

2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Congress on  
**MICROBIOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGISTS**  
&  
6<sup>th</sup> International Conference on  
**MYCOLOGY AND FUNGAL INFECTIONS**

October 07-08, 2019 | Madrid, Spain

## Novel treatment of disseminated *Coccidioidomycosis* in a dog with voriconazole

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*Coccidioides* is endemic in some areas of the southwestern United States, Mexico, and South America, and it was most recently found in south central Washington. The treatment of choice for *Coccidioides* in humans depends on severity, chronicity, and anatomic involvement. In humans, fluconazole is the agent of choice and amphotericin B is often used for rapidly progressive coccidioidal infections. Newly available antifungal drugs that may be beneficial in refractory cases include voriconazole, caspofungin, and posaconazole. There have been a few case reports and one case study documenting successful treatment of disseminated *Coccidioidomycosis* in human patients using voriconazole. In dogs, management of *Coccidioidomycosis* involves long-term antifungal drug treatment, typically with azoles such as ketoconazole, itraconazole, or fluconazole. Amphotericin B is recommended in cases of severe, diffuse pulmonary infections to achieve a faster onset of action when compared to azoles. Dogs with disseminated *Coccidioidomycosis* carry a grave prognosis despite standard treatment with fluconazole. This case report describes the successful management of a dog with disseminated *Coccidioidomycosis* involving the skeletal, cutaneous, and pulmonary systems with voriconazole after failing traditional therapy with fluconazole and terbinafine. This report is the first to describe the successful management of refractory *Coccidioidomycosis* with voriconazole in a dog.

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