

Allergic Reactions In Pets

Acarodermatitis – An inflammatory skin condition caused by mite infestations, most commonly *Demodex* or *Sarcoptes*.

Related terms: mite allergy, demodicosis.

Example: A young Labrador develops alopecia, erythema, and pruritus due to a heavy *Sarcoptes scabiei* infestation.

Practical application: Perform skin scrapings and treat with appropriate acaricides; monitor for secondary bacterial infections.

Challenges: Differentiating primary mite allergy from secondary infection and managing resistant mite strains.

Allergen – Any substance that can trigger an immune response leading to allergy symptoms in pets.

Related terms: sensitization, IgE.

Example: Flea saliva proteins act as allergens causing flea allergy dermatitis (FAD).

Practical application: Identify and eliminate the allergen source; use hypoallergenic diets when food allergens are suspected.

Challenges: Complex mixtures of environmental allergens make pinpointing the exact trigger difficult.

Anaphylaxis – A severe, rapid systemic allergic reaction that can be life-threatening.

Related terms: hypotension, epinephrine.

Example: A cat receives a subcutaneous vaccine and within minutes develops facial swelling, vomiting, and shock.

Practical application: Immediate administration of intramuscular epinephrine and supportive care; have emergency kits on hand.

Challenges: Recognizing early signs in non-verbal patients and preventing recurrence through allergen avoidance.

Atopy – A genetically predisposed hypersensitivity to environmental allergens such as pollens, molds, and dust mites.

Related terms: inhalant allergy, IgE-mediated.

Example: A German Shepherd presents with chronic pruritus, especially on the paws and ventral abdomen, with seasonal flare-ups.

Practical application: Conduct intradermal skin testing or serum allergen-specific IgE panels to identify triggers; consider allergen-specific immunotherapy (ASIT).

Challenges: Multifactorial nature of atopic dermatitis; owners may be reluctant to pursue long-term immunotherapy.

Auto-immune Dermatitis – An immune-mediated skin disease where the body attacks its own skin components, often mimicking allergic dermatitis.

Related terms: immune-mediated, cicatricial pemphigoid.

Example: A senior bulldog develops erosive lesions on the muzzle and oral mucosa, unresponsive to antihistamines.

Practical application: Perform biopsy and immunofluorescence; treat with immunosuppressive drugs such as cyclosporine.

Challenges: Distinguishing from allergic causes; long-term medication side effects.

Barbiturates – A class of sedative drugs occasionally used in veterinary practice that can trigger hypersensitivity reactions.

Related terms: drug allergy, cross-reactivity.

Example: A dog develops facial swelling and urticaria after receiving a barbiturate-based anesthetic.

Practical application: Document drug reactions in the patient's record; avoid related compounds in future procedures.

Challenges: Limited alternative agents for certain procedures; need for rapid identification of the offending drug.

Beekeeping Allergy – An occupational exposure allergy affecting veterinary staff handling honey-bee products, potentially transferred to pets via contaminated equipment.

Related terms: occupational asthma, contact dermatitis.

Example: A clinic technician with a known bee venom allergy inadvertently exposes a rabbit to bee pollen, leading to localized dermatitis.

Practical application: Implement strict hygiene protocols; use protective gear when handling allergenic substances.

Challenges: Raising awareness among staff; managing cross-contamination risks.

Beta-Glucan – A polysaccharide found in fungal cell walls that can act as an inhalant allergen.

Related terms: mold allergy, immune modulation.

Example: A cat develops respiratory signs after exposure to a damp basement with abundant mold growth.

Practical application: Recommend environmental dehumidification; consider antifungal treatment if secondary infection occurs.

Challenges: Identifying hidden mold sources; seasonal variations in spore counts.

Biopsy – A diagnostic procedure involving removal of a small skin sample for histopathologic examination.

Related terms: histopathology, diagnostic imaging.

Example: Persistent pruritic lesions in a poodle lead to a punch biopsy confirming eosinophilic granuloma complex.

Practical application: Use biopsy results to differentiate allergic dermatitis from neoplastic or infectious processes.

Challenges: Owner consent for invasive procedures; interpreting overlapping histologic patterns.

Blood-Feeding Parasites – Arthropods such as ticks and fleas that ingest host blood and can induce allergic reactions via saliva proteins.

Related terms: flea allergy dermatitis, tick-borne disease.

Example: A cat with chronic head and neck pruritus is found to have a heavy flea burden, indicating

flea-induced hypersensitivity.

Practical application: Implement regular ectoparasite control; use spot-on or oral products with proven efficacy.

Challenges: Resistance development; ensuring owner compliance with year-round prevention.

Bronchial Hyperreactivity – Increased sensitivity of the airway smooth muscle leading to bronchoconstriction, often seen in allergic asthma.

Related terms: airway inflammation, inhalant allergy.

Example: A small-breed dog shows cough and wheeze after exposure to dust during a home renovation.

Practical application: Perform bronchoscopy and airway cytology; treat with bronchodilators and corticosteroids.

Challenges: Limited ability to perform advanced diagnostics in primary-care settings; distinguishing from heart disease.

Canine Atopic Dermatitis (CAD) – A chronic, pruritic skin disease in dogs caused by genetic predisposition to environmental allergens.

Related terms: food allergy, secondary infection.

Example: A Golden Retriever exhibits a relapsing itch that worsens in spring, with lesions on the ventral abdomen and paws.

Practical application: Use a step-wise approach: rule out parasites, food allergy, then conduct allergen testing; consider ASIT.

Challenges: Owner frustration with long-term management; need for regular re-evaluation of treatment efficacy.

Canine Food Allergy – An adverse immune response, typically IgE-mediated, to dietary proteins.

Related terms: dietary trial, hydrolyzed protein.

Example: A Boxer develops ear canal inflammation and facial dermatitis after eating a commercial diet containing chicken.

Practical application: Conduct an 8-week elimination diet using novel or hydrolyzed proteins; re-introduce ingredients sequentially.

Challenges: Owner adherence to strict diet; cross-contamination in commercial feeds.

Canine Flea Allergy Dermatitis (FAD) – An IgE-mediated hypersensitivity to flea saliva, the most common skin disease in dogs.

Related terms: pruritus, secondary infection.

Example: A mixed-breed dog shows erythema, papules, and alopecia at the base of the tail despite infrequent flea sightings.

Practical application: Initiate rapid flea control, use anti-inflammatory medications, and advise regular grooming.

Challenges: Hidden flea infestations; owner skepticism when fleas are not visually observed.

Canine Food Hypersensitivity – A broader term encompassing both IgE-mediated food allergy and non-IgE mediated food intolerance.

Related terms: gastrointestinal signs, immune-mediated.

Example: A Cocker Spaniel develops chronic vomiting and pruritus after consuming a diet high in wheat.
Practical application: Differentiate via elimination diet and serum IgE testing; manage with appropriate diet modifications.

Challenges: Overlap with other dermatologic diseases; limited availability of hypoallergenic commercial diets.

Canine Heat-Induced Pruritus – An exacerbation of allergic skin disease during warm weather due to increased skin temperature and humidity.

Related terms: seasonal flare-up, environmental control.

Example: A Border Collie experiences worsening itch in summer months despite consistent flea treatment.
Practical application: Adjust indoor climate, increase bathing frequency with hypoallergenic shampoos, and consider antihistamines.

Challenges: Climate control costs; owners may underestimate environmental contributions.

Canine Mite Allergy – An allergic reaction to mite antigens, commonly dust-mite (*Dermatophagoides*) or *Demodex* species.

Related terms: mite dermatitis, intradermal testing.

Example: A Pug shows facial erythema and scaling after moving into a new home with carpeted flooring.
Practical application: Conduct skin scrapings, perform allergen testing, and implement dust-mite control measures (e.g., frequent washing, air filtration).

Challenges: Hidden mite reservoirs; need for long-term environmental modifications.

Canine Seasonal Allergic Dermatitis – Pruritic skin disease that correlates with specific seasons, often due to pollens or mold spores.

Related terms: pollen allergy, clinical scoring.

Example: A Siberian Husky exhibits intense itching in late spring when birch pollen counts peak.
Practical application: Use pollen forecasts to pre-emptively start antihistamines or corticosteroids; consider ASIT for long-term control.

Challenges: Variable pollen loads; owner compliance with proactive medication schedules.

Canine Superficial Pyoderma – A bacterial skin infection frequently secondary to allergic dermatitis, characterized by pustules and crusts.

Related terms: secondary infection, *Staphylococcus pseudintermedius*.

Example: A dog with atopic dermatitis develops honey-colored crusts on the trunk.
Practical application: Perform bacterial culture and sensitivity; treat with appropriate antibiotics and address the underlying allergy.

Challenges: Antibiotic resistance; recurrence if primary allergy remains uncontrolled.

Canine Urticaria – A transient, raised, erythematous lesion (hives) caused by histamine release in the skin.

Related terms: histamine, antihistamine therapy.

Example: A dog develops sudden, itchy wheals after a bee sting.
Practical application: Administer antihistamines; identify and remove the triggering allergen.

Challenges: Rapid resolution may make diagnosis difficult; need to differentiate from other dermatoses.

Cat Atopic Dermatitis (CAD) – A chronic, pruritic skin condition in cats caused by environmental allergens, less common than in dogs.

Related terms: flea allergy dermatitis, food hypersensitivity.

Example: A Siamese cat shows facial itching and miliary dermatitis that worsens during humid summer months.

Practical application: Rule out fleas, perform serum allergen testing, and consider topical therapy with corticosteroids.

Challenges: Subtle clinical signs; limited validated testing methods for felines.

Cat Food Allergy – An immune response to dietary proteins, manifesting as dermatologic or gastrointestinal signs.

Related terms: hydrolyzed diet, elimination trial.

Example: A domestic short-hair cat develops pruritus and vomiting after a diet change to a new fish-based formula.

Practical application: Implement a 10-week elimination diet using a novel protein source; re-challenge to confirm.

Challenges: Owner adherence; cross-contamination in commercial feeds.

Cat Flea Allergy Dermatitis (FAD) – The most common allergic skin disease in cats, triggered by flea saliva.

Related terms: pruritus, secondary infection.

Example: A Persian cat shows miliary dermatitis and alopecia on the dorsal neck despite no visible fleas.

Practical application: Initiate strict flea control, use topical corticosteroids for inflammation, and monitor for bacterial overgrowth.

Challenges: Flea infestations may be low-level; cats groom and may hide lesions.

Cat Food Hypersensitivity – Includes both IgE-mediated food allergy and non-IgE mediated intolerance.

Related terms: gastrointestinal signs, immune response.

Example: A Maine Coon presents with chronic vomiting and facial dermatitis after consuming a diet containing beef.

Practical application: Conduct an elimination diet, followed by systematic re-introduction; use hydrolyzed protein diets if needed.

Challenges: Owner patience; overlapping signs with other systemic diseases.

Cat Heat-Induced Pruritus – Seasonal exacerbation of allergic skin disease in warm, humid conditions.

Related terms: environmental control, humidity.

Example: A Bengal cat's facial itch intensifies during summer months despite flea prophylaxis.

Practical application: Increase air conditioning, bathe with hypoallergenic shampoos, and consider antihistamines.

Challenges: Cost of environmental modifications; recognizing subtle temperature-related changes.

Cat Mite Allergy – Allergic reaction to dust mites or other microscopic arthropods.

Related terms: dust-mite control, intradermal testing.

Example: A Ragdoll cat develops facial erythema after moving into a carpeted apartment.

Practical application: Reduce dust-mite exposure with frequent vacuuming, HEPA filtration, and washing

bedding in hot water.

Challenges: Hidden reservoirs; limited testing options for felines.

Cat Seasonal Allergic Dermatitis – Pruritic skin disease linked to seasonal allergens such as pollens or molds.

Related terms: pollen counts, environmental exposure.

Example: A Scottish Fold shows increased facial itching during late summer when grass pollens peak.

Practical application: Use antihistamines before the pollen season, and consider ASIT for long-term management.

Challenges: Variable pollen levels; owners may misinterpret seasonal flare-ups as infections.

Cat Superficial Pyoderma – Bacterial infection of the epidermis, often secondary to allergic dermatitis.

Related terms: Staphylococcus felis, secondary infection.

Example: A cat with atopic dermatitis develops pustular lesions on the forelimbs.

Practical application: Culture the lesions, prescribe appropriate antibiotics, and address the underlying allergy.

Challenges: Recurrence if primary allergy persists; antibiotic stewardship concerns.

Cat Urticaria – Transient wheals caused by histamine release, often after insect bites or contact allergens.

Related terms: histamine, antihistamine.

Example: A cat develops raised, red plaques after being stung by a wasp.

Practical application: Administer antihistamines, monitor for anaphylaxis, and remove the offending insect.

Challenges: Rapid resolution may obscure diagnosis; need for quick intervention.

Contact Dermatitis – Skin inflammation resulting from direct contact with an irritant or allergen.

Related terms: irritant reaction, allergic contact.

Example: A dog develops a localized rash on the paw after walking on a newly applied carpet cleaner.

Practical application: Identify the offending substance, avoid future exposure, and treat inflammation with topical corticosteroids.

Challenges: Wide variety of potential irritants; owners may not recognize the link between product use and skin changes.

Cytokine Profile – The pattern of cytokine expression (e.g., IL-4, IL-5, IFN- γ) that helps differentiate allergic from non-allergic inflammation.

Related terms: Th2 response, immune modulation.

Example: Biopsy of a dog's skin shows elevated IL-4, supporting an atopic dermatitis diagnosis.

Practical application: Use cytokine analysis to tailor immunomodulatory therapy such as cyclosporine or oclacitinib.

Challenges: Laboratory availability; cost of specialized testing.

Dermatitis – General term for inflammation of the skin, which can be allergic, infectious, or autoimmune in origin.

Related terms: pruritus, erythema.

Example: A mixed-breed dog presents with itchy, red patches on the ventral abdomen.

Practical application: Perform a systematic work-up to rule out parasites, infections, and allergies before

initiating therapy.

Challenges: Overlap of clinical signs among different etiologies; need for thorough diagnostics.

Dermatophagoides farinae – The American house dust mite, a common environmental allergen in pets.

Related terms: dust-mite allergy, mite allergen.

Example: A cat's pruritic facial lesions worsen during dry winter months when indoor dust mite populations rise.

Practical application: Implement dust-mite control measures (frequent washing, air filtration) and consider allergen testing.

Challenges: Hidden mite reservoirs; owner resistance to extensive cleaning protocols.

Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus – The European house dust mite, another prevalent allergen affecting pets.

Related terms: mite sensitization, environmental allergy.

Example: A dog with atopic dermatitis shows improvement after bedding is replaced with mite-impermeable covers.

Practical application: Combine environmental control with medical therapy for optimal outcomes.

Challenges: Ensuring consistent application of control measures; mite population resurgence.

Dermatology – The branch of veterinary medicine focusing on skin, hair, and nail diseases.

Related terms: cutaneous, dermatopathology.

Example: A veterinary clinic employs a board-certified dermatologist to manage complex allergic cases.

Practical application: Referral to a specialist can enhance diagnostic accuracy and treatment success.

Challenges: Access to specialists in rural areas; cost considerations for owners.

Dermatopathology – The microscopic study of skin tissue to diagnose disease.

Related terms: histopathology, biopsy.

Example: A skin biopsy reveals eosinophilic infiltrates consistent with allergic dermatitis.

Practical application: Guides therapeutic decisions, especially when clinical signs are ambiguous.

Challenges: Requires specialized laboratory facilities and experienced pathologists.

Dermatitis Herpeticum – A severe viral skin infection that can occur secondary to allergic skin disease, caused by feline herpesvirus or canine herpesvirus.

Related terms: secondary infection, viral dermatitis.

Example: A dog with uncontrolled atopic dermatitis develops vesicular lesions that become ulcerated.

Practical application: Initiate antiviral therapy, control the primary allergy, and maintain strict hygiene.

Challenges: High morbidity; rapid progression if not treated promptly.

Dermatophytosis (Ringworm) – A fungal infection of the skin that may be misdiagnosed as allergic dermatitis due to similar lesions.

Related terms: dermatophyte, fungal culture.

Example: A cat with circular, alopecic patches is initially treated for allergy, but Wood's lamp examination reveals fluorescence.

Practical application: Perform fungal culture or PCR; treat with appropriate antifungal agents.

Challenges: Zoonotic potential; environmental decontamination required.

Diagnostic Imaging – Radiography, ultrasound, or CT used to evaluate internal structures that may contribute to allergic disease (e.g., sinusitis).

Related terms: radiography, ultrasound.

Example: A dog with chronic nasal discharge undergoes CT, revealing sinus inflammation consistent with allergic rhinitis.

Practical application: Imaging assists in ruling out neoplasia or structural abnormalities.

Challenges: Cost and availability of advanced imaging; need for sedation or anesthesia.

Dermal Sensitization – The process by which the skin's immune cells become reactive to a specific allergen after repeated exposure.

Related terms: IgE, hypersensitivity.

Example: A dog develops an allergic response after multiple flea bites, leading to sensitization to flea saliva proteins.

Practical application: Early intervention can prevent sensitization; use of prophylactic flea control is essential.

Challenges: Subclinical exposures may go unnoticed; once sensitized, management becomes chronic.

Dermal Patch Test – A method of applying suspected allergens to the skin to assess delayed-type hypersensitivity reactions.

Related terms: contact allergy, delayed reaction.

Example: A dog suspected of contact dermatitis undergoes a patch test with various cleaning agents.

Practical application: Identifies specific irritants; guides environmental modifications.

Challenges: Limited standardization in veterinary patients; requires owner cooperation for observation.

Eosinophilic Granuloma Complex (EGC) – A group of skin lesions in cats, including eosinophilic plaques, ulcers, and indolent ulcers, often associated with allergies.

Related terms: eosinophilia, allergic dermatitis.

Example: A cat presents with raised, ulcerated lesions on the lip; biopsy shows eosinophilic infiltrates.

Practical application: Treat with corticosteroids, antihistamines, and address underlying allergy (food or flea).

Challenges: Recurrence if primary allergen persists; potential side effects of long-term steroids.

Extrinsic Allergic Alveolitis – An immune mediated inflammatory condition of the lung parenchyma caused by inhaled allergens, occasionally reported in dogs.

Related terms: hypersensitivity pneumonitis, environmental exposure.

Example: A hunting dog develops chronic cough after exposure to moldy hay.

Practical application: Remove the offending exposure, use anti-inflammatory therapy, and monitor pulmonary function.

Challenges: Rare in pets; diagnosis requires advanced imaging and bronchoalveolar lavage.

Flea Control – The systematic use of products and management practices to prevent flea infestations.

Related terms: ectoparasite prevention, insecticide resistance.

Example: A veterinarian recommends monthly topical fipronil for a household with multiple pets.

Practical application: Combine chemical control with environmental cleaning; rotate products to reduce

resistance.

Challenges: Owner compliance; emerging resistance in flea populations.

Flea Allergy Dermatitis (FAD) – An IgE-mediated hypersensitivity to flea saliva, the most common cause of pruritic skin disease in dogs and cats.

Related terms: pruritus, secondary infection.

Example: A dog shows intense itching at the base of the tail despite minimal flea counts.

Practical application: Immediate flea eradication, use of anti-inflammatory drugs, and regular grooming.

Challenges: Hidden flea infestations; owner disbelief when fleas are not observed.

Food Challenge – The re-introduction of a specific food protein after an elimination diet to confirm allergy.

Related terms: elimination diet, re-challenge.

Example: After an 8-week novel protein diet, a dog is fed the original diet; pruritus returns, confirming a food allergy.

Practical application: Conduct under veterinary supervision to monitor for adverse reactions.

Challenges: Time-consuming; risk of severe flare-ups during re-introduction.

Food Elimination Diet – A diagnostic diet that removes common allergens to assess whether food is the cause of clinical signs.

Related terms: novel protein, hydrolyzed diet.

Example: A cat is placed on a hydrolyzed salmon diet for 10 weeks; skin lesions improve, indicating food involvement.

Practical application: Choose a diet with a single novel protein or extensively hydrolyzed proteins; avoid treats.

Challenges: Owner adherence; hidden ingredients in commercial foods.

Fungal Allergy – An allergic response to mold spores or fungal proteins, often contributing to respiratory signs.

Related terms: beta-glucan, airborne allergen.

Example: A dog develops coughing and nasal discharge after being housed in a damp basement with visible mold growth.

Practical application: Reduce indoor humidity, clean affected areas, and consider antihistamines or corticosteroids.

Challenges: Identifying hidden mold sources; seasonal variations in spore counts.

Generalized Pruritus – Widespread itching affecting multiple body regions, frequently associated with systemic allergic disease.

Related terms: itching, skin scratching.

Example: A senior dog exhibits constant scratching on the trunk, limbs, and head.

Practical application: Conduct a step-wise diagnostic work-up to rule out parasites, infections, and allergies.

Challenges: Differentiating primary from secondary causes; owner frustration with persistent itch.

Glucocorticoids – Steroid hormones used to suppress inflammation and immune responses in allergic skin disease.

Related terms: corticosteroids, immunosuppression.

Example: A dog with severe atopic dermatitis receives oral prednisolone to reduce inflammation.

Practical application: Use the lowest effective dose for the shortest duration; taper slowly to avoid adrenal insufficiency.

Challenges: Side effects include polyuria, polydipsia, weight gain, and immunosuppression.

Haptens – Small molecules that become allergenic only after binding to larger proteins, often implicated in contact dermatitis.

Related terms: contact allergen, immune sensitization.

Example: A dog develops a paw rash after walking on a freshly painted floor containing isothiazolinone haptens.

Practical application: Identify and avoid the hapten-containing product; treat inflammation with topical steroids.

Challenges: Wide variety of chemicals can act as haptens; owners may not recognize the source.

Histamine – A biogenic amine released by mast cells during allergic reactions, causing vasodilation, edema, and pruritus.

Related terms: mast cell degranulation, antihistamine.

Example: A cat's acute skin wheals are traced to histamine release after a bee sting.

Practical application: Administer antihistamines to block H1 receptors and reduce itching.

Challenges: Variable response among individuals; high doses may be needed for severe reactions.

IgE-Mediated Allergy – An immediate hypersensitivity reaction involving immunoglobulin E antibodies binding to allergens and triggering mast cell activation.

Related terms: type I hypersensitivity, anaphylaxis.

Example: A dog develops rapid facial swelling after a bee sting, indicating an IgE-mediated response.

Practical application: Perform serum IgE testing to identify specific allergens; consider immunotherapy.

Challenges: Not all allergic reactions are IgE-mediated; testing may not detect all relevant allergens.

IgG-Mediated Food Allergy – A delayed hypersensitivity reaction to food proteins, often identified through intradermal testing or serum assays.

Related terms: type III hypersensitivity, food intolerance.

Example: A cat shows gastrointestinal upset two days after eating a new grain-based diet.

Practical application: Use elimination diets and re-challenge to confirm; manage with hypoallergenic diets.

Challenges: Longer diagnostic timeline; overlap with other gastrointestinal diseases.

Intradermal Skin Testing (IDST) – A diagnostic technique where small amounts of allergens are injected into the skin to assess immediate hypersensitivity.

Related terms: allergen panel, positive wheal.

Example: A dog undergoes IDST revealing strong reactions to dust-mite and grass pollen extracts.

Practical application: Guides selection of allergens for ASIT; performed in a controlled setting.

Challenges: Requires sedation in some patients; false-negative results if the patient is on antihistamines.

Inhalant Allergy – An allergic response to airborne particles such as pollens, molds, or dust mites.

Related terms: respiratory signs, environmental control.

Example: A dog develops chronic rhinitis during the spring pollen season.

Practical application: Use environmental modifications, antihistamines, and possibly ASIT for long-term control.

Challenges: Continuous exposure in indoor environments; difficulty in eliminating all airborne allergens.

Keratinocyte – The primary cell type in the epidermis, which can release cytokines and chemokines during allergic inflammation.

Related terms: skin barrier, immune signaling.

Example: In atopic dermatitis, keratinocytes produce thymic stromal lymphopoietin (TSLP) that promotes Th2 responses.

Practical application: Target keratinocyte-derived cytokines with novel therapeutics such as JAK inhibitors.

Challenges: Limited availability of targeted drugs for veterinary patients; cost considerations.

Labial Dermatitis – Inflammation of the lips, often a manifestation of allergic skin disease in cats.

Related terms: feline atopy, miliary dermatitis.

Example: A cat shows erythema and scaling on the upper lip, worsening during humid months.

Practical application: Treat with topical corticosteroids, address underlying allergens, and maintain clean environment.

Challenges: Cats may hide lesions; owners may mistake it for dental disease.

Laser Therapy – The use of low-level laser light to reduce inflammation and promote healing in allergic skin lesions.

Related terms: photobiomodulation, pain relief.

Example: A dog with chronic ear canal inflammation benefits from weekly laser sessions combined with topical therapy.

Practical application: Adjunctive treatment to reduce reliance on systemic steroids.

Challenges: Equipment cost; variable response among patients.

Leukotriene Antagonist – A class of drugs that block leukotriene receptors, reducing inflammation and bronchoconstriction.

Related terms: montelukast, airway hyperreactivity.

Example: A dog with allergic asthma shows decreased coughing after receiving a leukotriene antagonist.

Practical application: Use as a steroid-sparing agent in chronic respiratory allergy.

Challenges: Limited veterinary formulations; potential drug interactions.

Malassezia Overgrowth – Yeast proliferation on the skin, frequently secondary to allergic dermatitis.

Related terms: secondary infection, antifungal therapy.

Example: A dog with atopic dermatitis develops greasy, malodorous otitis due to Malassezia yeast.

Practical application: Treat with topical or systemic antifungals and control the primary allergy.

Challenges: Recurrence if underlying pruritus is not managed; resistance to certain antifungal agents.

Medical History Review – A systematic collection of past health events, exposures, diet, and medications to identify potential allergens.

Related terms: patient interview, allergy questionnaire.

Example: A veterinarian asks about recent home renovations, new cleaning products, and diet changes in a dog with new-onset itch.

Practical application: Helps generate a targeted list of possible allergens for testing or avoidance.

Challenges: Owner recall bias; incomplete information may delay diagnosis.

Meloxicam – A non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) used for pain and inflammation; can occasionally cause drug hypersensitivity.

Related terms: NSAID allergy, adverse drug reaction.

Example: A cat develops facial swelling after receiving meloxicam for postoperative pain.

Practical application: Document the reaction, avoid NSAIDs of the same class, and use alternative analgesics.

Challenges: Limited alternatives for severe pain; need for careful monitoring.

Mite Allergy – An allergic response to mite antigens, often dust mites or Demodex species.

Related terms: dust-mite control, intradermal testing.

Example: A dog's atopic dermatitis improves after implementing dust-mite reduction strategies.

Practical application: Use acaricides in the environment, wash bedding in hot water, and consider ASIT targeting mite allergens.

Challenges: Persistent environmental reservoirs; owner compliance.

Montelukast – A leukotriene receptor antagonist used for allergic airway disease.

Related terms: asthma, bronchoconstriction.

Example: A dog with chronic cough due to allergic rhinitis responds to daily montelukast.

Practical application: Provide a steroid-sparing option for chronic respiratory allergies.

Challenges: Off-label use in pets; monitoring for hepatic side effects.

Multisystemic Allergy – An allergic condition that affects multiple organ systems, such as skin, respiratory, and gastrointestinal tracts.

Related terms: systemic hypersensitivity, complex presentation.

Example: A dog exhibits pruritus, chronic cough, and intermittent vomiting after exposure to a new carpet.

Practical application: Conduct comprehensive work-up, treat each system, and eliminate the common allergen.

Challenges: Coordinating care across specialties; extensive diagnostics increase cost.

Neutrophilic Dermatitis – Inflammatory skin disease dominated by neutrophils, often secondary to bacterial infection but can mimic allergic dermatitis.

Related terms: pyoderma, secondary infection.

Example: A dog's skin lesions show marked neutrophilic infiltrates on histology, indicating an acute bacterial component.

Practical application: Treat with appropriate antibiotics and address any underlying allergy to prevent recurrence.

Challenges: Distinguishing primary allergic disease from infection-driven inflammation.

Non-IgE Mediated Food Allergy – An immune reaction to food proteins that does not involve IgE

antibodies, often presenting with gastrointestinal signs.

Related terms: type IV hypersensitivity, delayed reaction.

Example: A cat develops chronic diarrhea two weeks after ingesting a new diet, with no immediate skin signs.

Practical application: Use elimination diets and re-challenge to identify offending ingredients.

Challenges: Longer diagnostic timeline; overlap with idiopathic gastrointestinal disease.

NSAID Hypersensitivity