A Successful Nutraceutical Approach to Manage an Elderly Dog Presenting a Focal Granulomatous Dermatitis with a Concomitant Chronic Otitis

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ABSTRACT
We describe here the beneficial effects of two specific nutraceutical diets to relieve dermal and auricular disease in a client-owned, 9-years male Labrador Retriever suffering from focal granulomatous dermatitis, and chronic bilateral otitis. Due to the lack of significant and long-lasting effects with specific drugs reported by the owner, a 2-month course with two specific nutraceutical diets was opted. An overall significant improvement of clinical manifestations of both diseases was clearly visible at the end of the evaluation period. Moreover, no adverse reactions were reported.

This clinical evaluation suggests that a specific nutraceutical diet supplementation can significantly improve the clinical status of an elderly dog suffering from focal granulomatous dermatitis and chronic otitis, thus improving its quality of life along improving the final outcome.

CASE PRESENTATION
In June 2015, a client-owned, 9-year-old male Labrador Retriever was presented to the veterinary Hospital of the University of Sassari for treatment of dermal and auricular disturbances.

Physical examination revealed no altera-
tion of vital parameters (T = 38.6 °C, P = 75 bpm, RR = 16 brpm). However, an extended skin lesion close to the neck, some other small skin lesion on the head and an excessive dirt in the ears was noted. A 3 mm skin biopsy revealed a marked hyperplasia with compact orthokeratotic hyperkeratosis, multifocal melanosis, dendritic elements, focal accumulation, and slight exocytosis phenomena at the epidermal level. At the dermal level, a superficial perivascular inflammatory infiltrated, mainly lymphoplasmacytic-like and secondary macrophage and mast cell-like, was observed. Deep granulomas, with dilated cytoplasm macrophages and neutrophile granulocytes surrounded by a lymphoplasmacytic component, were also noted.

The ear swab revealed a high number (> 10 per high power field) of Malassezia pachydermatis organisms. None of the metabolic profile parameters resulted altered. The final diagnoses were focal granulomatous dermatitis and chronic bilateral otitis.

Due to the lack of significant and long-lasting effects with ketoconazole, Dexamethasone, Niacinamide, Gentamicin, Betamethasone, and Clotrimazole reported by the owner, a dietary approach with two specific nutraceutical diets was opted for.

Firstly, the specific nutraceutical diet for dermal manifestations was provided for 1 month and, at the end of the period, a significant reduction of head- and neck-localized skin lesions was observed (Fig 1). Secondly, the specific nutraceutical diet for auricular disease was provided for 1 month and, at the end of the period, a significant improvement of the ear clinical condition was observed (Fig 2).

Before and after the two diets supplementation 4 mL of blood were withdrawn and analyzed using an oxytetracycline specific ELISA kit for pets (Cat. # DE – 100430, Genemed Synthesis, Inc., San Antonio, USA). Interestingly, a slight decrease in oxytetracycline concentration, from 88.6 to 74.8 ng/ml, was observed.

Physical exams and diagnostic tests were also repeated at the end of the 2-month evaluation period, and showed a complete remission of all clinical manifestations.

**DISCUSSION**

Most of granulomatous skin lesions are known to manifest as papules, nodules, and/or plaques, which can be either multiple or solitary, localized or generalized with a size ranging from few millimeters to several centimeters.1,2 Despite skin lesions, onset has been linked to infectious agents (i.e. bacteria, algae, fungi, parasites, and protozoa) or foreign bodies, idiopathic forms have been also documented.3,4 As to chronic otitis, it is one of the most frustrating disease affecting pets characterized by a 3-steps clinical evolution, i.e., acute inflammation and edema, chronic inflammation, and progressive stenosis and occlusion of the ear canal.5,7 The chronic process is usually generated by
microbial overgrowth, *Staphylococcus* spp, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Escherichia coli*, *Proteus mirabilis*, and mostly *Malassezia pachydermatis*.8,9

Based on our previous clinical observations, we speculate that skin lesions and otitis onset in this dog were possibly due to high oxytetracycline serum concentration.10,11 We reported the widespread use of such antibiotic in intensive farming12-14 for its low cost and efficacy,15 but also its ability to strongly bind to calcium-rich tissues,16 e.g., bone, remaining fixed for extended periods even respecting withdrawal times.14 Moreover, we reported its presence within commercially available pet food 10,17 and showed its pro-apoptotic and pro-inflammatory effects in vitro.18-20

Generally, a rapid and good to excellent response to glucocorticoids and other immunomodulating drugs is observed in both diseases.21,22 To the best of our knowledge, this is the first case of an elderly dog, poorly responsive to pharmacological treatments, supplemented with two commercially available nutraceutical diets for the treatment of focal granulomatous dermatitis and chronic otitis. The nutraceutical diet used to manage the focal granulomatous dermatitis consisted in a mixed formula of fish proteins, potato carbohydrates, *Rosa canina*, *Salvia officinalis*, and *Vaccinium macrocarpon*, while that used to manage the chronic otitis consisted in a mixed formula of fish proteins, rice carbohydrates, *Melaleuca alternifolia*, *Tilia platyphyllos scapoli et cordata*, *Allium sativum L.*, *Rosa canina L.*, and Zinc. Both diets have already proven to significantly ameliorate clinical symptoms of atopic dermatitis such as flush, itch, dandruff, skin malodor, dry fur, and skin lesions, and clinical symptoms of chronic otitis such as occlusion of ear canal, erythema,

In conclusion, the introduction of a nutraceutical diet resulted particularly effective in significantly improving the clinical status of an elderly dog suffering from focal granulomatous dermatitis and chronic otitis, thus improving its quality of life along improving the final outcome.

**Statement of Authorship**
The authors hereby certify that all work contained in this article is original. The authors claim full responsibility for the contents of the article.

**Conflict-of-interest Statement**
The authors certify that there is no conflict of interest with any financial organization regarding the material discussed in the manuscript. This research was performed in collaboration with some scientists from the Division of Research and Development, Forza10USA Corp., Orlando (FL), USA (as indicated in the Author’s affiliation) according to scientific and ethical principles of the scientific community.

**REFERENCES**


