



ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE AND STEWARDSHIP INITIATIVE

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

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DERMATOLOGY REFERRAL PRACTICES ANTIMICROBIAL USE STUDY IN DOGS AND CATS, 2023

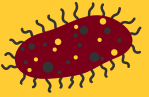
Antimicrobial prescribing data of the first 25 dogs and cats seen by a board-certified or residency-trained dermatologist were included, beginning August 1, 2023. Twenty-two small animal dermatology practices in the U.S. participated, for a total of 550 patients (87% dogs, 13% cats).



55%

of dogs and cats were **prescribed at least one antimicrobial** (antibiotic, antifungal, or combination drug)

21%



of dogs and cats prescribed antimicrobials had bacterial susceptibility testing conducted

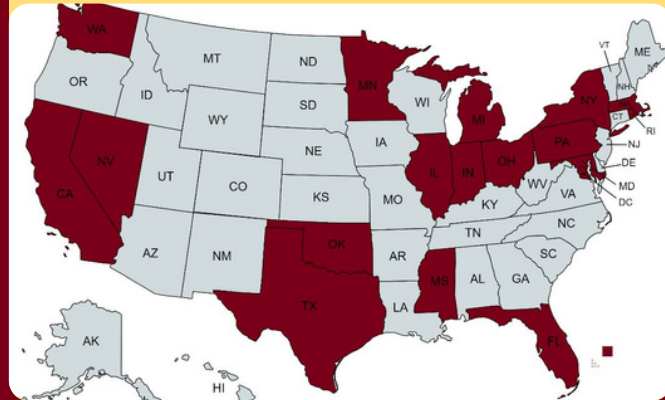
47%

 of antimicrobials were topical

53%

 of antimicrobials were systemic

States with Participating Clinics



Most prescribed systemic antibiotics

46% 3rd-gen cephalosporins

19% Lincosamides

12% Fluoroquinolones

Of all prescriptions, 55% were antibiotics, 28% were antifungals, and 17% were combination drugs

Most prescribed systemic antifungals

55% Imidazoles

36% 1st-gen triazoles

10% Allylamines

63%

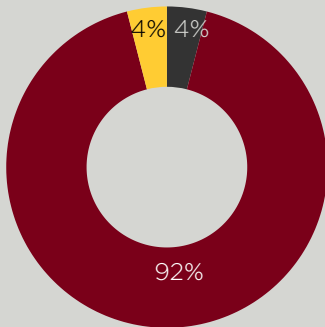
 of cats and dogs were prescribed an antiseptic

38%

 of cats and dogs were prescribed an antiseptic and antimicrobial

■ Non-antimicrobial effects
■ Infection treatment
■ Prophylaxis

Intended Antimicrobial Use



92% of antimicrobials were prescribed for infection treatment. Of those,
- 92% for confirmed infection
- 7% for suspected infection
- 1% with no infection evidence

Most Common Conditions (% associated with antimicrobial prescriptions)



1. Skin allergies (33%)
2. Otitis externa (65%)
3. Skin pyoderma (59%)
4. Interdigital allergies (29%)



1. Skin allergies (15%)
2. Otitis externa (33%)
3. Skin, other (29%)
4. Otitis media (50%)

To participate in the next study and find free antimicrobial stewardship resources, go to arsi.umn.edu.

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