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Tratamento anaplasnose canina pdf

It is a worldwide disease of distribution caused by rickettsia, most known in dogs as Ehrlichia canis, which is transmitted through ticks of the genus Rhipicephalus sanguineus or by blood transfusions of infected blood. It is an insytopsmic microorganism that infects mononuclea cells. There are also two other species of Ehrlichia that produce disease in dogs. Anaplasma platys infects platelets causing infectious cyclical thrombocytopenia, and ehrlichia ewingii, recently discovered. Infection with Ehrlichia canis in its acute phase causes vasculitis lesions, increased vascular permeability, immunocomplex formation and complications such as ICD. Depending on the host's immunity, subclinical or chronic infections may be detected. In these cases, there is a reaction to constant antigenic stimulation, emerging lesions produced by a continuous immune response. In the chronic phase may appear severe hypoplasia of the bone marrow, which can be irreversible. Symptoms of acute disease are a condition of cases with the highest number of cases in the spring and fall, tick season, although the chronic phase of the disease can be diagnosed throughout the year. Currently, clinical signs are very varied, and vomiting, diarrhea, polypsy, polyuria, polyuria without polypsy and the classic signs, which are detailed below, may appear. Signs of acute infection: fever, depression, anorexia, petechia, epistaxia, neurological signs, scrotum swelling, liver changes, and lymphadenopathy. Signs of chronic infection include petechia, epistatsis, mucus pallor, weight loss, depression, severe coagulopathy, anterior eye lesions and retinal detachment, joint pain, chromium, central or peripheral neurological signs. Diagnosis Perform serology for Ehrlichia canis. In other species, being members of the Anaplasm family, you can request PCR. Remember that if an animal gets doxycycline you can get a false negative PCR result. Whenever there is a history of ticks, the presence of hematological changes in white, red or blood platelets is recommended for the test. Although these changes cannot be found, but there is still a suspicion of the presence of the disease, serology must be performed and the result will be positive. Treatment of tetracycline as well as doxycycline is used, which is the drug of choice. Especially if there are neurological signs, we should treat doxycycline for its best passage in the central nervous system within 2 to 3 weeks. When acute infections react quickly and in chronic suppressive effects on the bone marrow may take some time to normalize. Sometimes corticosteroids such as prednisone to treat the immunomedical component of the disease, especially in the chronic phase. Prevention should be carried out with the control of ticks. The cured animals are not immunized and can become infected again. Assess the need for gastric treads when adding prednisone, such as ranitidine, omeprazole, pantoprazole, etc. If liver enzymes increase, be aware of the possibility of using tick acid, silimarin, etc. BIBLIOGRAPHGuideline for veterinary practitioners on dogs erlichiosis and anaplasmosis in Europe. DOI 10.1186/s13071-015-0649-0 Infectious Diseases del Perro-i del Gato. Greene, THE LATEST EDICION. Information and knowledge for the health of Azevedo, Felipe Delorde. Seropedik; s.n; 01.03.2012. 85 p. Thesis in Portuguese VETTES ID: vtt-531 Summary of the bacterium Ehrlichia canis mainly affects dogs, however, it can infect humans. In dogs, this is the cause of dogs monocytic eliahiosis, hemoparacytosis, very common in veterinary practice, which can occur acutely, subclinically or chronically, determining various clinical manifestations. The chronic phase of the disease usually leads the animal to death. It is transmitted by vector mite, sanguine of phythcephaly and joint infection with other hemoparasites. In Brazil, the dog monocytic elihiosis is the most common rickety hemopazitosis, however, the dogs cyclic thrombocytopenia (Anaplasma platys) and, more recently, the dogs granuletsital anaplasmosis (Anaplasma phagocitophilum) have been widely reported. Therapy of these diseases is carried out using antibiotics, with doxycycline is the drug of choice. In Brazil, its use is usually performed twice a day, for 21 days, at a dose of 10 mg/kg, which requires time and dedication on the part of the owners. Therefore, the regimen of administration of the drug every 12 hours is sometimes a complicating factor. Thus, various therapeutic protocols were evaluated in this study in order to establish protocols that could facilitate the treatment of animals. A total of 51 dogs naturally infected with E. canis, 18 with co-infection A. platys, confirmed by molecular polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests, were presented on five different therapeutic regimens: azithromycin 10 mg/kg of oral (VO) SID for 28 days; enrofloxacin 10 mg/kg VO SID for 28 days; imidocarb 5 mg/kg SC 2 applications with an interval of 14 days; doxycycline 20 mg/kg VO SID for 28 days and oxytetracycline LA 20 mg/kg IM 4 times at 7-day intervals. The animals were monitored weekly with full blood tests. Blood samples were presented in PCR after treatment. Significant laboratory findings during this disease were anemia, thrombocytopenia and leukopenia. They were excellent parameters in assessing the response to treatment, as they were below normal due to the disease and after treatment significantly returned to the reference values (p<0.05). The effectiveness of treatment with doxycycline (20 mg/kg VO SID for 28 days) and long-acting oxytetracycline (LA) (20 mg/kg IM every 7 days for 28 days) is proven by PCR tests related to the normalization of hematological parameters. However, the results showed failure in trying to treat animals with enrofloxacin, azithromycin and imidocarpa dipropionate, in a seven-day regimen. Significant increases in the values of alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and urea in animals treated with oxytetracycline may indicate the toxicity of this drug for dogs in the long term. Thus, it was concluded that doxycycline and LA oxytetracycline were effective in the treatment of dogs of monocytic eliahiosis, and also in the treatment of dogs infectious cyclic thrombocytopenia (AU) Responsible library: BR68.1 Location: BR68.1 Full text Anaplasmosis is a disease caused by ticks infectious bacterial organism Anaplasma platys, this tick More about other tick-shaped diseases: What are the symptoms of canine anaplasmosis? Infection usually causes joint pain, fever and fatigue. Infection is the most common form of anaplasmosis. Most infected dogs will have symptoms within 1 to 7 days. Less common symptoms include vomiting, diarrhea, coughing and breathing. Infection of dogs with anaplasmosis can cause cyclical thrombocytopenia, a condition in which I have reduced platelets (circulating cells that help in the process of blood clotting). Clinical diseases are usually mild, but some dogs may develop bruising or bleeding (including nasal bleeding), especially in the early stages of infection when the amount of platelets may be in the lower. Dogs with anaplasmosis often have many of the same symptoms as those with Lyme disease, and infection with both agents is not uncommon. Both Lyme disease and anaplasmosis are usually in the same geographical location and are transmitted by the same types of ticks. Sign up for our newsletter and receive content and news every month in your email. Diagnosis of anaplasmosis DogsOu should take your dog to the veterinarian and should report all of your behavior in the last days before the consultation. History You provided can give your veterinary tips on which organs are being affected. You will need to collect your dog's blood, urine analysis, feces, X-rays, among other items. Many veterinarians confuse this disease with arthritis. Dog anaplasmosis; The treatment of dogs with anaplasmosis is the same as for other related infections, including erlichiosis and Lyme disease: doxycycline antibiotic. Many of the infected dogs are treated within 30 days. In most cases, symptoms improve quickly. While most dogs improve clinically, it can be difficult to determine whether the dog will be 100% cured, if your dog has been diagnosed with anaplasmosis, you should take strict controls to control ticks. HOW TO PREVENT TICK DISEASEThere are several products in stores and pet stores that help fight ticks. There are vaccines that help fight the tick. The collars that will throw ticks out of your dog's coat. Farms, farms and farms will most likely contract ticks, if the place where you breed dogs has a lot of ticks you have to destroy with some professional teams, you should probably remove your dog from the site, so that the chemicals do not affect your dog's health. In times of heat like summer in Brazil, you should analyze more often your dog's hair, swipe your fingers between your hair and skin with the gallows until you feel lumps, ticks spotted like this with photos, remove this invader and clean the place of sliced hydrogen peroxide and soap. Note if there are ticks between your dog's fingers, under the paw, known as the pillow and between the ears. I've already found ticks in the dog's ears. Take the dog to the veterinarian, he will know what treatment is appropriate. Read more: Benefits of Castration in Dogs and CatsDog Names Tips Category: My Dog, Dog Health Labeled as: Health as:Health tratamento anaplasnose canina pdf. papilomatose canina tratamento caseiro. erliquiose canina tratamento. otite canina tratamento. parvovirose canina tratamento

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