Skin diseases: a review

Abstract
Skin is the organ that forms the anatomical and physiological barriers between the external environment and the organism in animals, just as it is in humans. It exhibits neurial activity so that touch, pressure, pain, itching, cold and warm stimuli can be felt first. Defend the living from physical, chemical and pathogenic damage from the outside. It regulates the temperature of the living thing with the hair covering covering the skin completely. It helps maintain water and electrolyte balance and is the main storage area for vitamins, fats, carbohydrates, proteins and other minerals. Skin diseases are widespread in animals and lead to significant economic losses. The aim of this review is to draw attention to the common skin diseases in animals.

Keywords: animal, skin, diseases

Introduction
Skin disease is very common in cattle globally. Greatly affects the economy by reduced production and performance. Here is no specific, economical and successful treatment regimen. Clinical examination revealed pruritus, restlessness, mal-ocular alopecia, folliculitis, udder impetigo, suppressive lesions, weeping surface, reduced feed intake and yield, and with or without polyneuropathy. Skin diseases are classified as primary and secondary depending on the origin of the disease. Primer skin diseases occur as direct derangements and spread to other organs as the disease grows. Secondary skin diseases are the result of disturbances in other organs reaching to the skin after a certain period of progress. Color changes such as jaundice, redness, whiteness, gray foci, bruise and brown foci on the affected skin are noteworthy. Due to the inherent and inherited melanin pigmentation, skin white, gray or brown foci come into play. Deep redness; (Erythema) occurs in the early stages of photosensitization and in the eczema. Derby blue color; skin gangrenized and gangrene has lost heat loss and elasticity as a result of the continuation of the blood circulation of the skin. In addition, deep blue color is observed, especially in the cows, acute mastitic origin from Staphylococcus aureus is seen in the color of the nipple skin. Excess sebaceous secretions of the skin in the deeper surface, skin or skin with oil, crumble, dandruff causes the cover. In animals it is often shaped by seconder skin fats. Dermatitis and skin irritations are accompanied by skin lubrication. An increase in the amount of fat secretion is characterized by a shiny appearance at the bottom. The pathogenesis of oily skin is not known precisely. However, metabolic disorders in the secretory glands, vitamin A, B2 (riboflavin), B6 (pyridoxine) deficiencies are thought to be the result. Besnoitosis resultant fat is observed in cattle. In the event of a food shortage or imbalance of food, hyperimmunization sera may cause allergic reactions in the deep and this is a common condition in animals. Skin irritation, peripherally and centrally induced stimuli are the result. Peripheral itch is caused by external parasites (scabies, lice, fleas) in the case of contact with the skin. The centrally produced itch is caused by the stimulation of the center of pruritus (Aujesky, Scrapi and ketosis) in the nervous form of the brain. Dermatophytosis, papillomatosis, streptotrichosis and photosensitization are four major types of skin diseases that are common to cattle. Veterinary dermatologists are confronted with various food- and nutrition-related skin diseases. The most common one is cutaneous adverse food reaction in dogs and cats. Skin diseases caused by nutritional deficiencies or toxicoses are less common, but are seen in farm animals and exotic animals due to inappropriate husbandry. Allergies also come up in animal dermatology. Pets may be allergic to any number of substances, from airborne chemicals to pollen. Allergens can cause red, itchy skin rashes. Pets may also be allergic to the foods they eat, or to the grain-based additives these foods often contain. Food allergies typically manifest themselves as dermatitis, which can cause owners to confuse them with some other skin disease or form of allergic reaction. The incurable, chronic skin disorders can be a nightmare for the unfortunate dog and frustrating to the veterinarian and dog owner. Hormonal imbalances such as hypothyroidism in Golden Retrievers and Cushings disease (adrenal gland disorder) often seen in small breeds, generally are not curable but be managed and will display remarkable improvement once proper therapy is instituted. Chronic dermatitis due to flea saliva, food allergy, and contact or inhalant allergy will miraculously vanish once we discover the offending antigen and then prevent dog-antigen contact. Lumpy Skin Disease (Nodular dermatitis) is also common skin diseases seen in all over the world. This disease - viral disease of cattle characterized by fever, various-sized lumps, or nodules in the skin covering all parts of the body, lymphadenitis and edema of the legs or brisket. Managing a chronic skin disorder presupposes that an exact diagnosis has been established. Making that diagnosis requires certain diagnostic protocols be done so that the doctor has a clear understanding of the pathological processes impacting the patient. A multitude of different causes may very well manifest themselves in very similar appearing visual signs. It has been more than 40 years since the dual descriptions of canine pemphigus vulgaris. Over the ensuing four decades, the reports of-mostly canine-novel autoimmune skin diseases have progressed in successive waves separated by long periods of quiescence. As a result, although skin diseases with multifactorial etiology in animals can be successfully treated with good treatment planning, it is extremely important that the ration is balanced. However, despite all the precautions, some skin diseases may still not be successful in the treatment.

Aknowledgments
None.

Conflicts of interest
The authors declare no conflicts of interest in this work.

References


