



PYODERMAS, ACNE, AND DERMATOOZONOSES REPRESENT

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ABSTRACT

Pyodermas, acne, and dermatozoonoses represent a heterogeneous group of infectious and inflammatory skin diseases with significant clinical and epidemiological importance in dermatology. These conditions are commonly associated with bacterial colonization, sebaceous gland dysfunction, and zoonotic pathogen transmission, leading to a wide spectrum of cutaneous manifestations ranging from superficial pustular lesions to deep suppurative infections.

Keywords: Pyoderma, Acne vulgaris, Dermatozoonoses, Bacterial skin infections, Inflammatory dermatoses, Sebaceous gland dysfunction, Cutaneous manifestations, Zoonotic pathogens.

INTRODUCTION

Pyodermas, acne, and dermatozoonoses are among the most common groups of infectious and inflammatory skin diseases encountered in dermatological practice. Despite differences in etiology and clinical presentation, these conditions share a common feature—disruption of normal skin homeostasis, often accompanied by microbial involvement and inflammatory responses.

Pyodermas are primarily bacterial skin infections caused by pyogenic microorganisms, most frequently *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Streptococcus pyogenes*. They range from superficial conditions such as impetigo to deeper and more severe infections like furuncles, carbuncles, and cellulitis. These diseases are particularly significant due to their high prevalence, contagious nature, and potential for systemic complications if untreated.

Acne vulgaris is a chronic inflammatory disease of the pilosebaceous unit, characterized by comedones, papules, pustules, nodules, and, in severe cases, scarring. Its pathogenesis is multifactorial, involving sebaceous gland hyperactivity, follicular hyperkeratinization, hormonal influence, and colonization by *Cutibacterium acnes*. Acne is highly prevalent among adolescents and young adults, significantly affecting psychological well-being and quality of life.

Dermatozoonoses are a group of skin diseases transmitted from animals to humans, caused by various bacteria, viruses, parasites, or fungi. These conditions may result from direct contact with infected animals or indirectly through vectors. Clinically, dermatozoonoses manifest as inflammatory, allergic, or parasitic skin lesions, often requiring careful epidemiological assessment for accurate diagnosis.

From a public health perspective, these diseases remain highly relevant due to their widespread occurrence, risk of transmission, and increasing resistance to antimicrobial agents. Therefore, studying their etiopathogenesis, clinical features, and modern treatment approaches is essential for improving diagnostic accuracy and therapeutic outcomes in dermatology.

The aim of this study is to systematically analyze pyodermas, acne, and dermatozoonoses in terms of their causes, clinical manifestations, diagnostic strategies, and current treatment methods based on contemporary scientific literature.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Pyodermas, acne, and dermatozoonoses have been widely investigated in dermatological and infectious disease literature due to their high prevalence and clinical significance. Existing studies



consistently emphasize that these conditions are multifactorial, involving microbial agents, host immune response, and environmental influences.

In pyodermas, classical dermatological literature identifies *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Streptococcus pyogenes* as the primary causative agents. Recent studies highlight the increasing prevalence of antibiotic-resistant strains, particularly methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA), which complicates treatment strategies and increases the risk of recurrent infections. Epidemiological data indicate that pyodermas are more common in pediatric populations and in individuals with compromised skin barriers.

Acne vulgaris has been extensively studied as a chronic inflammatory disorder of the pilosebaceous unit. According to modern dermatological research, its pathogenesis involves four key factors: increased sebum production, follicular hyperkeratinization, colonization by *Cutibacterium acnes*, and inflammation. Recent molecular studies also emphasize the role of hormonal regulation, particularly androgen influence, as well as genetic predisposition. Psychological and environmental factors, including stress and diet, are also increasingly recognized as contributing elements.

Dermatozoonoses represent a diverse group of zoonotic skin diseases transmitted from animals to humans. Literature data show that these conditions may be caused by bacteria (e.g., *Bacillus anthracis* in cutaneous anthrax), parasites (e.g., scabies from animal hosts), fungi (e.g., dermatophytosis), or viruses. Studies conducted in occupational and rural populations demonstrate a higher risk of infection among individuals in frequent contact with domestic or wild animals. Preventive measures and epidemiological surveillance are considered essential components of disease control.

Recent reviews in dermatology journals emphasize the growing importance of antimicrobial resistance in pyodermas and the increasing burden of acne as a global skin disorder affecting adolescents and adults. In dermatozoonoses, the literature highlights the need for a One Health approach, integrating human, animal, and environmental health strategies to reduce transmission risk.

Overall, the literature indicates that while significant progress has been made in understanding these conditions, challenges remain in antibiotic resistance, chronic inflammation control, and prevention of zoonotic transmission.

RESULTS

The analysis of clinical and literature data revealed that pyodermas, acne, and dermatozoonoses differ significantly in their etiological factors, clinical presentation, and therapeutic approaches, although all three groups share an inflammatory basis. The findings confirmed that microbial agents play a central role in pyodermas and dermatozoonoses, while acne is primarily driven by endogenous inflammatory and hormonal mechanisms.

Pyodermas were most frequently associated with *Staphylococcus aureus* infections, presenting with acute suppurative lesions. Acne vulgaris showed a chronic relapsing course with predominant involvement of sebaceous glands and follicular structures. Dermatozoonoses demonstrated a wide clinical variability depending on the causative zoonotic agent and route of transmission.

Table 1. Etiological and clinical characteristics of pyodermas, acne, and dermatozoonoses

Disease group	Main causative factors	Pathogenesis	Clinical features	Course
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Pyodermas	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , <i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	Bacterial infection, tissue invasion	Pustules, abscesses, cellulitis	Acute or subacute
Acne vulgaris	<i>Cutibacterium acnes</i> , hormones, sebum excess	Follicular obstruction, inflammation	Comedones, papules, pustules, nodules	Chronic, relapsing
Dermatozoonoses	Bacteria, parasites, fungi, viruses from animals	Zoonotic transmission, immune response	Rash, vesicles, itching, ulcers	Acute or episodic

Therapeutic analysis showed that treatment outcomes depend on the correct identification of the etiological agent and disease severity. Antibiotics were effective in pyodermas, while acne required a combination of topical and systemic therapies. Dermatozoonoses management depended on both antimicrobial therapy and elimination of the infection source.

Table 2. Treatment strategies and outcomes

Disease group	Main treatment methods	Mechanism of action	Clinical outcome	Limitations
Pyodermas	Topical/systemic antibiotics	Bacterial eradication	Rapid improvement	Antibiotic resistance
Acne vulgaris	Retinoids, antibiotics, hormonal therapy	Sebum regulation, anti-inflammatory effect	Long-term control	Relapses common
Dermatozoonoses	Antiparasitic, antifungal, antibacterial therapy	Pathogen elimination	Variable depending on agent	Reinfection risk

Overall, the results indicate that early diagnosis and targeted therapy significantly improve clinical outcomes and reduce complications across all three disease groups.

DISCUSSION

The results of this study confirm that pyodermas, acne, and dermatozoonoses represent clinically and etiologically distinct but pathogenetically related groups of dermatological diseases. All three conditions are characterized by inflammatory processes of the skin; however, the underlying triggers differ significantly, ranging from bacterial invasion to endogenous hormonal imbalance and zoonotic transmission.

Pyodermas remain strongly associated with pyogenic bacterial flora, particularly *Staphylococcus aureus*. The increasing frequency of antibiotic-resistant strains, especially MRSA, represents a growing clinical challenge and explains recurrent or treatment-resistant infections observed in modern practice. This trend is consistent with global reports highlighting antimicrobial resistance as a major concern in dermatology and infectious diseases.

Acne vulgaris, as a chronic inflammatory disorder of the pilosebaceous unit, demonstrates a multifactorial pathogenesis. The findings support the classical four-factor theory involving seborrhea, follicular hyperkeratinization, microbial colonization, and inflammation. However, recent literature also emphasizes the role of endocrine regulation, genetic susceptibility, and lifestyle factors. The



chronic relapsing nature of acne and its psychological impact highlight its significance beyond a purely dermatological condition.

Dermatozoonoses show the greatest variability in clinical presentation due to the diversity of zoonotic agents involved. The study confirms that transmission from animals to humans remains an important epidemiological issue, particularly in rural and occupational settings. The variability in clinical manifestations often complicates diagnosis, requiring careful epidemiological assessment and laboratory confirmation.

Therapeutically, the study supports a targeted approach based on etiological identification. Antibiotics remain effective in pyodermas, while acne requires long-term multimodal therapy, and dermatozoonoses demand combined antimicrobial treatment and elimination of the infection source. However, limitations such as antimicrobial resistance, treatment relapse, and reinfection risk remain significant clinical challenges.

From a broader perspective, these diseases underline the importance of integrated dermatological, microbiological, and epidemiological approaches in clinical practice. Preventive strategies, patient education, and rational use of antimicrobial agents are essential components in reducing disease burden.

CONCLUSION

Pyodermas, acne, and dermatozoonoses are widespread dermatological conditions with significant medical and public health importance. Despite differences in etiology, they share a common inflammatory basis and require differentiated diagnostic and therapeutic approaches.

The study confirms that accurate identification of causative factors plays a key role in successful treatment outcomes. Pyodermas are primarily driven by bacterial infections, acne is a chronic multifactorial inflammatory disorder, and dermatozoonoses result from zoonotic pathogen transmission.

Modern management strategies, including targeted antimicrobial therapy, retinoids, and integrated preventive measures, significantly improve patient outcomes. However, challenges such as antibiotic resistance, disease recurrence, and zoonotic exposure persist.

In conclusion, early diagnosis, rational therapy selection, and preventive control measures are essential for effective management of these dermatological conditions and for reducing their overall clinical and epidemiological burden.

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