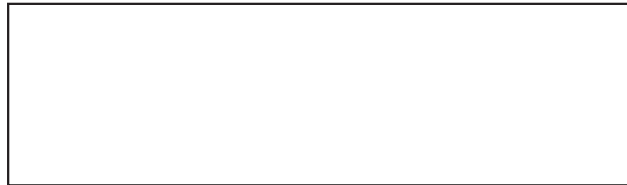


APPLICATION	FREQUENCY	DILUTION /10 LITRES	MINIMUM EXPOSURE
HOUSING			
Isolate all diagnosed and visibly infected animals immediately. Infected young must be isolated with the mother.			
Remove all bedding and equipment (e.g. toys, brushes, water and feed bowls) from cages, floors.			
Soak bedding and equipment in F10SC before washing. Hang to dry / tumble dry.	Daily	100 ml	15 min
Wash water and feed bowls with warm water and F10SCXD, spray with F10SC and leave to dry.	Daily	100 ml	Leave to dry
Wash all surfaces (work benches, floors, tables, walls, tiles) with F10SCXD.	Daily	100 ml	Leave to dry
STAFF			
Handling of animals should be limited and involve as few people as possible.			
Staff movement must be restricted to designated areas.			
Infected animals and areas should be handled last to avoid cross-contamination.			Soak 15 min, hang to dry
Protective clothing should be worn and washed and disinfected daily.	Daily	100 ml	30 sec
Proper hand decontamination (running water, F10 antiseptic liquid soap and paper towel to dry or use F10 Hand Gel) must be done after any animals or possible infected material such as bedding had been handled.	In between handling animals	4 ml as is	
GENERAL			
Grass should be kept short and exposed to as much sun as possible.			
Carrier boxes must be washed (F10SCXD) and disinfected (F10SC) after every use and left to dry.	After every use	100 ml	Leave to dry
All cleaning equipment (mops, cloths, brushes) must be washed with F10SCXD and disinfected with F10SC at the end of each day.	At the end of each shift	100ml	Hang to dry
ANIMAL TREATMENT (Where applicable)			
Wash ALL animals immediately with F10 Germicidal Treatment Shampoo to prevent the disease from spreading.		As is	Leave 15 min rinse
Repeat for up to 3 treatments on every other day on infected animals and once a week on non-infected animals.		As is	Leave 15 min rinse
Apply F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment to affected lesions once daily.	Every other day or as prescribed by veterinarian	As is	Leave to dry
Remove all organic material and ointment using an approved irrigating solution before re-applying the ointment.			



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Health and Hygiene



PARVO VIRUS



HEALTHY HINTS

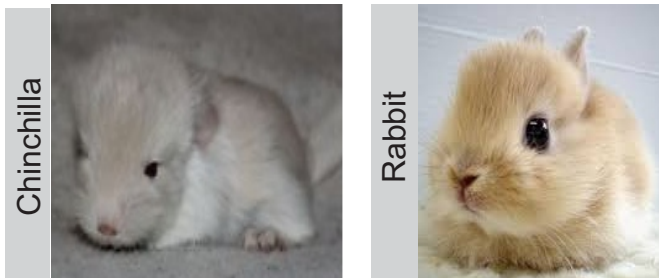


WHAT IS PARVO VIRUS?

Parvovirus is a HIGHLY CONTAGIOUS virus that attacks the intestines and causes sloughing of the inner layers of the intestine. The virus is minute but extremely hardy and can survive in the environment for months or even years.

WHO IS AT RISK?

Parvovirus is contagious. This potentially deadly disease is usually more severe in young animals less than 6 months of age and old animals seem to be more susceptible. Several factors such as age, environment, stress, parasites, vaccination and general health status of each individual animal will determine the severity of the illness.



SYMPTOMS

Clinical signs include: depression, severe vomiting, loss of appetite, fever, profuse smelly and bloody diarrhoea. Infected animals rapidly dehydrate and severe cases progress to shock and death.

TREATMENT

There is no specific treatment for parvovirus. The goal is to support the animal until the infection has run its course. Early fluid therapy is the most important factor in the treatment. Animals showing any of the above symptoms should be taken to a veterinarian immediately. With most animals there is at least a 70 % survival rate. Early veterinary care is essential for survival.

HOW IS IT TRANSMITTED?

DIRECT transmission occurs when an infected animal comes into contact with a susceptible animal. The virus is found in heavy concentrations in the infected animals stool. The main source of infection is the faeces of infected animals.

INDIRECT transmission of the virus occurs via hands, shoes, clothing and other inanimate objects such as food and water bowls and bedding. The virus can also be transferred via the coat and pads of animals.

EVERYTHING IS CONTAMINATED – WHAT NOW?

Because it is such an extremely tough virus to destroy, many people want to know exactly how to disinfect an area that has been contaminated and how long they must wait before safely introducing a new animal, especially a young animal, to a previously contaminated area.

Enormous amounts of parvovirus are shed through the stool of infected animals during the weeks following exposure. Infected animals therefore pose a huge potential for environmental contamination.

It is important to realize that no environment is free from this virus unless it is regularly disinfected. A parvo viral infection can be picked up ANYWHERE, although it is easier to contract where an infected animal has been, simply because of the larger amounts of virus in that contaminated area.

PREVENT CROSS-CONTAMINATION

Before introducing a young animal, or on the return of a previously infected one, prevent other animals becoming infected by using the following:-

- Bath ALL animals with F10 Germicidal Treatment Shampoo to lower the amount of virus particles on the coat.
- Ensure the young animal is fully vaccinated, keeping in mind that they remain highly susceptible to Parvo until 2-4 weeks **after** the last injection of the immunization series. Consult with your local veterinarian regarding vaccinations schedules.



- No disinfectant (not even the few really good ones!) can effectively function in the presence of debris (organic matter) such as food, faeces, urine, blood, saliva, grass, soil, animal dander. Neglecting to properly clean prior to using these products will result in a false sense of security and a major waste of money.
- Your aim when cleaning and disinfecting animal housing, bedding, food and drink bowls, equipment and utensils is to reduce the microbial load to the lowest and therefore safest practical level **on a daily basis**.
- Prevent cross-contamination by cleaning and disinfecting throughout your household or the holding or breeding facility.

CHOICE OF PRODUCTS

Do not mix products! Some combinations can be really dangerous e.g. ammonia and bleach.

Safety first! Products such as the F10 range can be used on any surface AND in the presence of all animal species.

There is no need to put up with irritating fumes and special safety precautions – there are products available that can do the job without you having to look like you're about to venture into space.

Excess foam actually hampers the cleaning process because it traps the dirt so go for low-foaming products.

Always follow manufacturer's instructions with regard to dilution rates, method of application, contact times and safety precautions

CHECK THAT LABEL!

- Do not be misled by sales-talk on labels! All disinfectants and products used to eliminate and treat animal diseases must by Law be registered in terms of the Department of Agriculture, Stock Remedies Act 36 and given a registration number. This is for the protection of the user. All Act 36 products have been independently assessed by veterinarians employed by the Department of Agriculture or by assigned specialists. Label claims and directions for use have been specifically approved and will, where necessary, be limited to only those conditions that they are capable of dealing with effectively and safely - **If it doesn't say its effective against Parvovirus, it isn't.**

REMEMBER

PREVENTION IS ALWAYS BETTER THAN CURE!

DISCUSS A VACCINATION PROTOCOL WITH YOUR VET TODAY AND KEEP THE F10 HANDY!