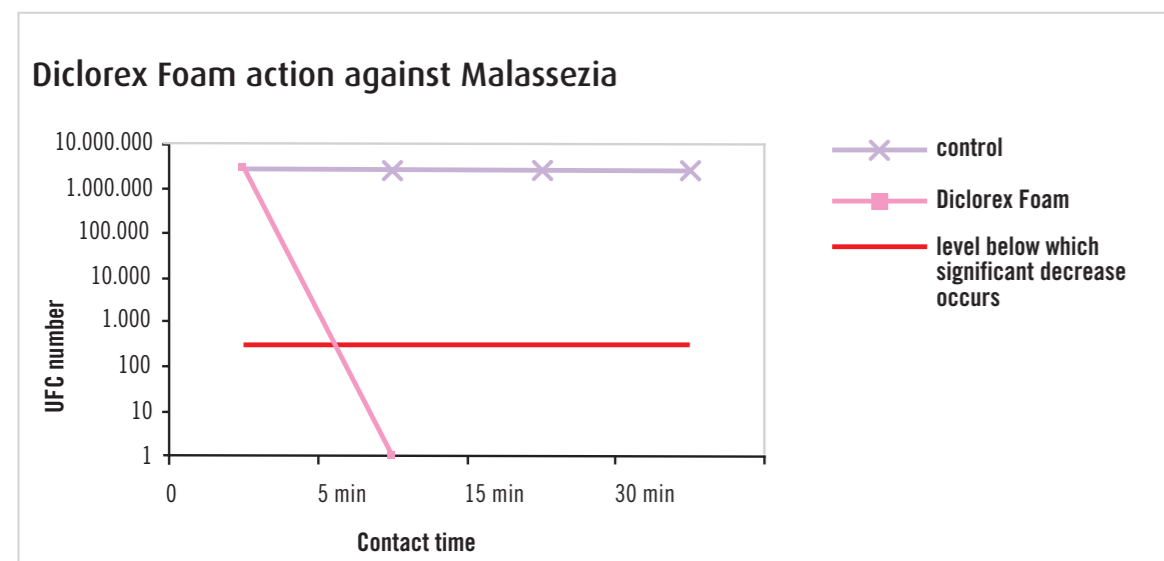
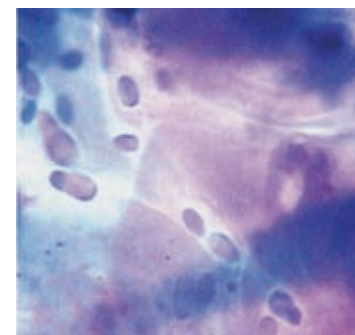


➔ **DICLOREX FOAM has demonstrated full efficacy (number of UFC reduced to zero) with respect to Malassezia pachydermatis, even up to 5 minutes sooner than those requested by the international standard methods (15 min)**



DICLOREX FOAM product activity against Malassezia pachydermatis (mean of three tests). Graph is in log scale.



Three Malassezia strains have been used, originated from spontaneous dermatitis and otitis in dogs.

Malassezia Pachydermatis Cell colouring

## Diclorex Foam

### COMPOSITION

18% glycyrrhetic acid - Chlorhexidine digluconate 20% 2.5 g - Disodium EDTA - Tea tree essential oil 3 g - Aloe glycolic extract 3 g - Vitamin F ester ethylic - Inert ingredients

### PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Dermatological mousse indicated as adjuvant during therapies of various skin diseases (originated by allergies, bacteria, parasites, fungi, scratching, etc). Its innovative composition enhances the deep cleansing and hygienization of skin, favouring the reconstitution of a lipidic layer that protects the skin and decreases itching and irritation usually due to cutaneous alterations. It can be used alone or as topical adjuvant in association to specific therapies while treating dermatitis. It is easily and completely absorbed.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Press the trigger to obtain the desired quantity of mousse. Spread it on the area to be treated twice a day or as needed, and gently massage. Extend the application until resolution, following your veterinarian advice. Avoid product ingestion or licking by the subject.

### PACKAGING

200 ml bottle

Free sale dermatologic product - External use

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**Candioli**  
FARMACEUTICI

Istituto Farmaceutico Candioli S.p.A.  
Via Manzoni, 2 - Beinasco (To) Tel. +39.011.34.90.232  
Fax +39.011.34.90.526 - info@candioli.it - www.candioli.it

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# Diclorex Foam

What it does  
How it works



**Candioli**  
FARMACEUTICI

# Diclorex Foam

## Characteristics of skin surface hydrolipid film

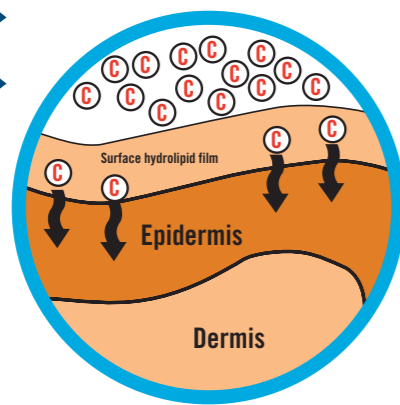
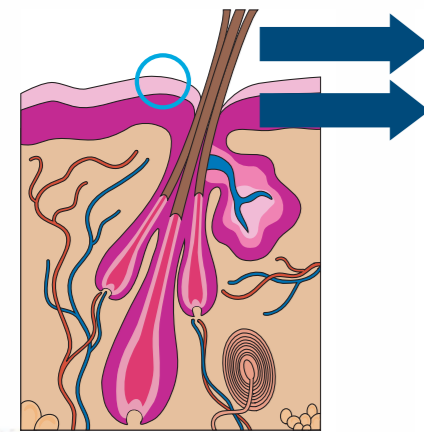
The skin surface hydrolipid film<sup>11</sup> is an emulsion made up mostly of sebaceous and sudoriferous secretions, and acts both as a physical barrier (preventing transit of water and of water-soluble substances) and as a chemical barrier thanks to the presence of certain substances involved in skin defence mechanisms; among these substances transferrine, free fatty acids (for instance linoleic acid) and glucosphingolipids derived from horny layer decomposition, play a fundamental antibacterial role. This hydrolipid film contains surface bacterial flora (streptococcus, staphylococcus, micrococcus, pseudomonas, etc) as well as yeasts (Malassezia) and fungi.

They occupy particular ecologic micro-niches and utilize specific nutritional substances.<sup>11</sup> Their presence prevents colonization by pathogen germs through production of enzymes, toxins and other growth-inhibiting substances.

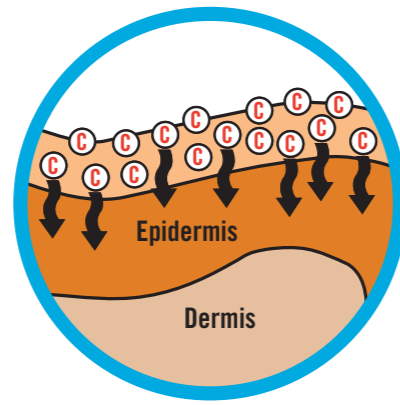
Under favourable conditions (for instance changes in normal pH between 5,7 and 6,1 in the cat<sup>11</sup> and between 5,5 and 7,2 in the dog<sup>20</sup>) these micro-organisms can occasionally become pathogenic.

Penetration and absorption of a drug used in dermatology through the hydrolipid film is an essential condition for it to exert its pharmacologic action on dermis and epidermis.

Chlorexidine is a biguanidic disinfectant and exerts its bactericide action by inducing changes in the bacterial cytoplasmic membrane thus causing intracellular contents precipitation and ATP inhibition. An appropriate contact time with the bacterial cell is an essential prerequisite for effective bactericide action. Chlorexidine incorporation into the surface hydrolipid film will "block" the disinfectant molecule onto the epidermis surface, thus markedly increasing contact times and, consequently, disinfectant action.



Absorption through aqueous vehicle



Diclorex Foam absorption through hydrolipid vehicle

## Characteristics of the Diclorex Foam hydrolipid vehicle

### Elevated lipophilia

- Quicker and fuller penetration into the lipid film
- Maximum absorption of active principles through the skin

### Strengthening of efficacy

- Significant increase of contact times of the active principles with the bacteria present on the skin, as compared to other products in aqueous solution
- Increased efficacy of active principles even in the presence of exudation

### Increased tolerance

- Reduces the appearance of skin dehydration phenomena which are common during prolonged use of more aggressive chlorexidine containing products
- Improves dermatrophic efficacy of Aloe vera and Vitamin F

## Diclorex Foam

The synergistic action of the active principles, tested in vitro on bacteria and yeasts, together with the hydrolipid vehicle characteristics guarantee optimum therapeutic results in various clinical situations.

**CHLOREXIDINE DIGLUCONATE 0,5%**<sup>5,6,24,25,26</sup>  
 +  
**TEA TREE OIL 3%**<sup>2,4,7,12,13,14,15,16,17,22,23,27</sup>  
 +  
**ALOE VERA**<sup>1,3,8,9,28</sup>  
 +  
**GLYCIRRETIC ACID**<sup>21</sup>

**1 Elevated antibacterial power on gram+ e gram- germs**

**2 Active on Malassezia and Candida**

**3 Inhibits dermatophyte growth**

**4 Anti-itching and anti-inflammatory**

### Diclorex Foam

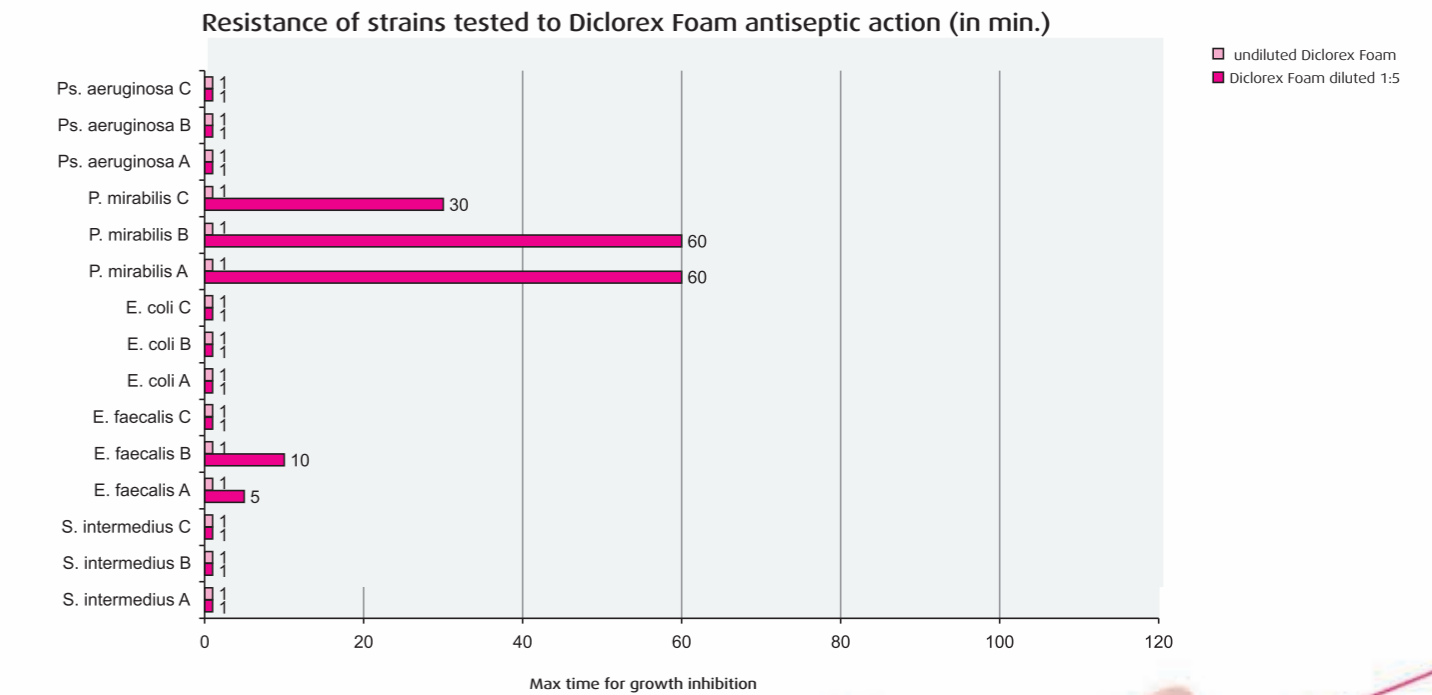
- Effective against pathogen germs
- Limits self-traumatic phenomena
- Not aggressive on skin, it stimulates its normalization
- Useful as an adjuvant in skin conditions of various types



Antimicrobial action estimates in vitro of different products in topical use on bacterial and mycotic strains isolated in dogs.

P. Nebbia et al., 2007. Dip. Produzioni animali, Epidemiologia ed Ecologia dell'università degli Studi di Torino (under publication)

→ **DICLEX FOAM has demonstrated full antibacterial efficacy (100% growth inhibition) even with a minimal (1 minute) contact time against all strains of the 5 bacterial species under test.**



The bacterial species have been isolated from skin infections and from otitis conditions in dogs, and 3 antibiotic-multiresistant strains of 5 different bacterial species have been selected. Every test was carried out in double or triple run.

