

SUMMARY

Prevalence of *Malassezia* agents in dogs with dermatoses

In this study, the aim was to expose the interactions between prevalence, regional distribution and exemplary locations of *Malassezia* agents among healthy dogs and dogs with dermatoses.

In an attempt to perform cytology moistened sterile cotton swap samples were systematically withdrawn from 7 different anatomical regions, from a total of 150 (100 with dermatoses, 50 healthy) dogs, of various breed and of both sexes, for cytology. Each of the samples withdrawn were stained with May-Grunwald Giemsa dye. Evaluated samples were examined under 40x microscope magnification and consequently cytological diagnosis of samples and population size of *Malassezia* factors were determined. As a result of examination in randomly selected 5 fields of 10 or more on factors of *Malassezia* were regarded as positivity, whereas less than 10 of *Malassezia* observation were regarded as negative. The results obtained from the dogs were evaluated by use of χ^2 test within SPSS statistical package program in terms.

A Statistical significance was found among healthy dogs and dogs with dermatoses regarding periorbital, perioral, outer ear, inguinal and perianal regions whereas the dorsal aspect of the neck and interdigital locations did not reveal statistical significance.

As a result, it was concluded that the rate of positive *Malassezia* observation in healthy dogs and dogs with dermatoses was frequently involved perianal region and the perioral region, respectively, and in association with the animal itself constantly licking and scratching behaviour the anal area is in a carrier status in terms of factors of *Malassezia* in healthy dogs, and perioral region has a contagious role in terms of infection in dogs with dermatoses.

Key words: *Dermatoses, Dog, Malassezia*