GUZA INPEL

EXTERNAL ANTIPARASITIC

TOPICAL SOLUTION

Health Registration No.:3B-12054-AGROCALIDAD

Formula:

Each 100 mL contains:

Cypermethrin	1 g
Dichlorvos	65 ml
Fipronil	1.2 g
Vehicle q.s.	100 mL

INDICATIONS:

Indicated for the elimination of all types of ectoparasites: ticks, lice, mites, and flies.

ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION: Bath or spray

SPECIES AND DOSAGE:



DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION
Spraying: Use 20 mL in 20 liters of water.
Immersion: Use 1 liter in 1,000 liters of water.
Repeat treatments according to the degree of infestation and the recommendation of the Veterinarian.

SPECIES	METHOD	DILUTION
Cattle	Bath and/or spraying	1 mL of GUZA INPEL in 1 liter of water
Horses	Bath and/or spraying	1 mL of GUZA INPEL in 1 liter of water
Sheep	Bath and/or spraying	1 mL of GUZA INPEL in 1 liter of water
Goats	Bath and/or spraying	1 mL of GUZA INPEL in 1 liter of water
Swine	Spraying	4 mL of GUZA INPEL in 1 liter of water

PHARMACOKINETICS :

Cypermethrin: After topical administration in cattle and sheep, cypermethrin is absorbed slowly. Cypermethrin is lipophilic, so most of the residues are found in fat. The metabolism of synthetic pyrethroids is very similar in all mammals; there is a cleavage of the ester bond to form conjugated phenoxybenzoic and cyclopropanecarboxylic acids. These derivatives are excreted from the pyrethroid.

Dichlorvos: No specific information has been found for this agent.

Fipronil: When applied topically, the drug appears to spread throughout the body in approximately 24 hours via translocation.

MECHANISM OF ACTION:

Cypermethrin: Is a contact ectoparasiticide, from the pyrethroid type II group; characterized by containing an alpha-cyano group in its molecule. Type II pyrethroids primarily affect sodium channels in the nerve membrane and cause a long-lasting prolongation of the transient increase in membrane sodium permeability during nerve excitation. They maintain the modification of the persistently inhibit sodium channels, depolarize the membrane, and block the action potential without causing repetitive presynaptic activity. Another possible mechanism of action for type II pyrethroids involves an effect on the GABA receptor complex.

Dichlorvos: Like other organophosphates, dichlorvos inhibits acetylcholinesterase by interfering with neuromuscular transmission in susceptible parasites. It is effective in pigs against Ascaris, Trichuris, Ascarops strongylina, and Oesophagostomum spp.

It can also be used as an environmental spray to control fly populations.

In horses, dichlorvos has been proven effective for the treatment and control of botflies and pinworms.

Fipronil: It is indicated for the treatment of infestations by fleas, ticks, or biting lice. Fipronil is a phenylpyrazole derived antiparasitic agent that interferes with the passage of chloride ions through GABA-regulated chloride channels in invertebrates, thereby disrupting CNS activity and causing the death of the parasites. Generally, fipronil accumulates in the sebum of the skin and hair follicles and continues to be released over time, resulting in prolonged residual activity.

PRECAUTIONS- WARNINGS- CONTRAINDICATIONS:

Several monthly applications (once a month) may be necessary for complete elimination of mites.

Do not use within a few days of using a cholinesterase inhibitor (drug, pesticide, or chemical).

When applying the product, the operator should: avoid contact with skin (especially if it is broken), eyes, and mucous membranes. Do not inhale the product. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after application.

Pyrethroids are inactivated by contact with air and exposure to light; therefore, after using the product, it is recommended to seal the container tightly and keep it out of the reach of children and pets, away from high temperatures and direct sunlight.

Cypermethrin is flammable; therefore, avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents, excessive heat, sparks, or open flames.

Cypermethrin is highly toxic to fish and aquatic arthropods (shrimp).

DRUG INTERACTIONS:

Avoid concurrent use with other topical external parasiticides.

Avoid concurrent use with acepromazine or other phenothiazines. This product should not be administered

within one month of treatment with organophosphates, as their effects may be potentiated.

Avoid concurrent use with acetylcholinesterase inhibitors (neostigmine, pyridostigmine). Physostigmine).

Avoid use with DMSO (dimethyl sulfoxide), due to its effects on anticholinesterase activity.

Avoid concomitant use with morphine.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Use in species other than those authorized is not recommended.

Do not administer to patients with hypersensitivity to the active ingredients.

When used as directed, adverse effects generally do not occur. Side effects are usually related to excessive dosing; in such cases, vomiting, tremors, respiratory distress, bradycardia, hyperexcitability, salivation, and diarrhea may be observed. Atropine may be used as an antidote in these cases. The use of succinylcholine, theophylline, aminophylline, reserpine, or respiratory depressants (narcotics, phenothiazines) should be avoided in patients with organophosphate poisoning.

If ingestion occurs in humans, contact a poison control center, a doctor, or an emergency room.

WITHDRAWAL PERIOD:

Meat: 2 days

COMMERCIAL PRESENTATIONS:

20-ml bottle,
100 ml bottle
250-ml bottle
500-ml bottle
1-liter bottle