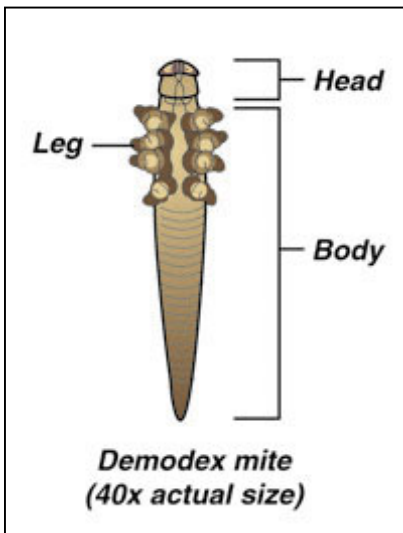




CANINE DEMODECTIC MANGE

Mange is a parasitic skin disease caused by microscopic mites. Two different mange mites cause skin disease in dogs. One lives just under the surface of the skin, while the other resides deep in the hair follicles. Although both mites share similar characteristics, there are also important differences. It is important not to confuse the two types of mange because they have different causes, treatments, and prognoses.



What causes demodectic mange?

Demodectic mange, sometimes just called "demodex" or "red mange", is the most common form of mange in dogs. It is caused by the demodectic mange mite, a parasite which lives in the hair follicles of affected dogs. Under the microscope, this mite appears shaped like a cigar with eight legs. All dogs (and many humans) have a few of these mites on their skin. As long as the body's immune system is functioning properly, these mites cause no harm.

Demodectic mange most often occurs when a dog has an immature immune system, allowing the mites to grow rapidly. As a result, this disease occurs primarily in dogs less than 12-18 months of age. In most cases, as a dog matures, the immune system also matures. Adult dogs that have the disease usually have defective immune systems.

Does this mean that demodectic mange is not contagious?

Yes. Since the mite is found on virtually all dogs, exposure of a normal dog to one with demodectic mange is not dangerous.

Why doesn't the immune system mature correctly in some dogs?

Development of the immune system is under genetic or hereditary control. Thus, an affected dog usually comes from a litter containing other affected puppies. Owners of littermates should be alerted to watch for the development of mange in their puppies. Because the disease is due to a genetic defect, affected dogs should not be bred. Also, parents of the affected dog should not be bred again.

What does demodectic mange do to the dog?

Surprisingly, a dog with demodectic mange does not itch severely, even though it loses hair in patches. Areas of bare skin will be seen. The hair loss usually begins on the face, especially around the eyes. When there are only a few patches of hair loss, it is termed **localized** demodectic mange. If the disease spreads to many areas of the skin, it is classified as **generalized** demodectic mange.

How is demodectic mange treated?

The localized form is usually treated with topical medication. The generalized form requires shampoo therapy and a special dip or oral medication. Shampooing with special cleansing shampoos helps to flush out the hair follicles prior to dipping. Dipping is described below. For dogs with generalized demodectic mange, secondary skin infections complicate the condition requiring antibiotic therapy. Dogs with skin infections often have very red, inflamed skin. This is the source of the term "red mange."

I heard that there is a drug that can be given orally for demodectic mange? Is that true?

Yes, with some reservations. *Ivermectin* is a drug that is used for prevention of heartworms. It is also used for certain parasites on cattle. The cattle preparation has been used orally for demodectic mange in dogs. In some dogs it has proven

to be successful. However, it is a very strong drug that can cause severe side-effects, including death, if it is not administered properly. It is not approved for use in dogs, so we would only consider using it as long as you are willing to accept liability for adverse effects.

What is the prognosis for my dog?

Treatment of the demodectic mange is generally successful. However, if the immune system is defective, neither the mites nor the infection may respond to treatment.

Following successful treatment, is it likely to recur?

Because the immune system does not mature until 12-18 months of age, a dog with demodectic mange may have relapses until that age. It is important to treat as soon as a relapse occurs to minimize the possibility of developing uncontrollable problems. Demodectic mange may also occur in older dogs because function of the immune system often declines with age. Dogs who have immune suppression due to illness or medication are also candidates for demodectic mange.

The dip commonly used for demodectic mange contains the insecticide *amitraz*. It must be used cautiously because it is a strong insecticide that can cause side-effects to you and your dog. Your dog may experience vomiting and sedation for 24-36 hours following each application. Most of these problems will usually be self-limiting and resolve without medical intervention. If this occurs, the dip should be diluted with 25% more water the next time it is used. Since each dipping results in the development of tolerance to the dip, your dog is less likely to have side-effects with each subsequent treatment. Your dog should be dipped three times at seven day intervals and then examined for the presence of live mites or mite eggs. Further treatment will be determined by the results. If you do the dipping yourself, be sure to wear rubber gloves to prevent contact with your skin.

Instructions for your dog:

- 1) ___ Apply the dispensed ointment (Goodwinol) to the areas of hair loss. Do not get it in your dog's eyes. You may apply a couple of drops of mineral oil in the eyes prior to application which will coat and protect them. Apply it once daily for a minimum of 10-14 days, or 2 weeks past complete hair re-growth. At that time, the dog should be examined to decide if further treatment is needed.
- 2) ___ Give ___ ml of the oral insecticide once daily. This needs to be continued for 2-4 weeks past apparent recovery. Report any adverse side-effects including loss of appetite and vomiting.
- 3) ___ Schedule an appointment for a medicated dip at your next convenience. We will dip your dog every 10-14 days. After the third dipping, we should examine your dog for the presence of live mites or mite eggs. The need for further treatment will be discussed. Some dogs require up to 12-15 dippings before no live mites or eggs are present. We should examine your dog after every third dip.
- 4) ___ Administer the dispensed antibiotics according to the label. When the prescription is completed, your dog should be examined to determine if further antibiotic treatment is needed.
- 5) ___ At the first sign of recurrence of this disease, we should see your dog again to determine what treatment is needed. This may happen until it is 12-18 months old.
- 6) ___ Return your dog in ___ days to have it examined for the presence of mites.