

Skin problems in rabbits and rodents



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OBJECTIVES

- Describe the main dermatological characteristics of rabbits and rodents
- Know the most important and frequent dermatological diseases in rabbits and rodents
- Know the prevalence of dermatological cases and the prevalence of each one of the dermatological diseases that have been seen in the HCV of the UAB from 2014 to 2018
- Observe if the dermatological cases of the HCV of the UAB correspond with the proposed diseases as the most frequent in books and articles

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Literary references and data on the cases of exotic animals of HCV UAB.

INTRODUCTION

The skin of small mammals protects them against physical, chemical and microbial agents. This acts as a defense barrier, prevents the loss of water and nutrients and has a thermoregulatory effect.

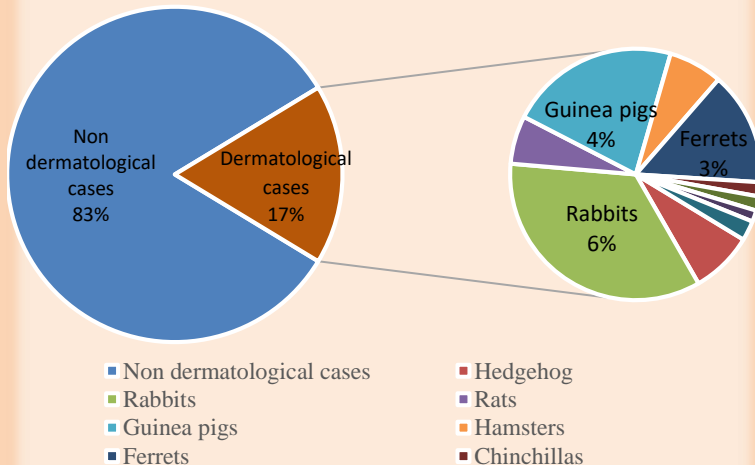
The skin is composed of three layers: epidermis, dermis and hypodermis. Hair must also be considered, which is an exclusive feature of mammals, in addition to plantar bearings and sebaceous glands.

MAIN DERMATOLOGICAL DISEASES

- Bacterial dermatosis
 - Pododermatitis
 - Staphylococcosis
 - Dermatitis to Pseudomonas
 - Abscesses
- Viral dermatosis
 - Myxomatosis
 - Papillomavirus
- Parasitic dermatosis
 - Mites
 - Scabies
- Fungal dermatosis
 - Dermatophytosis
- Neoplasms
- Nutritional diseases
- Endocrine diseases

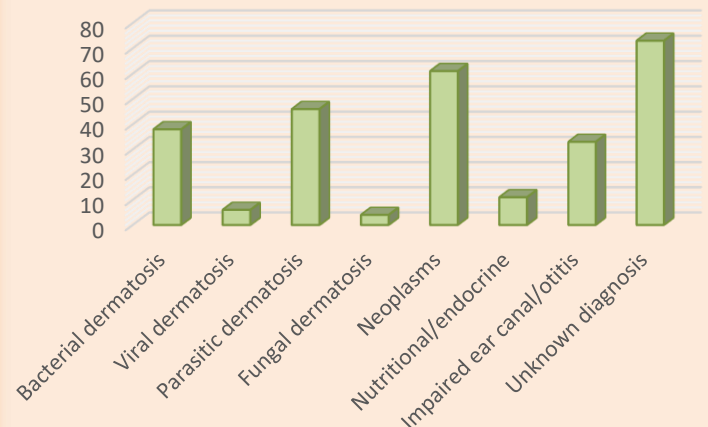
EXOTIC ANIMAL CASES 2014-2018

Figure 1. Prevalence of dermatological cases of HCV UAB in exotic animals from 2014 to 2018.



PREVALENCE OF DERMATOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

Figure 1. Prevalence of each of the dermatoses that have been observed in the HCV in exotic animals from 2014 to 2018



CONCLUSIONS

Many diseases of rabbits and rodents are known, but the information is much smaller compared to dog and cat.

In the HCV of the UAB, 17% of the exotic animals that attend do so for dermatological reasons. About rabbits and rodents, rabbits and guinea pigs are the ones that come most frequently due to dermatological disorders. Of this 17%, 6% are rabbits and 4% are guinea pigs.

If we make a comparison we see that it does not always coincide what the consulted references say with what is observed in the hospital. The authors give less importance to neoplasms and more importance to infectious / inflammatory diseases.

On the other hand, in the hospital it has been seen that the neoplasms are the most frequently observed affections. As for infectious / inflammatory diseases, they are also observed with some frequency, but it does not coincide in all cases that those considered most important by the authors are the most seen in the hospital. Finally, about the nutritional and endocrine diseases, in both cases are considered minor affectations in these species.