

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.

MiconHex+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.

- * 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 vitro. Vet Dermatol, 27:261–e61.

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

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 ceramide 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 products⁶.
- Breaks up biofilms.

Chlorhexidine and Miconazole Combination

- Residual antimicrobial activity¹.
 - Ingredients work together for broad-spectrum coverage.
 - Miconazole provides antibacterial activity in addition to strong antifungal properties².

Chlorhexidine

- Gram (+) and Gram (–) antibacterial efficacy with residual activity^{3,4}.
- Concentrations 3% and over have antifungal properties⁵.

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 al. 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 al. In vitro antimicrobial activity of a commercial ear antiseptic containing chlorhexidine and Tris-EDTA. Vet Dermatol. 2010. 21(3): 282–6.