



Net Content: 1 L.

CLOREXIVET PLUS

APPROVAL NUMBER Q-7972-128

Chlorhexidine And Miconazole

Skin Infections

Shampoo Dermatological

FORMULA:

Each 100 ml contains:

Chlorhexidine digluconate 4 g

Miconazole 2 g

Vehicle q.s. 100 ml

CONSULT WITH YOUR VETERINARIAN

**MEDICAL PRESCRIPTION IS
NECESSARY FOR SELL**

INDICATIONS:

CLOREXIVET PLUS, has action against bacteria, fungi and yeasts. Effective in the presence of blood and organic matter. Due to its broad spectrum and low toxicity, it is a disinfectant of choice in the topical treatment of pyodermas. It is coadjuvant in mycotic infections caused by: *Microsporum canis*, *Microsporum gypseum* and *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*. It attacks yeasts such as: *Malassezia pachydermatis*.

SPECIES:

Canines and felines.

DOSAGE:

Its use is recommended twice a week depending on the severity of the case or at the discretion of the Veterinarian.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE:

Shake the product before use. Pour **CLOREXIVET PLUS** on previously wet hair. Rub until obtaining abundant foam, wait 5 to 10 minutes and rinse thoroughly. If necessary, repeat the same operation.

ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION

Topic.

WARNINGS:

In case of contact with eyes, rinse thoroughly with plenty of water. Keep in a dry, cool place at no more than 30°C and protected from direct sunlight. Keep out of reach of children, domestic animals and handicapped persons.
Product for exclusive use in Veterinary Medicine.

VETERINARY USE

MADE IN MEXICO BY:

PET'S PHARMA DE MÉXICO S.A. DE C.V.

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Industria de la Salud Animal

CLOREXIVET PLUS

REGISTRATION NUMBER Q- 7972-128

**Antiseptic and disinfectant shampoo and soap.
Antifungal and antibacterial with
TILP Technology¹**

FÓRMULA:

Each 100 ml contains:

Miconazole.....2 g

Chlorhexidine digluconate.....4 g

Vehicle c.b.p.....100 ml

PRESENTATION: 350 ml

VETERINARY USE

DERMATOLOGICAL SHAMPOO

CHLORHEXIDINE AND MICONAZOLE

SKIN INFECTIONS

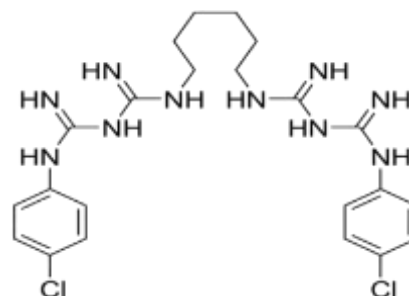
INDICATIONS:

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COMPOSITION

Chlorhexidine is a symmetrical bicationic molecule consisting of two rings: four chlorophenyl and two bisguanide groups connected by a central decamethylene chain (chlorophenyl bisguanide). Its molecular formula is $C_{22}H_{30}Cl_2N_{10}.2C_6H_{12}O_7$, and its molecular weight is: 897.8.

Chlorhexidine Gluconate is a water soluble cationic bisguanide that when in contact with physiological pH dissociates and binds to the bacterial wall which is negatively charged and like chlorhexidine which is positively charged is attracted to the cell wall by the cell wall phospholipids which are negatively charged. It acts against the cell wall of microorganisms causing alterations in the electrophoretic mobility of the entire microorganism, altering the integrity of the cell wall and facilitating the release of intracellular components. At low concentrations it is bacteriostatic, the low molecular weight substances (K and P) pass through the cell membrane and at high concentrations it is bactericidal, producing precipitation of the cytoplasm.



¹ Customized smart liposomes (improves bioavailability of actives and acts faster)

DERMAPETS
TECNOLOGÍA ENFOCADA EN DERMATOLOGÍA





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From every bisbiguanidic antiseptics, chlorhexidine is the most studied and the one that has shown the greatest efficacy as a biofilm inhibiting agent. Chlorhexidine is today the reference antiseptic. It can be neutralized and ineffective in the presence of sodium lauryl sulfate and in the presence of ionic surfactants, inorganic anions (phosphate, nitrate or chlorine) and other components present in tap water and hand cream preparations and neutral soaps.

Chlorhexidine Gluconate should be stored at room temperature, since high or very low temperatures may detract from its effect. Correctly stored the half life can be up to two years. It requires protection against light since it decomposes easily when exposed to light. At high temperatures it decomposes into chloroaniline and the presence of organic matter does not inactivate it.

SPECTRUM OF ACTION:

It is a broad-spectrum biocide effective against Gram-negative bacteria, Gram-positive bacteria, aerobes and facultative anaerobes, fungi, yeasts and some lipid-enveloped viruses, including HIV. However, chlorhexidine is not sporicidal, although it inhibits spore growth.

Its action on Mycobacteria is bacteriostatic, although they are, in general, highly resistant. It does not act on non-enveloped viruses, such as Rotavirus and Poliovirus, although it does inactivate lipid enveloped viruses such as Herpesvirus and HIV.

It has both bacteriostatic and bactericidal properties, depending on its concentration. In low concentrations, low molecular weight substances, such as potassium and phosphorus, can disintegrate exerting a bacteriostatic effect. This effect occurs due to the slow release of chlorhexidine. It has been said that the bacteriostatic effect of chlorhexidine is of greater importance than the bactericidal effect (Fardall and Turnbull, 1986). Chlorhexidine acts against the cell wall of microorganisms causing disorders in the electrophoretic mobility of the whole microorganism, altering the integrity of the cell wall and facilitating the release of intracellular components (Yesilsoy et al, 1995).

PHARMACOKINETICS: Due to the high affinity of chlorhexidine for the skin, it remains active for approximately 6 hours, chlorhexidine has a high persistence effect, the presence of organic matter decreases its activity. Absorption by passive diffusion through membranes is extraordinarily fast both in bacteria and yeasts, achieving a maximum effect in 20 seconds.

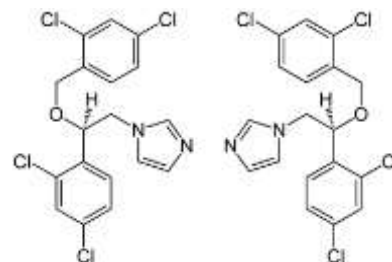
PHARMACODYNAMICS: It acts through oxidations, achieving the release of the halogen. Its activity is a consequence of the binding of this cationic molecule to the charged surfaces of the bacteria and their extracellular complexes. At low concentrations, it produces an alteration of the bacterial osmotic balance, causing the leakage of phosphorus and potassium from the cell interior, producing an alteration of the osmotic permeability of the membrane and an inhibition of enzymes in the periplasmic space. At high concentrations it produces a rupture of the bacterial coatings, therefore a precipitation of the cellular contents, and finally cell death. It has a broad spectrum of action, although it is more effective against gram-positive than gram-negative microorganisms. It is generally used in concentrations of 0.5 to 3%.

Miconazole

MICONAZOLE is an imidazole derivative used in medicine as an antifungal. Chemically C₁₈H₁₄Cl₄N₂O is practically insoluble in water, and soluble in organic solvents.

PHARMACOKINETICS AND PHARMACODYNAMICS:

Miconazole is a synthetic derivative of 1-phenityl-imidazole. Via topical route it is absorbed and distributed to the stratum corneum of the skin, where it remains for more than four days, in systemic form its absorption is less than 1% of the administered dose, if administered at mucosal level it can reach 1.5%. Its elimination is less than 1% of the applied dose, it is found without modification in the tissues, this corresponds to the low levels of absorption in





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topical application. The mechanism of antifungal action of miconazole consists in the inhibition of various oxidative enzyme systems for the synthesis of sterols necessary for the maintenance of the fungal wall, such as ergosterol; As a result of the alteration in permeability, the cell membrane is unable to act as a selective barrier, losing cellular constituents. It has action on several types of fungi, including dermatophytes and yeasts, and gram-positive bacteria.

SPECIES:

Canines y Felines

DOSAGE CLOREXIVET PLUS:

Its use is recommended twice a week depending on the severity of the case or at the discretion of the Veterinarian.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE CLOREXIVET PLUS:

Shake the product before use. Pour CLOREXIVET PLUS on previously wet hair. Rub until obtaining abundant foam, wait 5 to 10 minutes and rinse thoroughly. If necessary, repeat the same operation.

ADMINISTRATION CHANNEL:

Topical

Characteristics of CLOREXIVET PLUS

- Broad spectrum antiseptic and disinfectant..
- Prolonged bacteriostatic and antifungal action..
- Safe and effective active ingredients
- Acts well as a complementary treatment to systemic therapies.
- Low Toxicity.

Benefits of CLOREXIVET PLUS

It acts against bacteria and fungi (including spores) in most skin infections.

- Chlorhexidine is maintained for prolonged periods with frequent use on the skin each time it is used, thus allowing prolonged delay of bacterial growth.
- Miconazole is absorbed and remains in the stratum corneum of the skin preventing the reproduction of fungi, yeasts and their spores.
- It cleans and disinfects without altering the tissue.
- The combination of its active ingredients provides greater efficacy.
- Contributes to restore the natural protective lipids of the skin and coat, avoiding drying.
- Improves and preserves skin moisture, reducing irritation and promoting rapid healing.
- Well tolerated by horses.
- Liposome technology improves bioavailability with fast action and residual effect.

WARNINGS AND RESTRICTIONS:

In case of contact with eyes, rinse thoroughly with plenty of water. Keep in a cool, dry place, in a range of 15-30°C and protected from direct sunlight. Keep out of reach of children and domestic animals. **Product for exclusive use in Veterinary Medicine.**

Exclusive literature for veterinarians. Keep out of the reach of children.

Its sale requires medical prescription.

Responsible for content: Technical Department.

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