

APPLICATION	FREQUENCY	DILUTION /10 LITRES	MINIMUM EXPOSURE
<b>HOUSING</b>			
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
<b>STAFF</b>			
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.			
Protective clothing should be worn and washed and disinfected daily.	Daily	100 ml	Soak 15 min, hang to dry
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	30 sec
<b>GENERAL</b>			
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
<b>ANIMAL TREATMENT (Where applicable)</b>			
Wash ALL animals immediately with F10 Germicidal Treatment Shampoo to prevent the disease from spreading.	As is	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	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.			



**ACNE, HOT SPOTS, ECZEMA, SKIN FOLD DERMATITIS AND SEBORRHEA**



**Health and Hygiene (Pty) Ltd**  
 Cnr Leader & Hoefsmid Street  
 Stormill Ext. 10, Roodepoort, South Africa  
 Tel: +27 11 474 1668 : Fax: +27 11 474 1670  
 E-mail: info@f10products.com : www.f10products.com



Health and Hygiene

ISSUE 3

# HEALTHY HINTS



## BACTERIAL SKIN DISORDERS (PYODERMAS)

Pyodermas are bacterial infections of the skin.

Although seldom fatal, many of these disorders become chronic – they can be controlled, but not cured and require frequent, if not lifelong, treatment.

Owners and vets alike are often frustrated by the degree of difficulty in diagnosing these cases. Seek veterinary advice if the animal shows any symptoms of a bacterial skin problem and allow your veterinarian to determine the cause by careful examination of the case history and use of modern diagnostic measures to decide a course of treatment.

### TYPES OF PYODERMAS



#### Hot Spots (acute Moist Dermatitis, Moist (wet) Eczema, Pyotraumatic Dermatitis)

Usually a seasonal problem when weather is hot and humid. They are the result of scratching or biting an area of the skin to the point that skin bacteria, or bacteria from the environment establish themselves in the inflamed skin, causing an incredible amount of surface damage within 12-48 hours.

#### Folliculitis, Skin Fold Dermatitis, And Impetigo (superficial Pustular Pyoderma)

They involve flare ups in otherwise normal skin bacteria. The cause is more subtle than the above condition and the outcome usually less dramatic. Skin fold infections problems occur where skin touches skin (vulva lips, tail to anal area, lip folds, and breeds and individuals with facial skin folds, or where the whole body is made of skin folds. Life-time hygiene is sometimes needed to control these diseases which simply means frequent cleaning of the area.



#### Deep Pyoderma Include Interdigital (between the toes), Pressure Point Pyoderma (callus), Perianal, And Generalized Pyoderma.

All the deep pyoderma diseases can be frustratingly difficult to treat, and even when treated successfully the problem frequently re-occurs.

#### Seborrhoea

This skin condition is characterised by excessive scaling or greasiness. Abnormal sebum secretions which leads to oiliness, scales, increased ear wax, odor and dandruff. This is usually a life long problem and requires an owner willing to keep up with life long treatment and management.



### CAUSES OF BACTERIAL SKIN CONDITIONS

Staphylococci ('Staph bacteria') are the most common organisms found in bacterial skin diseases (pyodermas). Fortunately, these bacteria are not contagious to humans or other pets.

#### INDICATIONS

Commonly itchy, yellow pustules are often observed early in the disease, and the skin can be reddened and ulcerated. Dry, crusted areas appear as the condition advances, along with loss of hair in the affected areas (lesions) and an odor.

### DIAGNOSIS

This is usually made from the case history and appearance and location of the lesions. In some cases, it may be necessary to culture the skin (grow the bacteria) and conduct sensitivity tests to determine which antibiotic will be effective in treatment. Most bacterial skin infections in dogs are secondary to other diseases such as parasitism, allergies, endocrine (hormonal) disorders or abnormalities in the immune system which is why it is important to consult your veterinarian to determine the underlying causes. It may be necessary to do blood tests, allergy tests or skin biopsies to achieve a complete diagnosis.

### TREATMENT

Initial treatments may entail removal of the hair in and around the lesions, washing of the whole animal with a germicidal shampoo such as F10 Germicidal Treatment Shampoo, then careful drying the area before applying a germicidal ointment such as F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment to local lesions. In most cases, systemic antibiotics will also be administered orally for 3-4 weeks. Bandages or a protective collar which prevents the animal from mutilating the lesions may be applied. It may be necessary to continue treatments such as antiseptic shampooing, antiseptic ointment applications and giving antibiotics orally for prolonged periods. While most cases respond well to treatment, recurrences of pyoderma are common, particularly if treatment recommendations and follow-up visits to your veterinarian are neglected.



### REDUCING THE RISK OF DISEASE

Good hygiene will prevent or at least minimise diseases. As a guideline for cleaning and disinfection which is tried and proven in hundreds of veterinary clinics, refer to the table: Recommendations for cleaning and disinfection.