

# Cyclo Spray

## Major indications

### Digital and interdigital dermatitis in cattle

Interdigital dermatitis is a low-grade infection of the interdigital epidermis that causes a slow erosion of the skin with discomfort but no lameness unless the lesion becomes complicated. It is seen worldwide but is most prevalent under poor hygienic conditions in intensive dairy production. Morbidity is usually high in housed animals, particularly toward the end of the stable season. When animals in such herds are examined, it is not unusual for 100% to have lesions of varying degrees of severity. The prevalence of heel horn erosion may increase in herds that have a high prevalence of interdigital dermatitis, suggesting a close relationship between the two diseases.

Digital dermatitis or Mortellaro disease is a highly contagious, erosive, and proliferative infection of the epidermis proximal to the skin-horn junction in the flexor region of the interdigital space. Morbidity within a herd can be more than 90%. It can affect any breed or age group, although young animals with a poor immune response are most susceptible. It spreads rapidly from newly acquired animals, or any mechanical vector, e.g. boots or hoof trimming instruments, may introduce it. The incidence in beef cattle appears to be minimal. The incidence is highest in loose-housed herds that are not kept clean.

### Foot rot in sheep

Virulent foot rot in sheep is a specific, chronic, necrotizing disease of the epidermis of the interdigital skin and hoof matrix that begins as an interdigital dermatitis and extends to involve large areas of the hoof matrix. Because the infected tissue is destroyed, the hoof corium (or horny hoof) loses its anchorage to the basal epithelium and becomes detached. Foot rot is contagious and, under suitable conditions, morbidity may approach 100%. The infection is also found in goats and deer but rarely in cattle.

### Superficial traumata and surgical wounds

A topical spray for use on cattle, swine and sheep for application to e.g. the naval of newborn animals, and for use as an aid in the treatment of minor cuts, bruises and abrasions, and for the treatment of superficial traumata e.g. castration wounds.

# Product information

Cyclo Spray, 2.45 % w/w for cattle, sheep and pigs

## STATEMENT OF THE ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S) AND OTHER INGREDIENT(S):

Per container of 211 ml:  
Active Substance:  
Chlortetracycline HCl. 2.45 % w/w (equivalent to 3.210 g)

Per container of 422 ml:  
Active Substance:  
Chlortetracycline HCl. 2.45 % w/w (equivalent to 6.420 g)

**INDICATION(S):**  
Treatment of superficial traumatic or surgical wounds contaminated with chlortetracycline-sensitive agents. The product can be used as part of a treatment for superficial skin and claw/hoof infections, in particular interdigital dermatitis (foot rot and foul in the foot) and digital dermatitis caused by microorganisms sensitive to chlortetracycline.

**CONTRAINDICATIONS:**  
Do not use in case of hypersensitivity to tetracyclines or to other ingredients of the product. Do not use on the udder of lactating animals if milk is intended for human consumption.

**ADVERSE REACTIONS:**  
Hypersensitivity reactions may occur rarely. If you notice any serious effects or other effects not mentioned in this leaflet, please inform your veterinary surgeon.

**TARGET SPECIES:**  
Cattle, sheep and pigs.

**DOSAGE FOR EACH SPECIES, ROUTE(S) AND METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION:**  
The product is indicated for cutaneous administration. Shake the container thoroughly before spraying. The container should be held at a distance of approximately 15-20 cm from the area to be sprayed; spray for 3 seconds until the treatment-area is evenly coloured. In case of claw/hoof infections, this treatment should be repeated after 30 seconds.

- For treatment of superficial traumatic or surgical wounds contaminated with chlortetracycline-sensitive agents, a single administration is recommended.
- For treatment of Dermatitis Digitalis administration twice with a 30-second interval during three consecutive days once or twice daily is recommended.
- For treatment of other claw/hoof infections (foot rot and foul in the foot), administration twice with a 30-second interval once or twice daily is recommended. Dependent on the seriousness of the injury and the rate of improvement treatment should be repeated within 1 to 3 days.

**WITHDRAWAL PERIOD:**  
meat: zero days – milk: zero days. See also contraindications.

**SPECIAL STORAGE PRECAUTIONS:**  
Keep out of the reach and sight of children. Do not store above 25°C. Do not refrigerate or freeze. Protect from frost. Pressurized container. Do not expose the container to direct sunlight or to temperatures higher than 50°. Keep away from sources of ignition.

**SPECIAL WARNING(S):**  
*Special precaution for use in animals* - Protect the eyes when spraying in the vicinity of the head. Clean the affected area thoroughly before spraying. After administration on the claw/hoof, the animal should be kept on a dry ground at least for an hour's time. Use of the product should be based on susceptibility testing of the bacteria isolated from the animal. If this is not possible, therapy should be based on local

(regional, farm level) epidemiological information about susceptibility of the target bacteria. Use of the product deviating from the instructions given in the SPC may increase the prevalence of bacteria resistant to chlortetracycline and may decrease the effectiveness of treatment with other tetracyclines, due to the potential for cross-resistance.

*Special precautions to be taken by the person administering the veterinary medicinal product to animals* - Because of the risk of sensitisation and contact dermatitis, skin contact should be avoided. Wear appropriate impermeable gloves whilst handling the product. Because of risk of eye irritation, contact with the eyes should be avoided. Protect the eyes and face. Do not spray on a naked flame or any incandescent material. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Avoid inhaling vapours. Apply the product in open air or in sufficiently ventilated area. Wash hands after use. Do not eat or smoke whilst administering the product. Hypersensitivity reactions may occur rarely.

*Use during pregnancy or lactation* - Following cutaneous administration of the product, chlortetracycline is not absorbed, nor excreted with the milk. Therefore, the product is safe for use during pregnancy and lactation.

*Interaction with other medicinal products* - After cutaneous administration of chlortetracycline spray, chlortetracycline is not absorbed. Parenteral or oral administered antibiotics will not penetrate the dermis. Therefore, no interactions are to be expected. No data on interactions with other local treatments are available.

## Prescription Only Medicine

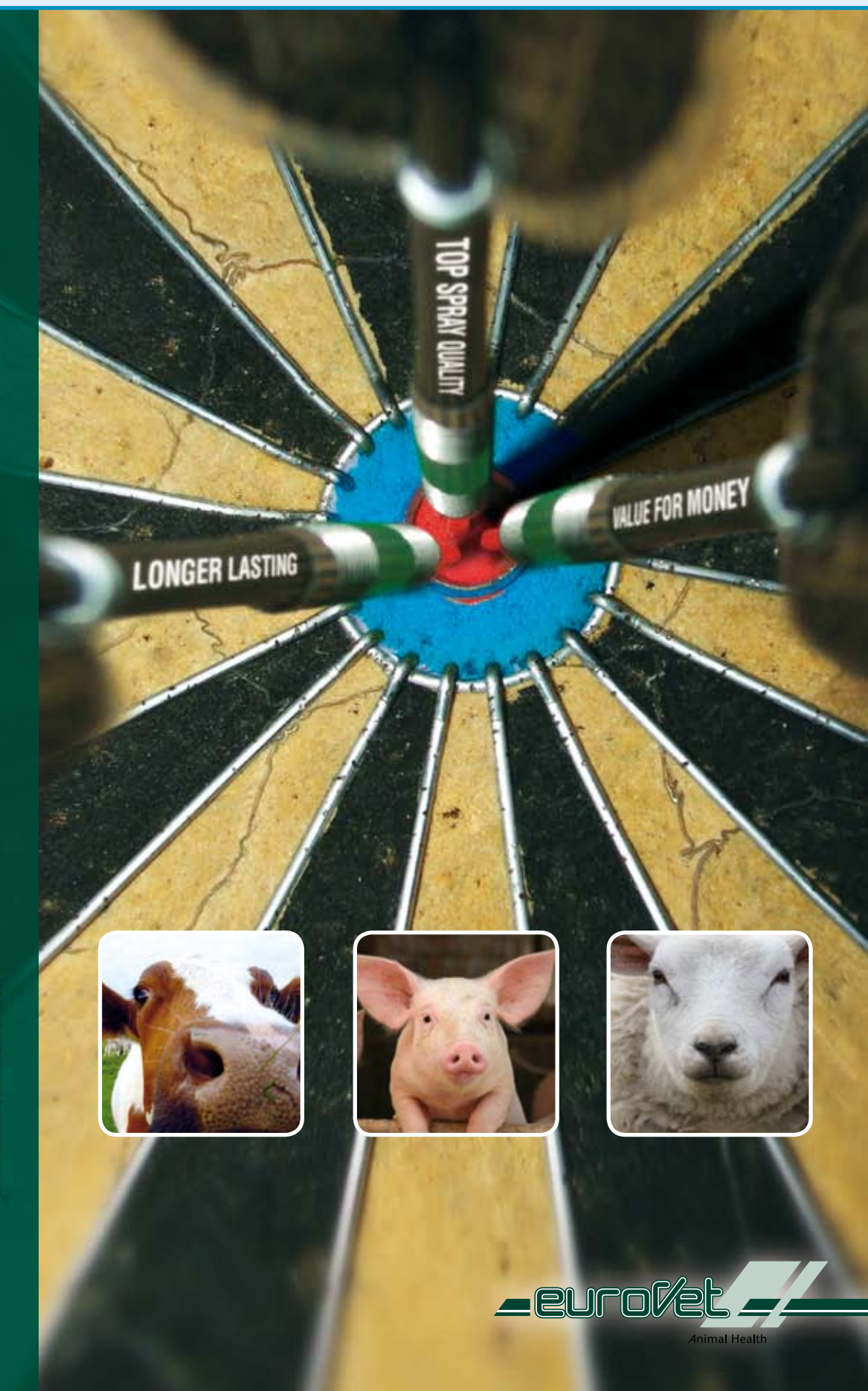
**THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER AND MANUFACTURER FOR THE BATCH RELEASE:**  
Eurovet Animal Health B.V., Handelsweg 25, PO Box 179, 5530 AD Bladel, The Netherlands

For country-specific indications and dosage: See the information on the can.

For more information, you can contact your veterinarian or Eurovet Animal Health.



# Cyclo Spray



## Value for money

### Cyclo Spray

- Antibiotic spray containing chlortetracycline
- For topical administration
- For cattle, sheep and pigs
- Indicated for treatment and prevention of claw infections like digital dermatitis (Mortellaro's disease) in cattle, interdigital dermatitis (foot rot) in sheep and superficial wounds caused by trauma or surgery.
- Available in two can sizes

### Why is Eurovet's Cyclo Spray better than the competition?

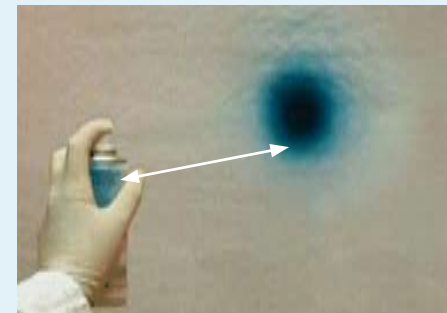
- Cyclo Spray is registered in **three target species**: cattle - sheep - pigs
- Cyclo Spray has **zero days withdrawal** for meat and milk
- Cyclo Spray is **longer lasting**
- Cyclo Spray delivers **top spray quality**
- Cyclo Spray can does **not clog up**
- Cyclo Spray is **non-dripping** and **fast-drying**
- Cyclo Spray contains a **non-toxic marker dye**



## Top spray quality

### How should Cyclo Spray be used?

When using Cyclo Spray remember to shake the can vigorously for an optimal result. Spraying twice for  $\pm 3$  seconds, with a 30-second interval, is better than spraying once for a longer time, when treating DD.



**Spray from a distance of 15-20 cm to the target surface. This will result in:**

- A regular round spot
- 6-7 cm in diameter
- Very little dispersion

### General advice for cattle herds:

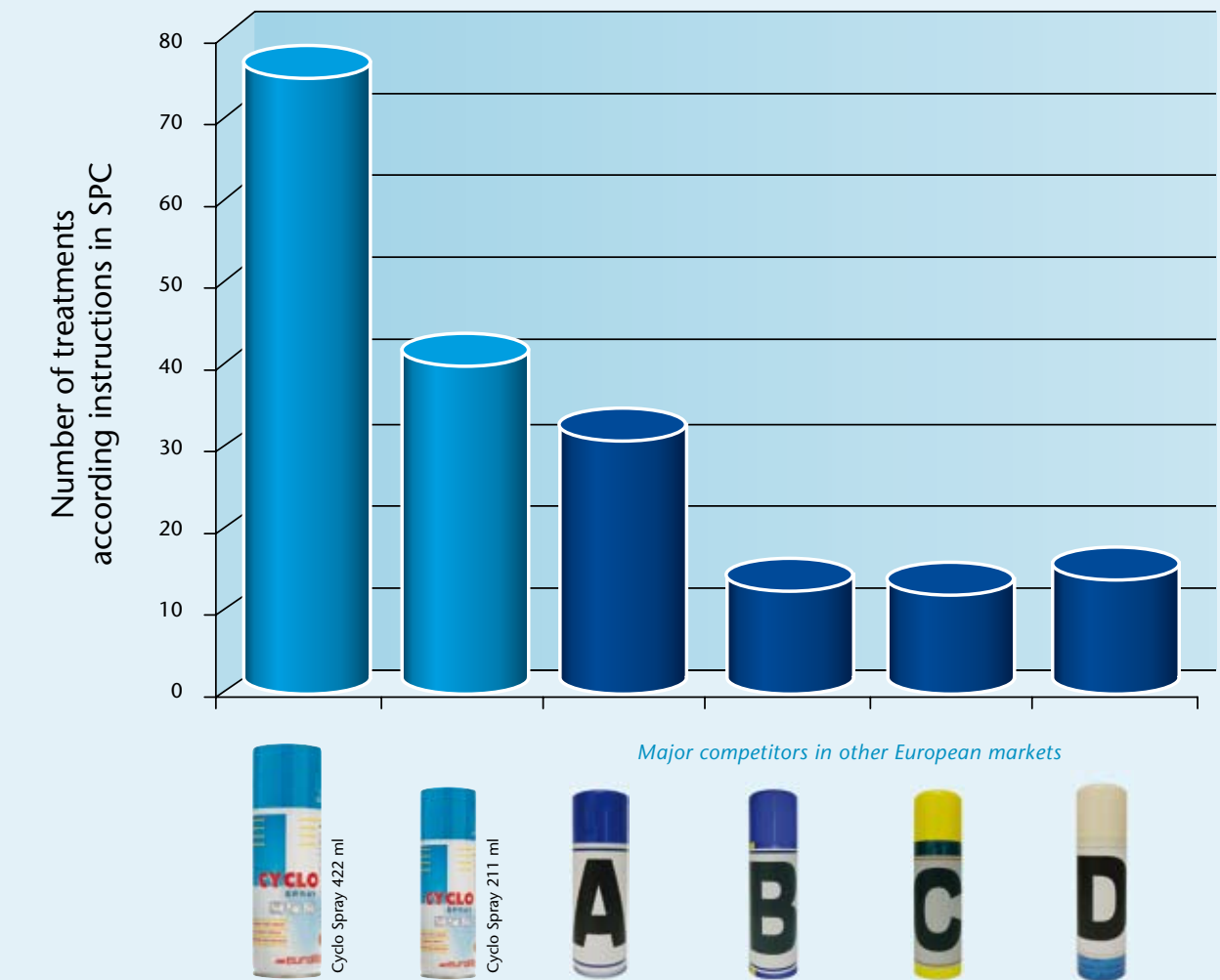
- Routine claw trimming of all animals in the herd, twice per year
- Define which claw disorders are present in the herd
- Design a control program
- Regular registration of claw and lameness scores allows to monitor the evolution of the herd situation



## Longer lasting

Cyclo Spray was tested in comparison to competitive products by an independent lab. Sprays were tested for the total number of treatments that can be delivered per can. Spraying time was determined based on instructions in the label.

**The outcome is that Cyclo Spray delivers by far the most treatments per can:**



Ref.: Test report Eichamt Mess- und Eichwesen, Ravensburg, Germany, 2009 (full test results available upon request.)