

**RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF ZONOTIC SKIN DISEASES DIAGNOSED AT THE
VETERINARY HOSPITAL OF THE UFG, JATAÍ, GO**

*(ESTUDO RETROSPECTIVO DA CASUÍSTICA DE DERMATOPATIAS DE CARÁTER ZONÓTICO
DO HOSPITAL VETERINÁRIO DO CÂMPUS JATAÍ / UFG)*

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Skin diseases are a significant part of the diagnostics in the clinic of small animals. This study aimed to determine the occurrence of skin diseases of zoonotic potential diagnosed at the Veterinary Hospital of the Universidade Federal de Goiás, in Jataí (HV/CAJ/UFG), from February 2012 to June 2013. After clinical and laboratory tests confirmed the zoonotic potential of skin diseases, the owners were informed about the risks of transmission to humans. We calculated the relative frequency of the dermatological cases diagnosed at the HV/CAJ, and characterized them as follows: fungal, bacterial, parasitic, immunological or malignant skin diseases. From the 306 animals treated, 56 (18.3%) had some kind of skin alteration, of which 53 (95%) were dogs and three (5%), cats. Of this total, 19 (33.9%) were of bacterial etiology, 12 (63.1%) superficial bacterial folliculitis, one (5.3%), furunculosis, one (5.3%) impetigo, two (10.5%) otitis and three (15.8%) acute moist dermatitis. We diagnosed 17 (30.4%) parasitic skin diseases, distributed as follows: one (5.9%) mange, three (17.6%) notoedric mange, two (11.8%) otodectic scabies, one (5.9%) tungiasis, two (11.8%) myiasis and eight (47%) demodicosis. Hypersensitivity cutaneous disorders were detected in nine (16.1%) animals, of which four (44.5%) cases of atopic dermatitis and five (55.5%) dermatitis caused by flea bites. Diseases of fungal nature had eight (14.3%) records with five (62.5%) dermatophytosis and three (37.5%) Malassezia. Three (5.3%) skin cancers were detected, two (66.7%) hemangiosarcoma and one case of (33.3%) nasal carcinoma. Among the diseases diagnosed, ten (17.8%) consisted of zoonoses: one (10 %) case of mange, three (30%) notoedric, one (10%) tungiasis and five (50%) dermatosis by dermatophytes. Zoonotic diseases affecting the skin should be closely watched by the veterinarians of small animals, in order for the necessary therapies and measures to be put in place so that the relationship between pets and humans can develop safely and responsibly.

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