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## RESUMO

**RESUME Introduction:** *Malassezia Pachydermatis* is a commensal fungus present in skin flora, commonly found in animals perianal glands, groin, armpits, ear canal and oral cavity. However, in dogs with hypersensitivity and/or Atopic Dermatitis (AD), where the skin barrier is defective, there is an increase in the population of this yeast on the skin. Prolonged use of antibiotics and glucocorticoids can predispose to excessive growth of the yeast *Malassezia Pachydermatis*. Treatment is carried out with systemic and topical antifungals based on ketoconazole, chlorhexidine and miconazole, but in atopic dogs, which often use corticoids in cases of atopic crisis, the manifestations of malassezia become recurrent. This recurrence is associated with the antifungal resistance of this pathogen to drugs. As an alternative to traditional treatment, the use of herbal products, such as essential oils and hydroalcoholic extracts of *Schinus Terebinthifolius Raddi* (Aroeira-mansa in portuguese), has become increasingly used in the therapy of AD's secondary infections. **Objective:** The aim of this study was to evaluate the antifungal and antimicrobial effects of *Schinus Terebinthifolius* in cases of malassezia. **Methods:** This work was carried out using scientific articles and case studies that reported the use of Aroeira in their clinical analysis. **Results/discussion:** *S. Terebinthifolius Raddi* is a pioneering Anacardiaceae, Brazilian native. It has numerous medicinal and phytochemical potentialities and is widely used in the Northeast of the country to treat various infections in humans, especially cervicitis. Popularly known in portuguese as aroeira-vermelha, aroeira-mansa and aroeira-pimenteira. And in english pink-pepper. In an antimicrobial activity test carried out with the hydroalcoholic extract of aroeira-mansa at a concentration of 0.203oz, antifungal activity was observed against *M. pachydermatis*, inhibiting the growth of the fungus. And its extract being used in shampoos, a reduction in sores and itching caused by malassezia was reported in an atopic dog, with 4 weeks' use of the product. In clinical trials in women, Aroeira gel proved effective in treating candidiasis, an infection caused by the *Candida albicans fungus*, and bacterial vaginosis, with an 80% success rate, a cure rate similar to that of treatment with metronidazole. **Conclusion:** From this study, we obtained promising data on the antifungal activity against *M. Pachydermans*. It has been tested on different microorganisms, demonstrating antifungal and antibacterial activity. Although it has been used in human medicine for years, specialized literature and studies on its efficiency in canine malassezia and its cytotoxic effect are scarce.

**PALAVRAS-CHAVE:** Antifungal, Dermatitis, Malassezia, pink-pepper, Schinus Terebinthifolius