



## **COMMUNICATION ABSTRACTS**

**The program committee of the ISVD is calling for contributions for Brief Communication Abstracts to be presented at this year's meeting**

**This session will consist of short oral presentations (10-15 minutes) which are of importance for dermatopathology.**

**Each abstract will be evaluated blindly by three members of the program committee and scored based on design, originality, and relevance to dermatopathology.**

**Please submit your abstract electronically following the instructions for authors below.**

1. Deadline: Please see conference info on this website or listserv postings regarding abstract submission.
2. Submissions: Abstracts may be submitted on diskette, or as an email attachment (MS Word preferred). If mailed on diskette, indicate the corresponding author's name, the file name, and word processing program used.

Mail to: Silvia Ruefenacht, Vetsuisse Faculty, University of Bern, Laenggass-Strasse 128, Bern, Switzerland, CH-3001  
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### **Format guidelines for ISVD abstracts (suitable for publication in the journal Veterinary Dermatology)**

Abstracts should be formatted as follows:

1. Length: 250 words maximum excluding title and authors
2. Font: 12 pt Arial or other sans serif font only, single space
3. No tables, graphs or references
4. Heading - centred at the top
  - i. Title: bold, no capital letters except for product names or proper names. Add space line.
  - ii. Authors: not bold: Initials and last name only, no degrees. Add space line.
  - iii. Affiliations: not bold: Name of department, School/Institution, City, Country: Do not include addresses. Add space line.



- iv. Use symbols to indicate author affiliation as in the following example:

**Quality of life for dogs with dermatological disease and for their owners**  
**Part 2: evaluation of quality of life of dogs with various dermatological diseases and of their owners and its correlation to efficacy of therapy**

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5. Text - left justified only and single space

6. General advice on format

- i. Where products are mentioned, include the manufacturer's name and address  
e.g. ciclosporin (Atopica: Novartis Animal Health, Greensboro, NC)
- ii. Drug doses should be given as mg/kg; once or twice daily
- iii. Laboratory data is reported in IU units
- iv. Breed names are adjectives not nouns, so it is Siamese cat, not "Siamese" or Labrador retriever, not Labrador
- v. Breed names are capitalized only if they are proper names, e.g. German shepherd dog not German Shepherd Dog, mixed breed dog not Mixed Breed Dog
- vi. Numbers up to and including 10 are spelled out unless associated with time (days, weeks, months, etc.)
- vii. It is acceptable to summarize data as follows, to conserve text: 3/9 dogs
- viii. Use the following abbreviations: h for hours, min for min, sec for seconds.

7. Name the source(s) of funding or state "self funded" at the end of the abstract, separate from main body of abstract by one space line.

8. State conflict of interest, the default statement is: "None declared" but it is the authors responsibility to consider stating any conflicts.



### **ABSTRACT EXAMPLE**

Chytridiomycosis, an emerging and fatal infectious skin disease of amphibians

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Chytridiomycosis, a mycotic cutaneous infection of amphibians, was first described in frog populations in Australia and Central America and subsequently found in wild and captive anurans and urodeles worldwide. It is considered an emerging infectious disease and a key factor in the dramatic global decline of amphibians. The etiological agent is *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* (fungal Phylum Chytridiomycota; Order Chytridiales).

The keratinophilic fungus causes significant mortality in postmetamorphic amphibians, tadpoles are spared. Clinical signs vary with species and include abnormal posture, lethargy, behavioural changes, loss of righting reflex, bilateral mydriasis, reddening as well as greyish-white discoloration of the skin, abnormal sloughing and occasional erosions and ulcers. Death usually occurs within a few days after onset of clinical signs. At necropsy, gross lesions are confined to the skin, particularly on extremities, abdomen and pelvic region. Histologically, there is marked hyperkeratosis containing numerous spherical fungal thalli (zoosporangia), irregular epidermal hyperplasia, spongiosis, occasional epidermal cell necrosis and lymphocytic exocytosis. A mild dermal inflammatory infiltrate may be present. Pathogenesis is postulated to be due to a compromised epidermal barrier as the skin is essential for respiration, water absorption, body temperature regulation and electrolyte homeostasis and serves as a shield against pathogenic organisms. Diagnosis is achieved by routine histology, or cytology. The fungal structures are readily detected on H&E sections and/or skin scrapings stained with lactophenol. Electron microscopy, immunohistochemistry, PCR and fungal culture have also been used. Treatment has included administration of "-azoles" (e.g. fluconazole, itraconazole), formalin/malachite green solution baths and elevation of the environmental temperature.

This study was self-funded