dog food that failed to meet the National Research Council's recommendations for balanced nutrition. Naturally developing cases have previously been seen in dogs fed balanced dog foods. This disease was similar to that which has been called canine dry pyoderma.

Stachurski F., Goureau J.-M. : La fièvre catarrhale maligne des bovins (coryza gangréneux). *Le Point Vét.*, 1988, 20, 116, 55-73.

This increasingly rare infectious disease is characterized by high fever with severe congestion of oral and nasal mucosa, ocular lesions and generalized lymph node enlargement. In France, transmission to cattle is essentially by contact with infected sheep. Differential diagnosis should rule out bovine viral diarrhoea (mucosa disease) and infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR). The disease is almost always fatal and there is no treatment. A clinical case is presented.

## T

Tscharner von C. : Die wichtigsten Hautkrankheiten beim Pferd. *Der Praktische Tierarzt*, 69 (8), 4-5, (1988).

## W

Wade S.E., Georgi J.R. : Survival and reproduction of artificially fed cat fleas, *Ctenocephalides felis* Bouché (Siphonaptera : Pulicidae). *Journal of Medical Entomology* : 25 (3) : 186-190, 1988.

An artificial feeding system for adults of *Ctenocephalides felis* is described. Survival and reproductive success of artificially fed fleas were attributed to continuous provision of blood at 37degC and a substrate that allowed the fleas to walk but not to jump. Fleas were confined for artificial feeding in 3 different kinds of cages, all of which were cylinders of clear plastic with nylon mesh cemented across both ends. The cages differed in dimensions

and in the inclusion or lack of hair. The upper end of the cage was apposed of a Rutledge insect blood feeder supplied with a Parafilm membrane through which the fleas were able to feed on cattle or dog blood. Artificially fed fleas yielded equivalent survival rates and 13-19 % of the reproductive output of fleas fed on cats. This system in conjunction with standard larval and pupal rearing techniques has resulted in a colony that has completed at least 14 artificially reared generations.

Wilkinson J.E. : Studies on the pathogenesis of acantholysis in canine pemphigus vulgaris. Dissertation Abstracts International B : 48(9) : 2572, 1988.

The role of plasminogen activator in the pathogenesis of acantholysis in canine pemphigus vulgaris was evaluated using differentiated cultures of canine oral keratinocytes. Both canine and human pemphigus vulgaris Ig were effective in inducing acantholysis typical of that seen in the clinical disease. The addition of urokinase inhibitor to the cultures prevented the development of acantholysis. These data strongly support the conclusion that plasminogen activator is directly responsible for the acantholysis which is the cardinal feature of pemphigus vulgaris.

Willemse, T. : Dermatophyte infections in dogs and cats. Dermatophyten bij hond en kat. Tijdschrift voor Diergeneeskunde : 113 (13) : 729-736, 1988.

A general account of Trichophyton and Microsporum infections in small animals, with reference to clinical appearance, diagnosis, treatment (with griseofulvin or ketoconazole) and prevention.

Willemse T. : (1988) Atopic dermatitis in dogs. I. Symptoms and diagnostic tests. II. New diagnostic criteria. III. Possible forms of treatment. Tijdschrift voor Diergeneeskunde, 113, (2) 66-79.

Willemse T., Vroom M.A. : Allergic dermatitis in a Great Dane due to contact with Hippastrum. Veterinary Record : 122 (20) : 490-491, 1988.

Allergic dermatitis, characterized by diffuse erythema, papular lesions, a few pustules, partial alopecia and lichenification, is reported in a 16-month-old Great Dane. The first signs were observed in December, when the dog was six months old. The signs became worse during the harvest season for Hippastrum bulbs, the culture of which was the owner's main occupation. Closed patch tests with slices of bulbs and crushed leaves on the back of the dog were positive. The chemical composition of the allergen(s) is not known.

Wisselink M.A., Bernardina W.E., Willemse T., Noordzij A. : Immunologic aspects of German Shepherd dog pyoderma. Veterinary Immunology and Immunopathology : 19 (1) : 67-77, 1988.

In 21 dogs with clinical features of German Shepherd dog pyoderma (GSP) parameters of the specific and aspecific immune system have been examined. Chemotaxis and killing capacities of neutrophilic leukocytes

were unaffected, whereas in skin biopsies no specific immunoglobulin or complement deposits were found using immunofluorescence. With double immunodiffusion, antibodies against Gram-positive bacteria were found. In a laser nephelometric assay significantly elevated levels of IgG, IgG<sub>1</sub>, IgG<sub>2</sub>, IgG<sub>3</sub>, IgM and bacterial components, associated and non-associated with circulating immune complexes, were detected. However, no relation was found with the disease state. It was concluded that dogs with GSP have immunologically normal reactions, and bacterial hypersensitivity reaction is postulated as a possible initiating factor in the pathogenesis of GSP.

Wolter H. : Die homöopathische Behandlung des equinen Sarkoids. Der Praktische Tierarzt, 69 (8), 19-22, (1988).

## Y

Yanni J.M., Halliwell R.E.W., Tracy C.H. : Effect of AHR-5333 on flea antigen extract-induced skin reactions in flea-allergic dogs. Journal of Veterinary Pharmacology and Therapeutics : 11 (2) : 221-225, 1988.

Twenty dogs which had a positive, immediate, skin test response, at 15 min, to 1 : 4000 (w/v) dilution of antigen and visible delayed reactions at 24 h to 1 : 1000 (w/v) dilution of antigen were used in this study. Each dog was skin tested by i/d injections (0.05 ml) of freshly prepared doubling dilutions of antigen from 1 : 1000 to 1 : 128 000 (w/v) and diluent control. Six additional i/d injections of 1 : 1000 (w/v) dilution were made for biopsy purposes. AHR-5333 treated dogs received 1 mg/kg or 10 mg/kg body weight orally for 5 consecutive days. 3 h after the 5th dose they were challenged with dilutions of flea antigen and measurements were made of the immediate and delayed reactions. AHR-5333 was found to be an effective inhibitor of Type I immediate hypersensitivity in the dog. It was not shown whether it was active by inhibition of mediator release or by interfering with the results of mediator release. A dose dependent effect was noted in the 5 day study with the optimum dose being 5 mg/kg/day. Inhibition of the immediate hypersensitivity was seen for 24 h after a single oral dose. The delayed response was not significantly inhibited by AHR-5333.

Young S.E.J. : Pasteurella infections 1975-86. PHLs Microbiology Digest : 5 (1) : 4-7, 1988.

Between 1975 and 1986, 3699 humans with pasteurella infections were reported in England, Wales and Ireland. 3185 cases were skin infections, with 2042 being associated with dog bites, 866 with cat bites/scratches and 46 with other animal bites/scratches. There were 90 cases of bacteraemia (10 associated with dog bites, 22 with cat bites/scratches), 16 cases of meningitis (3 associated with wounds caused by animals) and 408 other cases including many cases of respiratory infection often in elderly humans owning dogs and cats. P. multocida was the predominant species; P. haemolytica, P. pneumotropica and P. ureae were also isolated.

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