MEGUFON EL MATAGUSANOS

EXTERNAL PARASITE TREATMENT

AEROSOL

Health Registration No.: RIP-FAR-405

Formula:

Each 100 ml contains:

Dichlorvos	1.15 g
2.2.2-Trichloro-1 hydroxyethyl methyl phosphonate Methyl.	1.25 g
Excipients q.s.	100 mL

SPECIES AND DOSAGE:

TARGET SPECIES	DOSAGE AND DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Cattle Equines Sheep Goats Swine	Spray a sufficient amount to cover the affected areas and adjacent areas (wound edges).
Route of Administration: Topical	
Repeat treatment every 3–7 days, unless otherwise directed by the veterinarian.	

INDICATIONS:

MEGUFÓN EL MATAGUSANO is a spray solution with larvicidal, flea-killing, and vermicidal action. It eliminates parasites by inhibiting the acetylcholinesterase enzyme, affecting their nervous system, thereby rendering them unable to coordinate their movements and preventing them from clinging to their hosts. It is indicated for use in cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, and horses for the control of ticks, fleas, lice, and mites; it also has a protective and wound-healing effect and prevents cutaneous myiasis.

ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION: Topical.

PHARMACOKINETICS:

Dichlorvos: All organophosphates are highly fat-soluble and are rapidly absorbed through most routes of exposure. In healthy animals, organophosphates are metabolized through various oxidative processes in both tissues and blood (via the action of esterases) and in the liver; they are conjugated with glucuronide, sulfate, and glycine. These compounds are excreted in the urine. Absorption: Due to their fat-soluble nature, they are easily absorbed through the skin. Distribution: They are distributed throughout all tissues (caution is advised with pregnant females). Excretion: They are excreted via the kidneys, feces, sweat, and through the air.

Trichlorfon: It is easily absorbed through all routes of exposure (oral, dermal, inhalation) and is rapidly distributed to body tissues. Peak blood concentrations were detected after 1–2 hours, and the substance disappeared almost completely from the bloodstream within 1.5–4 hours; it is eliminated in the urine.

MECHANISM OF ACTION:

Dichlorvos and Trichlorfon Organophosphates irreversibly inactivate acetylcholinesterase in both mammals and parasites, resulting in typical signs of cholinergic overstimulation. Parasites treated in this manner 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.

PRECAUTIONS- WARNINGS-CONTRAINDICATIONS:

- Do not administer to females in the last third of gestation.
- Do not administer to species for which it is not indicated.
- Apply the product in open areas and downwind.
- Avoid contact of the product with the animal's mucous membranes. Keep treated animals in areas sheltered from rain and prevent them from licking the product.
- Avoid contact with the eyes, skin, and mucous membranes; wear gloves. In case of contact with the eyes and/or skin, wash the exposed areas thoroughly with soap and water.
- Antidote: Atropine

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Acepromazine should not be administered within one month of deworming with an organophosphate, as the effects may be potentiated.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Depressant drugs (e.g., narcotics, phenothiazines) should be avoided in patients treated with organophosphates.

WITHDRAWAL

Meat: 14 days. Milk: 24 hours.

COMMERCIAL PRESENTATIONS

100-ml Spray
250-ml Spray
500-ml Spray

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