

Cyclo Spray

ANTIBIOTICS TETRACYCLINE BROAD SPECTRUM WOUND SPRAY

- ▶ Chlortetracycline antibiotic.
- ▶ Convenient topical spray for the treatment of hoof / claw infections, primary and secondary skin lesions in cattle and sheep and castration and skin wounds in pigs.
- ▶ Quick action:
 - No dripping,
 - Dries fast.
- ▶ Broad Spectrum
Effective against a wide spectrum of bacteria.
- ▶ Non-Carcinogenic
 - Contains Patent Blue V dye which is non-carcinogenic for patient and user.

MECHANISM OF ACTION³

- Inhibit protein synthesis by reverdibly blinding to 30S ribosomal subunits of susceptible organisms. They are also believed to reversibly bind to 50S ribosomes and alter cytoplasmic membrane permeability.
- Bacteriostatic.

COMPOSITION

Each 211 ml aerosol can contains:
Chlortetracycline HCl 3,2 g.
Dye - Patent Blue V
Propellant - Butane.

INDICATIONS

For the treatment and prevention of superficial skin infections caused by micro-organisms sensitive to chlortetracycline.

DOSAGE AND DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Rinse and dry the affected areas thoroughly before spraying. The container should be held at a distance of approximately 15 – 20 cm from the area to be sprayed; spray for a few seconds until the treatment area is evenly coloured.



WITHDRAWAL PERIOD

Cattle, Sheep and Pigs: Milk and Meat - 0 days

STORAGE

Store in a cool dry place.



USING CYCLO SPRAY



SHAKE WELL



SPRAY

FROM 15 - 20cm AWAY



ALLOW DRYING

CYCLO SPRAY Composition: Chlortetracycline HCl 3,2 g / 211 ml, Reg. No: G3284 (Act 36/1947), Namibia Reg. No: V06/17.1.2/65^{NS0}

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Shaping the future of animal health

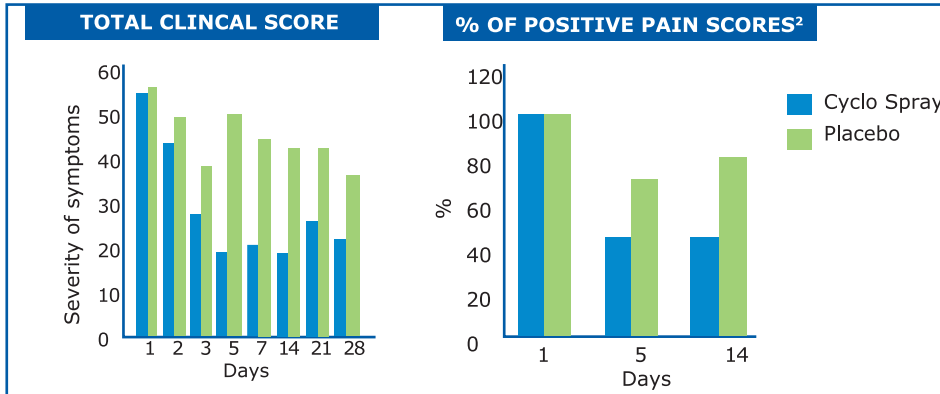
Virbac

Cyclo Spray

TRIALS

SUSCEPTIBILITY DATA ^{1,2}

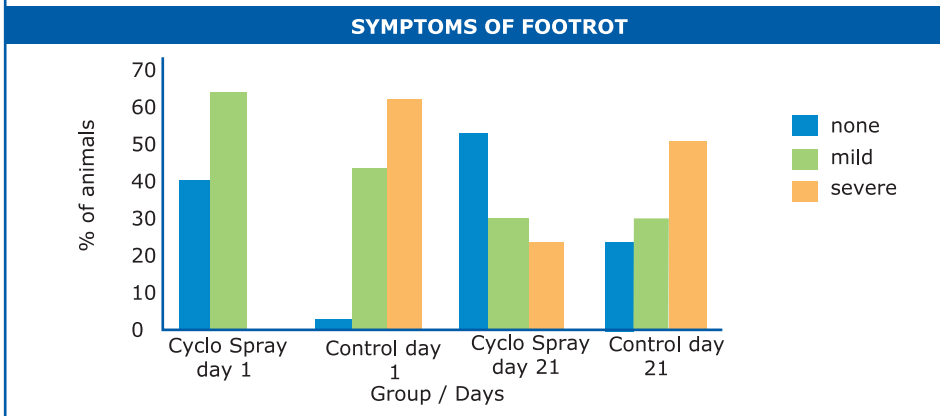
Clinical efficacy of Cyclo Spray applied topically to cattle suffering from acute digital dermatitis



A controlled, randomised, blinded field trial according to GCP guidelines, was conducted in a commercial dairy farm where digital dermatitis was endemic.

19 cows were used in the trial, of which 9 were treated with Cyclo Spray and 10 were treated with a placebo. Digital dermatitis lesions were sprayed twice with a 30 second interval, for approximately 3 seconds from a distance of about 20 cm, on 3 consecutive days.

Clinical efficacy of Cyclo Spray applied topically to sheep suffering from footrot

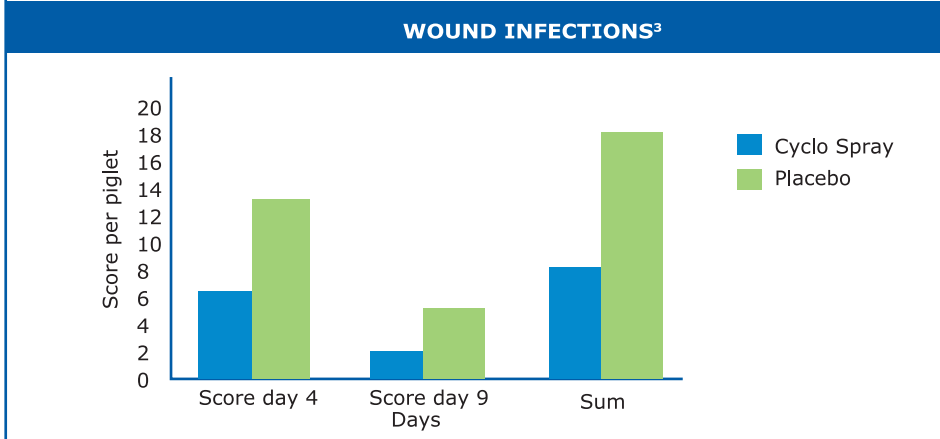


The efficacy of Cyclo Spray against *Dichelobacter nodosus* and *Fusobacterium necrophorum* infections in sheep was tested in a controlled, randomised, blinded field trial.

114 sheep suffering from virulent footrot were used in the trial, of which 57 were treated with Cyclo Spray and the remaining 57 were kept as controls.

21 days later, all sheep were evaluated in a single group for footrot lesion scoring. Scoring was blinded. Symptoms such as lameness, odour, severity and location of lesions were scored.

Clinical efficacy of Cyclo Spray applied topically to piglets after castration



The efficacy of Cyclo Spray applied topically to male piglets after castration was evaluated in a controlled, randomised, blinded field trial according to GCP guidelines, in a commercial swine breeding herd.

274 piglets were included in the study.

Three - and seven days after castration all piglets were scored. Several aspects of the wounds in the inguinal area were evaluated (Swelling, colour, opening of the wound, etc.)

References: 1. Harding, R.B. et. al. (1981). Efficacy of a new oxytetracycline aerosol against footrot in sheep. Vet. Rec. 109:95-96.
2. Monaghan, M. Bassett, H. & O'Keefe, F. (1989). Bovine digital dermatitis. Irish Veterinary News, April 1989, Case Report 9-10.
3. Proceedings of the 18th Congress, Hamburg, Germany 2004: Volume 2, p520S.