Presentations for Dr K. Glos

Selected Meeting Presentations:

April 2007 *"The efficacy of commercially available veterinary diets recommended for dogs with atopic dermatitis"* North American Veterinary Dermatology Forum Kaui, USA

June 2008 *"What is Pyoderma? "How and where to take cultures." "How do we treat.....?" "Immunomodulatory treatment options"*: Germeringer Fortbildung

November 2009 *"Sampling techniques for skin cytology in Dermatology practice" 5th World Congress in Veerinary Dermatology Cytology Workshop*

Jan 2009 *"Selected Pododermatitis Cases".* Germeringer Fortbildung

Jan 2010 "*Do Dermatologists use Kortison ? – selected Case presentations"* . Germeringer Fortbildung

Some publications:

The efficacy of commercially available veterinary diets recommended for dogs with atopic dermatitis.

Glos K, Linek M, Loewenstein C, Mayer U, Mueller RS. Vet Dermatol. 2008 Oct;19(5):280-7. Epub 2008 Aug 7.
Medizinische Kleintierklinik, Ludwig Maximilian University, Munich, Germany.

The classical treatments for dogs with atopic dermatitis have traditionally been oral antipruritic drugs, allergen-specific immunotherapy and topical therapy. Fifty dogs with atopic dermatitis were included in this multicentred, double-blinded, randomized study to compare clinical response to an 8-week period of feeding one of three commercial veterinary foods marketed for dogs with atopic dermatitis (diets A-C) or a widely distributed supermarket food (diet D). Atopic dermatitis was diagnosed using Willemse's criteria and through the exclusion of differential diagnoses. Fourteen dogs were assigned to diet A and 12 dogs each to diet B, C or D. Flea and tick control using a monthly fipronil spot-on product was administered for a minimum of 4 weeks prior to inclusion in the study and during the study period. Evaluations were made monthly. These included lesion scores, using an established scoring system (canine atopic dermatitis extent and severity index, CADESI-03) and owner evaluation of pruritus level using a visual analogue scale. After 8 weeks on the new diets, there was a significant improvement in CADESI and pruritus scores with diet B (Wilcoxon test, P = 0.043 and paired t-test, P = 0.012, respectively), in pruritus scores with diet A (paired t-test, P = 0.019) and in CADESI scores with diet D (Wilcoxon test, P = 0.037). No significant changes were detected with diet C. Based on the results of this study, in addition to the conventional therapies, changing the diet of dogs with atopic dermatitis may be a useful adjunctive therapeutic measure.

Adverse effects of ketoconazole in dogs--a retrospective study.

Mayer UK, Glos K, Schmid M, Power HT, Bettenay SV, Mueller RS.

Vet Dermatol. 2008 Aug;19(4):199-208. Erratum in: Vet Dermatol. 2008 Oct;19(5):319

Cowpox Virus transmision from pet rats to humans, Germany;

Campe H, Zimmermann P, Glos K, Bayer M, Bergemann H, Dreweck C, Graf P, Weber BK, Meyer H, Büttner M,Busch U, Sing A. in Emerging Infectious Diseases 2009 May;15(5):777-80