SINAGUA SHAMPOO

SKIN CLEANING

SOLUTION

Health Registration No.: 2A-13488-AGROCALIDAD

Formula:

Each 100 g contains:

Chlorhexidine	0.20 g
Excipients q.s.	100.0 g

SPECIES AND DOSAGE:



DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION

Target Species: Felines, Canines, and Equines

Route of Administration: Topical

Target Species	Directions for Application
Felines / Canines / Equines	Shake the container before use. Apply the foam by rubbing it against the direction of the animal's hair growth. Spread evenly over the animal's body. Remove the dirt lifted by the foam using a towel. Brush the animal's coat.

INIDICATIONS

Sinagua shampoo is a dry bath for frequent cleaning and freshening, eliminating unpleasant odors.

ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION: Topical

PHARMACOKINETICS

One study found that after vigorous rubbing with 4% chlorhexidine during handwashing five times a day for three five-day weeks, no detectable levels of chlorhexidine were found in the blood. Another study found that up to 96–98% of a topically applied, radioactively labeled 4% or 5% dose used for handwashing remained on the skin.

Due to its cationic nature, chlorhexidine binds strongly to the skin and mucous membranes. Therefore, it is poorly absorbed following oral or topical application. In oral dosing studies in rats (5 and 50 mg/kg bw), dogs (0.05 and 5 mg/kg bw), titi monkeys (6.6 and 7.3 mg/kg bw), and rhesus monkeys (5.5 mg/kg bw) using 14C-labeled chlorhexidine, oral bioavailability was estimated to be less than 1%. In all these species, more than 90% of the administered doses were recovered in the feces and only 0.2–1.3% in the urine. In rats, biliary excretion was less than 2% of the dose. The main component found in the feces was unmetabolized chlorhexidine.

MECHANISM OF ACTION

Due to the cationic nature of chlorhexidine, it is rapidly attracted to the negatively charged bacterial cell, whose charge it neutralizes and reverses. The degree of initial neutralization is proportional to the concentration of chlorhexidine, which reaches a stable equilibrium after 5 minutes. In addition, it competes for the negative sites on the peptidoglycan of the cell wall, causing the displacement of metal cations. At concentrations above 100 µg/mL, chlorhexidine is bactericidal. Concentrations in the range of 1–100 µg/mL are bacteriostatic. Its mechanism of action involves rapid attraction to the bacterial cell, absorption by phosphate compounds on the bacterial surface, overcoming the cell wall's exclusion mechanisms, attraction to the cytoplasmic membrane, leakage of low-molecular-weight cytoplasmic components , and precipitation of the cytoplasm through the formation of complexes with phosphate residues.

It is bactericidal due to its action on the cytoplasmic membrane, which triggers the loss of intracellular components. It has a prophylactic effect because it persists on the skin despite rinsing, provided it is applied every 48 days. Essentially, chlorhexidine kills bacteria by disrupting the cell membrane and precipitating the cellular contents.

PRECAUTIONS – WARNINGS - CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Wear gloves when performing a dry bath on the animal.
- Avoid contact with the eyes during application.
- Avoid ingestion.
- Keep out of reach of children and pets.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

None reported.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

None reported.

WITHDRAWAL

Not applicable

COMMERCIAL PRESENTATIONS

200-ml bottle