FLEA-KILL INPEL JABON

EXTERNAL ANTIPARASITIC
SOAP
Health Registration No.: RIP-02-FAR-00002

Formula:

Each 100 g contains:

Carbaryl	4.0 g
Excipients q.s.	100.0 g

SPECIES AND DOSAGE:



Target Species: Canines and Felines

Directions for Use:
Apply **FLEA-KILL INPEL SOAP** to the animal's completely wet coat and skin, massaging vigorously until a rich lather is formed. Leave on for **10 minutes**. Rinse until all lather is removed. Repeat the procedure, and rinse the coat again until all soap residue is removed. Repeat treatments according to the prevalence of parasites in the area and the possibility of reinfestation.

Route of Administration: Topical

INIDICATIONS

FLEA-KILL INPEL SOAP is an effective and safe antiparasitic product indicated for the control of fleas and ticks. It is also ideal for treating skin conditions caused by scabies mites in dogs and cats.

ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION: Topical

PHARMACOKINETICS

The rate of dermal penetration of carbaryl in mammals, birds, amphibians, and insects was 317 min in Japanese quails, 12.8 min in mice, 6.4 min in herbivorous frogs, 4,576 min in American cockroaches, and 791 min in tobacco worms.

In an in vitro study, only about 1% of an applied dose of carbaryl penetrated the rat's skin over an 8-hour period. Using two different methods, the mean time for carbaryl penetration was measured when applied topically at a rate of 4 µg/cm. The dermal penetration rate of carbaryl in female rats was compared between juveniles and adults, and no consistent age-related differences were found.

Two to six hours after a single dermal application of 500 mg carbaryl/kg in cats, the compound was found in plasma at 15 µg/mL and in erythrocytes at 25 µg/mL.

Elimination of carbaryl and normalization of ChE activity occur within 48–70 hours with all routes of carbaryl administration. Carbaryl has a low potential for accumulation.

MECHANISM OF ACTION

Like all carbamate insecticides, carbaryl acts on the nervous system of pests as an inhibitor of acetylcholinesterase (also

known as AchE), an enzyme that hydrolyzes acetylcholine (Ach). Ach is a molecule involved in the transmission of nerve signals from nerves to muscles (known as neuromuscular junctions) and between neurons in the brain (known as cholinergic synapses).

The role of AchE is to terminate the transmission of nerve signals where Ach is the neurotransmitter (there are several other neurotransmitters); by inhibiting AchE activity, carbamates prevent the termination of these nerve signals—that is, the neurons remain in a constant state of activity and excitation, severely disrupting the parasites' normal movements. The result is that the parasites become paralyzed and die rapidly. Carbamates bind reversibly to AchE, in contrast to organophosphates—another chemical class of parasiticides—which bind irreversibly to AchE.

PRECAUTIONS – WARNINGS - CONTRAINDICATIONS

Do not use on lactating or pregnant animals, animals younger than 3 months of age, animals with skin wounds, or in cases of hypersensitivity.
Do not combine with other topical antiparasitic products.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Local reaction in animals with hypersensitivity to carbaryl.

COMMERCIAL PRESENTATIONS

Soap bar, 90 g