A GUIDE TO

Equine Topicals

- Our over-the-counter topical range contains both medicated and non-medicated products for equine skin care.
- Can be used for minor skin conditions, with options available for antimicrobial, antifungal and antibiofilm activity.
- Leave in treatments – spray conditioner, mousse and wipes – provides a solution for every horse and owner.

Range	Ingredients and Presentation	Indications
DermAllay General oatmeal cleaning for dry, itchy skin 	**Ingredients:** Hydrolysed oat protein, safflower oil, ceramides complex (1,3 6 II) **Presentation:** Shampoo and Spray Conditioner	For routine bathing and to promote relief of dry, itchy sensitive skin. Ceramides aid in moisturising, repairing, and restoring dry, damaged skin.
TrizCHLOR® 4 Antimicrobial. Antibiofilm 	**Ingredients:** 4% Chlorhexidine Also contains TrizEDTA **Presentation:** Shampoo, Spray Conditioner and Mousse	For support of healthy skin for animals with conditions responsive to chlorhexidine. TrizEDTA chelates minerals in bacterial cell walls thereby increasing susceptibility to active ingredients.
MiconaHex+Triz® Antimicrobial, Antifungal Antibiofilm and Moisturising 	**Ingredients:** 2% Chlorhexidine Gluconate, USP 2% Miconazole Nitrate, USP Also contains TrizEDTA **Presentation:** Shampoo, Spray Conditioner, Mousse and Wipes	For support of healthy skin for animals with conditions responsive to miconazole and/ or chlorhexidine. Effective against bacteria, yeasts and dermatophytes. Ceramides aid in moisturising, repairing, and restoring dry, damaged skin.

Tips

- Spray underside of rugs once weekly recommended to keep bacteria and/or fungal levels down.
- If your horse dislikes spray bottles, wipe on with a sponge or cloth, being careful to avoid the eyes.
- Mousse for water-less bathing when shampoo is not feasible – cleans and deodorizes without the need for water.

***Shampoo, Spray and Mousse have proven residual activity up to 10 days**

* 1. Shampoo residual activity - Isabell Kloos*et al. Residual antibacterial activity of dog hairs after therapy with antimicrobial shampoos. Vet Dermatol 2013; 24: 250–e54.
2. Mousse - Sara J. Ramos*et al. Residual antibacterial activity of canine hair treated with five mousse products against Staphylococcus pseudintermedius in vitro. Vet Dermatol 2019; 30: 183–e57.
3. *Mesman et al(2016) Residual antibacterial activity of canine hair treated with topical antimicrobial sprays against Staphylococcus pseudintermedius in vitra. Vet Dermatol, 27:261-e61.

For more information please contact your Dechra Veterinary Account Manager

Visit our website **www.dechra.co.nz**

Call us on **0800 479 838**

Dechra

Dechra's topical therapy products offer multiple technologies and active ingredients

- **Horses with skin disease** often have an impaired skin barrier, leading to more permeable skin, making it more susceptible to external allergens and microbial overgrowth.
- **Dechra Topical products contain** the ceremide complex, oatmeal extract and aloe vera to soothe the skin, helping to rebuild and maintain the skin barrier and rebalance the microbial flora.
- **The Ceramide Complex** – Provides lipids to the skin, including ceramides, phytosphingosine and cholesterol – the same lipids often missing in damaged or dry skin.
- **Medicated topical treatments are ideal for** microbial overgrowths on skin, as the antimicrobial agent is being applied directly to the microbes.

Antimicrobials

TrizEDTA® Technology

- Damages bacterial cell walls, increasing their susceptibility to active ingredients in topical products[6].
- Breaks up biofilms.

Chlorhexidine and Miconazole Combination

- Residual antimicrobial activity[1].
  - Ingredients work together for broad-spectrum coverage.
  - Miconazole provides antibacterial activity in addition to strong antifungal properties[2].

Chlorhexidine

- Gram (+) and Gram (-) antibacterial efficacy with residual activity[3,4].
- Concentrations 3% and over have antifungal properties[5].

Frequency of shampoo therapy can vary from daily to weekly and depends on:

- Underlying condition.
- Acuteness or chronicity.
- Seasonality.
- Potential pathogen type.
- Daily or weekly therapy with wipes, mousses, and sprays can help limit flare-ups.

References

1. Hogg MR, Berger DJ, Moczarnik J, et al. Residual in vitro activity of canine hair against Staphylococcus pseudintermedius and Malassezia pachydermatis following a single antimicrobial bath. North American Veterinary Dermatology Forum. May 1-5, 2018. p 223.
2. Clark S, Loeffler A, and Bond R. Susceptibility in vitro of canine methicillin-resistant and susceptible staphylococcal isolates to fusidic acid, chlorhexidine and miconazole; opportunities for topical therapy of canine superficial pyoderma. J Antimicrob Chemother. 2015. 70(7):2048-52.
3. Mesman, Mollie et el. Residual antibacterial activity of canine hair treated with topical antimicrobial sprays against Staphylococcus pseudintermedius in vitro. Vet Dermatol. 2016.27(4):261-e61.
4. Kloos I, Straubinger RK, Werckenthin C, Mueller RS. Residual antibacterial activity of dog hairs after therapy with antimicrobial shampoos. Vet Dermatol. 2013. 24(2):250-e54.
5. Maynard, L., Rème, C. A., and Viaud, S. Comparison of two shampoos for the treatment of canine Malassezia dermatitis: a randomized controlled trial. J Small Anim Pract. 2011.52(11):566-572.
6. Guardabassi, L et el. In vitro antimicrobial activity of a commercial ear antiseptic containing chlorhexidine and Tris-EDTA. Vet Dermatol. 2010. 21(3): 282-6.