BROCHA CICATRIZANTE

EXTERNAL ANTIPARASITIC

OINTMENT

Health Registration No.: RIP-FAR-298

Formula:

Each 100 ml contains:

Cypermethrin	0.5 g
Dichlorvos	1.0 g
Silver sulfadiazine	1.0 g
Excipients q.s.	100.0 g

SPECIES AND DOSAGE:

Target Species	Dosage and Directions for Use
Cattle	Apply a sufficient amount to cover the affected areas and adjacent areas (wound edges). Repeat the treatment as many times and for as many days as necessary until complete healing is achieved.
Equines	
Sheep	
Swine	
Route of Administration: Topical	

INIDICATIONS

Wound-healing ointment is a topical paste that acts as an antiseptic, wound healer, and insect repellent. It is indicated for the treatment of wounds, inflammatory skin conditions, umbilical infections in calves, and myiasis (maggot infestation). It repels insects and prevents infestation by external parasites, including fly larvae, mites, and fleas, among others. It accelerates wound healing through the adjuvant effect of silver sulfadiazine.

ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION: Topical.

PHARMACOKINETICS

CYPERMETHRIN: Absorption occurs through all routes— inhalation, ingestion, and, to a lesser extent, through the skin. It is metabolized by hydrolysis, hydroxylation, or both mechanisms via the microsomal monooxygenase system. Elimination occurs primarily via feces.

DICHLORVOS: Due to their fat-soluble nature, organophosphates are easily absorbed through the skin, distributed

throughout all tissues (caution is advised in pregnant women), and ultimately excreted via the kidneys, feces, sweat, and through the air.

SILVER SULFADIAZINE: Once in the systemic circulation, sulfadiazine is widely distributed throughout all tissues, easily crossing cell membranes. Sulfadiazine is metabolized in the liver and eliminated in the urine.

MECHANISM OF ACTION

CYPERMETHRIN: Type II pyrethroids primarily affect sodium channels in the nerve cells of insects and cause non-lethal paralysis by disrupting peripheral nerve conduction, which subsequently affects the central nervous system; death occurs from starvation, as the insect remains paralyzed for more than 5 days.

DICHLORVOS: Organophosphates irreversibly inactivate acetylcholinesterase in both mammals and parasites, leading to typical signs of cholinergic overstimulation. Parasites treated in this way will be unable to coordinate their movements and will be easily expelled from the intestine or, in the case of ectoparasites, will be unable to remain attached to their host.

SILVER SULFADIAZINE: It inhibits the synthesis of folic acid and folic acid coenzymes required for the synthesis of RNA and DNA precursors (purines and pyrimidines), and destroys bacteria by interfering with the cell wall.

PRECAUTIONS – WARNINGS - CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Do not administer to pregnant females, cachectic animals, or sick animals.
- Do not administer the product to species other than those indicated.
- Avoid the use of anticholinesterase drugs when administering this product.
- Patients receiving organophosphate anthelmintics should not be given succinylcholine or other depolarizing muscle relaxants for at least 48 hours.
- Avoid contact with the eyes, skin, and mucous membranes; wear gloves; in case of contact, wash the exposed areas thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation occurs and persists, consult a physician.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Acepromazine or other phenothiazines should not be administered with an organophosphate agent, as their effects may be potentiated; wait at least one month.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

SCAR-HEALING OINTMENT: Does not cause adverse reactions when used as directed on the label. Adverse effects are generally dose-related and may result in poisoning; however, they may also occur if the animal licks the ointment.

WITHDRAWAL

Meat: 7 days. Milk: 6 hours.

COMMERCIAL PRESENTATIONS

Bottle of 200 g

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