Anyone with an ear to the ground knows that Canaural® comes first
The most common bacteria found in canine otitis externa are staphylococci

Streptococci are the 2nd most common bacteria

Pseudomonas accounts for less than 14% of pathogens

Prevalence of pathogens from the external ear canal of dogs with otitis externa

- Staphylococci: 51.6%
- Malassezia: 41.6%
- Streptococci: 15.1%
- Pseudomonas: 13.5%
- Proteus: 10.9%
- Coliforms: 8.8%

1. Ear Diseases of the Dog and Cat, Harvey et al., Pub Manson, (2001); 37.
Fusidic acid is particularly active against staphylococci\textsuperscript{1} and streptococci

Fusidic acid achieves levels in the ear canal 7000 times higher than the MIC for \textit{S. intermedius}, and 2000 times higher than the MIC for \textit{Str. canis}

\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline
Fusidic acid & \textit{S. intermedius}\textsuperscript{2}: 0.015 - 0.5 mg/L \\
MIC range & \textit{Str. canis}\textsuperscript{3}: 0.25 - 2.0 mg/L \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Polymyxin B: “... Gram-positive bacteria are resistant ...” \textsuperscript{4}

Gentamycin: “... but susceptibility of streptococci and many other Gram-positive aerobes can be variable ...” \textsuperscript{5}

Marbofloxacin: “... use should be based on susceptibility testing ...” \textsuperscript{6}

Fusidic acid is No.1 for staphylococci

Fusidic acid* has a unique steroid-like structure and a unique mode of action

Fusidic acid is the only topical antibiotic proven capable of penetrating intact canine skin

Fusidic acid remains stable and active in pus

Fusidic acid is the most widely used topical antibiotic in the treatment of staphylococcal infections

Canaural® contains nystatin, which is highly clinically effective against *Malassezia* spp\(^1\)

Nystatin achieves levels in the ear 90 times higher than the MIC for *M. pachydermatis*

\[\text{Nystatin (MIC range)}^2\]

\[\text{*M. pachydermatis} \quad 0.06 - 0.25 \text{ mg/L}\]

Staphylococci are the No.1 bacterial pathogen in ears

Prednisolone is potent enough to give relief from pain and inflammation\(^1\)

Betamethasone should “... be used for no more than a few days ...” \(^2\)

Otic dexamethasone can suppress adrenal function for up to 2 weeks\(^3\)

### Glucocorticoid potency\(^4\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Glucocorticoid</th>
<th>Potency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Betamethasone</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dexamethasone</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prednisolone</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Canaural\(^\text{®}\) has proven efficacy versus *Otodectes cynotis*

Unlike some other topicals, Canaural\(^\text{®}\) is licensed to kill *Otodectes cynotis* in dogs and cats

Minimum treatment period should be 3 weeks\(^5\)

Canaural\(^\text{®}\) will reduce associated inflammation\(^5\)

1. Logas D., Appropriate Use of Glucocorticoids in Otitis Externa, Current Veterinary Therapy XIII, Kirk’s (2000); 585-586.
4. Boothe D.M., Small Animal Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics (2001); 17: 317. 5. Canaural SPC.
The main requirement for a 1st line antimicrobial is efficacy against the main pathogen.

In a recent study “… all 99 *S. intermedius* isolates tested were sensitive to fusidic acid …” ¹

Polymyxin B is the “… antibiotic of choice for treatment of infections due to *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*” ²

Gentamycin “… should not be used as a first choice treatment lest we unnecessarily create resistant strains …” ³

**Fluoroquinolones:**

“… shouldn’t be used routinely and non selectively for small animal infections …” ⁴

“…may be considered a second choice as development of resistance may be an issue.” ⁵

Canaural®
- 1st line every time for otitis

- Highly effective because *Staphylococcus* spp remains sensitive to topical fusidic acid¹
- Proven efficacy in the presence of pus²
- A steroid of appropriate potency³
- Licensed for dogs and cats
- Licensed to kill *Otodectes cynotis* (ear mites)
- A success rate greater than 90%⁴
- No.1 in Denmark, Norway, Sweden & the UK

The wax miscible base of Canaural® helps penetration and stops hair matting⁵

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¹ Report IV 263/06/06 (Nov 2006).
² Reeves D.S., JAC (1987); 20: 467-476.
³ Logas D., Appropriate Use of Glucocorticoids in Otitis Externa, Current Veterinary Therapy XIII, Kirk’s (2000); 585-586.
⁴ Krogh et al., Otitis externa in the dog, Nord Vet Med (1975); 27: 285.
⁵ Canaural SPC.

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Further information is available from VetXX Limited, The Malthouse, Mill Lane, Scotsgrove, Thame, Oxfordshire, OX9 3RP. Telephone: 01844 261030 Fax: 01844 260970 E-mail: info.uk@vetxx.com Web: www.vetxx.com
CANAURAL™ EAR DROPS

Presentation
A yellow oily suspension. Each gram contains:

- Diethanolamine fusidate 5 mg
- Framycetin sulphate 5 mg
- Nystatin 100,000 units
- Prednisolone 2.5 mg

Uses
Canaural ear drops are effective against the micro-organisms commonly associated with otitis externa, including the ear mite, Otodectes cynotis, and are specifically formulated for the treatment of otitis externa in the dog and cat.

Fusidic acid (present in Canaural as the diethanolamine salt) is an antibiotic which is highly active against staphylococci, the most commonly found bacterial pathogen in otitis externa in the dog and cat. Fusidic acid has skin penetrating properties which enhance its antibacterial properties.

Framycetin sulphate is a broad spectrum antibiotic which has been incorporated for its activity against Gram negative organisms associated with otitis externa, in particular Pseudomonas spp. and Proteus spp.

Nystatin is highly active against yeasts. The yeast, Malassezia pachydermatis, is associated with otitis externa in the dog and cat either by itself or with other organisms.

Clinical trials have demonstrated that Canaural is effective in the treatment of the ear mite Otodectes cynotis in the dog and cat. The mode of action is uncertain as none of the components in Canaural have recognised acaricidal activity.

Prednisolone is incorporated for its anti-inflammatory and anti-pruritic activity.

Dosage and administration
Where appropriate, prior to administration, the ear canal and the surrounding area should be cleaned mechanically or by irrigation, taking care to avoid further damage to the skin. Any excess exudate, hair or debris should be carefully removed prior to the application of the ear drops. Animal owners should only do this on the direction of the prescribing veterinary surgeon.

Shake the bottle before using. Instil 5-10 drops into the ear according to the size of the animal and ear canal twice daily. Without allowing the animal to shake its head, very gently massage the ear canal after administration holding the pinna in an upright position to ensure penetration of the drops into the ear.

Contra-indications, warnings, etc

For external use only.

To be used under veterinary supervision.

Do not use in animals with a perforated eardrum.

Do not use concomitantly with products known to be ototoxic.

Not recommended for use in pregnant animals.

Anti-inflammatory corticosteroids such as prednisolone are known to exert a wide range of side effects. Dosage in medium to long term use should therefore generally be kept to the minimum.

During therapy, effective doses suppress the hypothalamo-pituitreal-adrenal axis. Following cessation of treatment symptoms of adrenal insufficiency can arise and this may render the animal unable to deal adequately with stressful situations.

Corticosteroids may delay wound healing and the immunosuppressant actions may weaken resistance to, or exacerbate existing infections.

Cats may react with ataxia, nystagmus, or deafness if the tympanum is perforated.

Where ear mite infection is present, consideration should be given to treating both ears, even if the infection is apparent in only one. Treatment should continue for at least 3 weeks to ensure that the successive generations of ear mites are killed. Animals that are in contact should also be treated.

Following recovery the ears should be checked at regular intervals for any sign of re-infection.

Where treatment is for a period longer than 7 days, regular clinical re-evaluation should be carried out.
Where Gram negative infections are involved, the use of the product should be based on bacterial sensitivity testing. In cases where the treatment period is prolonged, in vitro sensitivity should be re-evaluated.

During a course of treatment the situation should be reviewed frequently by close veterinary supervision.

Certain individuals have had skin irritancy/contact allergies from using similar products. Avoid using this product if you have a known sensitivity to either this product or any of the ingredients used in this product.

Avoid skin contact with this product. Wash hands thoroughly after applying the product.

In the case of accidental eye contact, rinse thoroughly with water and seek medical advice.


General precautions: For animal treatment only.

When the container is broached (opened) for the first time, using the in-use shelf life which is specified on this data sheet, the date on which any product remaining in the container should be discarded should be worked out. This discard date should be written in the space provided on the carton.

Discard unused product.

Disposal: Dispose of empty containers in the domestic refuse. Return any unused product to the veterinary surgery or local pharmacy.

Legal category: POM V

Packaging Quantities: Plastic squeeze dropper bottles, supplied in boxes of 1 x 15 ml, 1 x 25 ml or 1 x 100 ml.

Further information: Manufacturer responsible for the batch release: LEO Pharmaceutical Products A/S, DK-2750 Ballerup.

Marketing authorisation number: Vm 24883/4004

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Datasheets marked as draft (ignored): 0