

SAFETY AND EFFICACY OF BACTERIAL AUTOGENOUS VACCINES IN CHRONIC, RECURRENT OR ANTIBIOTIC - RESISTANT PYODERMAS

C. LORENTE-MÉNDEZ*, E. MÜLLER*

*LABOKLIN GmbH & Co. KG, Bad Kissingen, Germany



Fig 1

Responsible and effective use of antibiotics is critical to combat antimicrobial resistance in veterinary and human medicine. **Autogenous vaccines** are germ suspensions derived from the body's own killed bacteria for the treatment of unresponsive infections due to bacterial resistance/multi-resistance or idiopathic chronicity or recurrence (Fig 1).

This study aimed to evaluate if **bacterial autogenous vaccines (BAV)** (LABOKLIN GmbH & Co. KG, Germany) may assist in managing chronic or recurrent pyodermas (CRP) and antibiotic-resistant pyodermas (ARP), reducing the use of antibiotics.

Twenty-one dogs with bacterial skin infections were included. 16/21 (76%) had CRP and 5/21 (24%) had ARP, 10/21 were deep and 11/21 were superficial (Fig 2). Six of the 21 dogs had 2-4 recurrences of infections within the previous year, and 10 dogs had more than 4 recurrences within the previous year.

Bacteria isolated were *Staphylococcus pseudintermedius* (15/21 cases), *Meticillin-resistant Staphylococcus pseudintermedius* (MRSP) (4/21), *Pasterella multocida* (1/21) (abscess), and *Proteus mirabilis* (1/21).

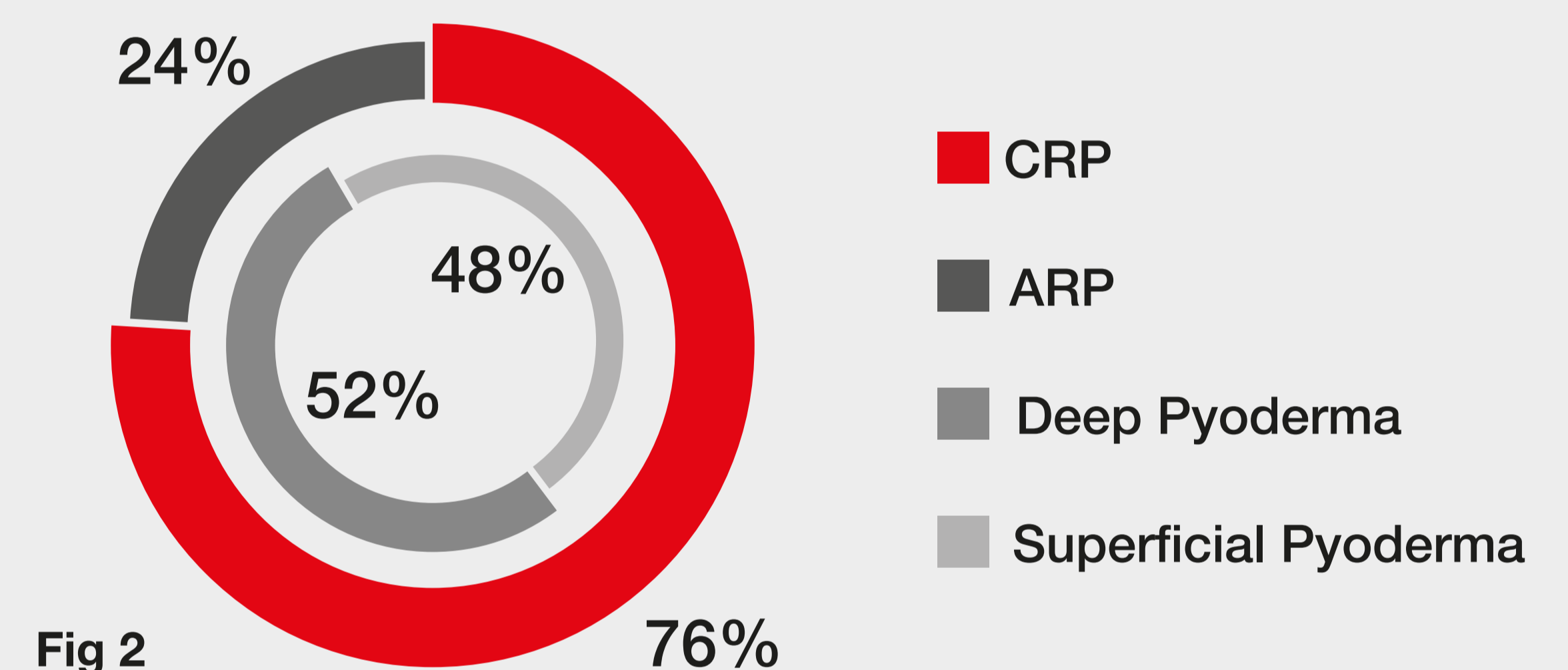


Fig 2

- Cure
- Milder recurrences
- Equal recurrences
- Severe recurrences

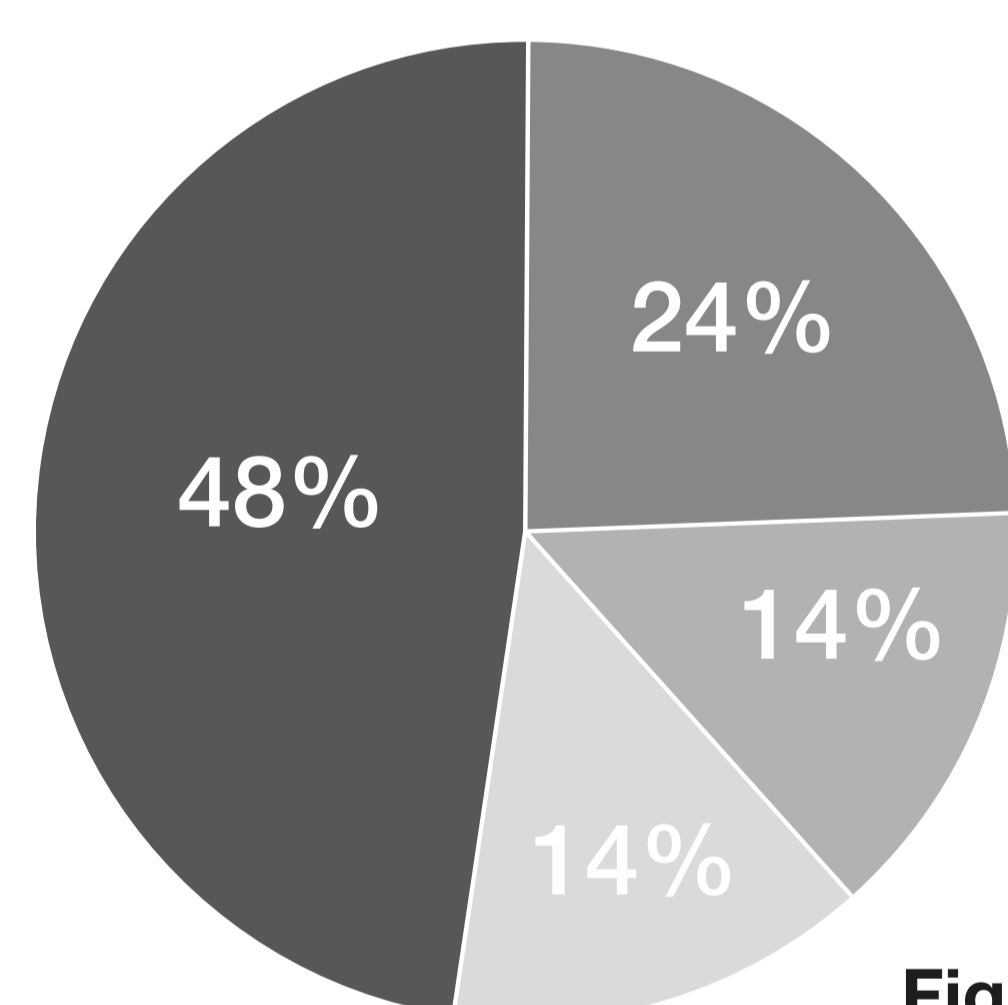


Fig 3

BAV treatment is given in nine staggered doses of the germ suspension solution at intervals of 4-6 days.

After treatment with BAV, 10 cases (47.62%) were cured, and 11 cases (52.38%) had recurrences (milder in 5/11, equal in 3/11 and more severe in 3/11 compared to the case history) (Fig 3).

The mean follow-up time was 231.59 days. Six of 21 cases were maintained with booster doses of BAV (every week). No side effects were observed except for diarrhoea in one case.

Veterinarian and owner satisfaction was excellent in 30% and 45% of the cases, respectively, good in 50% and 35%, neutral in 5% and 5%, poor in 15% and 5% and very poor in 0 and 10% (Fig 4).

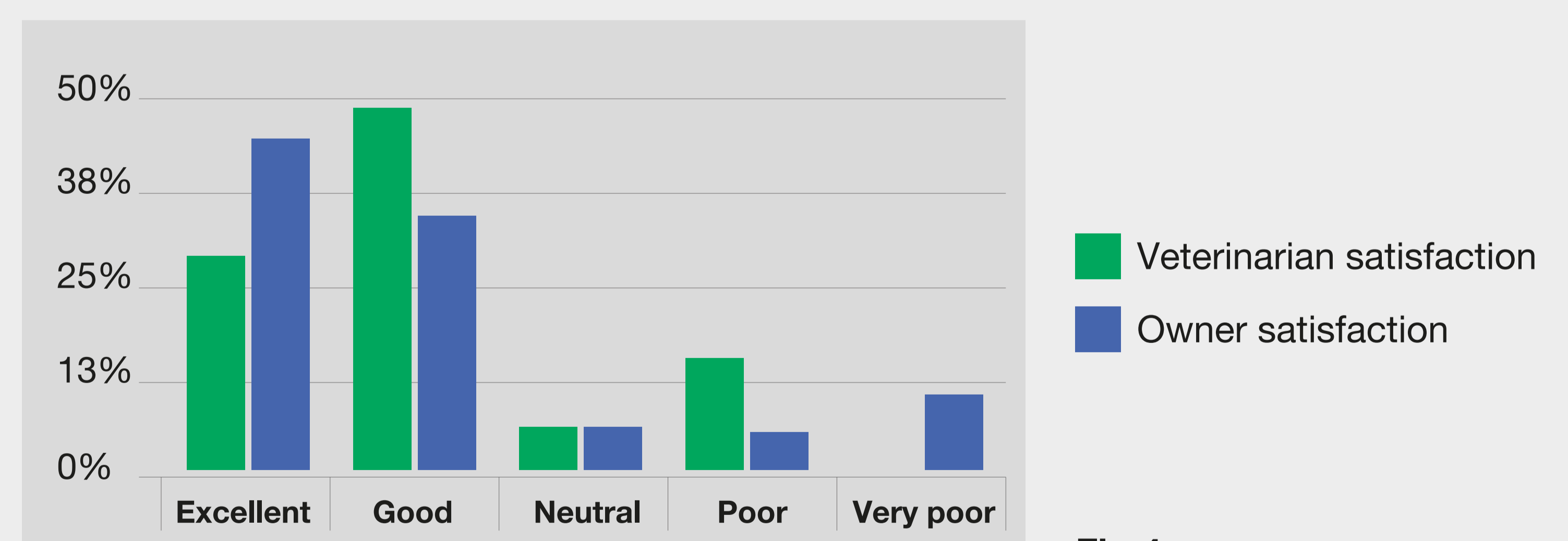


Fig 4

The results of this study show that the use of BAV is safe and supports the control of canine CRP and ARP.



Source of funding: Laboklin
Conflict of interest: Both authors are employees of Laboklin GmbH&Co.KG

