

FARBIODERM

CLOTRIMAZOLE-BIFONAZOLE-GENTAMICIN-BETAMETHASONE
ANTIBACTERIAL-ANTIFUNGAL-ANTI-INFLAMMATORY-ANTIPRURITIC

PHARMACEUTICAL FORM: TOPICAL CREAM

COMPOSITION:



Each 100 g contains:

Clotrimazole	1,00 g
Bifonazole	0,50 g
Gentamicin	100 mg
Betamethasone dipropionate	64 mg
Excipients q.s.	100 g

SPECIES:

- Rabbit
- Poultry
- Cattle
- Horses
- Sheep
- Dog
- Cat

DOSAGE:

	<p>DOSAGE</p> <p>Apply a thin layer of cream on the affected area and surroundings until they get completely covered, twice a day, in the morning and at night. For the treatment to be effective, the cream must be applied regularly. The duration of treatment varies depending on the injury extent and location, and the patient's response.</p>	<p>ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION: Topical</p>
		

INDICATIONS AND USE:

It is a bactericidal, antifungal, anti-inflammatory and antipruritic cream for skin conditions caused by fungi and bacteria that are sensitive to the components of the formula. It is indicated for the treatment of inflammatory manifestations of dermatoses that respond to corticotherapy complicated by secondary infections caused by the majority of Gram negative aerobes, infections by *Enterobacteriaceae*, *Pseudomonas sp.* and fungi.

ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION:

- Topical

PHARMACOKINETICS:

Gentamicin

It is not absorbed to an appreciable degree after

oral or intrauterine administration, but when used topically. After absorption, aminoglycosides are distributed mostly in the extracellular fluid. Aminoglycosides bind in a small percentage to plasma proteins. They do not easily cross the blood-brain barrier or penetrate the eye tissue. Aminoglycosides tend to accumulate in certain tissues, such as the inner ear and kidney. The volume of distribution can be significantly higher in neonates and juvenile animals, due to their higher fraction of extracellular fluid. The removal of aminoglycosides after parenteral administration occurs almost entirely by glomerular filtration.

Betamethasone

They are absorbed with difficulty at the oral level, at the topical level their absorption is in significant quantities, synovial spaces, conjunctival sacs and skin. Depending on the dose and the intervals of administration, a systemic effect and even adrenocortical suppression can be obtained. These are transported through the blood bound to a specific glycoprotein and to a lesser extent to plasma albumin. The half-life of synthetic derivatives is up to 50% longer than that of cortisol, which is that its metabolism is slower. Glucocorticoids are excreted mainly in the urine in the form of inactive metabolites: 17 hydroxycorticosteroids and 17 ketosteroids. Its dosage by the clinical laboratory is important in certain clinical conditions. Biliary excretion through the feces of glucocorticoids or their metabolites has virtually no pharmacological significance.

Clotrimazole

Orally bioavailability is nil, clotrimazole administered intravenously is metabolized in the liver to inactive metabolites. Its half-life is approximately 24 hours, in a very small amount it is excreted in the urine so, in cases of mycosis of the urinary tract, the product must be installed by intravesical catheter. After intravenous infusion it has been detected in the spinal fluid however intrathecal administration may be necessary in case of meningitis by susceptible fungi and provided that there is no response to intravenous therapy. At the topical level it does not have a very good absorption and even less reaches systemic levels.

Bifonazole

Its absorption at the level of the skin is practically zero, its action is clearly localized at the site of application, it undergoes metabolism in the liver is transformed into inactive metabolites that are subsequently eliminated by urine, feces and sweat.

MECHANISM OF ACTION:

Gentamicin

It has activity against gram-negative bacteria, affecting irreversible binding with the 30S ribosomal subunit, thus inhibiting protein synthesis. It has a bactericidal action that depends on the concentration. The antimicrobial activity of aminoglycosides is favored by an alkaline environment.

Betamethasone

The anti-inflammatory effect is able to prevent both early manifestations of inflammation such as edema, increased capillary permeability, and leukocyte migration, as well as late manifestations: fibroblast proliferation, collagen deposition and scarring. These effects are most evident when the etiological factor is traumatic, chemical, infectious or immunological in nature. The mechanism of action is known to normalize capillary permeability and inhibit migration to the affected area of neutrophils and macrophages. On the other hand, it inhibits the synthesis of prostaglandins, endoperoxides and thromboxanes, chemical mediators responsible for the inflammatory process. The antiallergic effect of betamethasone is due to the fact that they not only suppress the vascular alterations that characterize the allergic inflammatory process (increased permeability, exudation), but also because they inhibit the granulation of mast cells, which means less presence of the chemical mediators characteristic of this phenomenon: histamine, a slow-reacting substance of anaphylaxis.

Clotrimazole

It interferes with the transport of amino acids to the fungus at the level of the cell membrane. Its potency is related to the ability to bind to cytochrome P-450 necessary for ergosterol synthesis.

Bifonazole

Bifonazole inhibits the biosynthesis of ergosterol (a component substance of the fungus cell wall) at two levels, qualities that differentiate it from other antifungals and azole derivatives that only act at one level. Inhibition of ergosterol synthesis causes structural and functional deterioration of the cytoplasmic membrane

PRECAUTION, WARNINGS AND CONTRAINDICATIONS:

•It is contraindicated in patients with hypersensitivity to its components.

DRUG INTERACTIONS:

Avoid concurrent administration with another topical product.

SIDE EFFECTS:

Prolonged use of betamethasone may cause dry and dull coat, weight gain, panting, vomiting, diarrhea, increased liver enzymes, pancreatitis, gastrointestinal ulcerations, lipidemia. Clotrimazole may cause local irritation, burning, erythema, edema, vesication, peeling and pruritus, sometimes causing anorexia, gynecomastia and impotence.

WITHDRAWAL: None .

ANTIDOTE:

There is no specific one, the treatment is symptomatic

STORAGE: Store at 15 °C to 30 °C in a cool and dry place away from light. **Keep out of the reach of children and pets.**

SALE: Under veterinary prescription only.

Ecuador Reg. N°: 2C2-12510-AGROCALIDAD
Kingdom of Bahrain Distributor in GCC
Arsan for veterinary services
Info@arsan.net
+973 37773682

Elaborated and distributed by: **FARBIOFARMA S.A.**
Address: Guayas Street N° E3-296 and Pichincha Ave.
Location Lomas de la Concepción, way to Pintag.
Phone: (593) 2 5240501 - 2794046 - 2794031
+593 99 968 4047 / +593 99 164 6785
CUSTOMER SERVICE: 1800327246
www.farbiofarma.com / Quito - Ecuador

MADE IN ECUADOR