NEOPREDISAN® 135-1

- The only approved disinfectant against:
- excreted endoparasites such as:
 - parasitic protozoa (coccidia, cryptosporidia etc.)
 - worm eggs (parasitic roundworms, nematodes etc.)
- Bacteria, enveloped viruses, fungi and yeasts
- with salicylic acid as keratolytic acid

Approval number: BAUA DE-0034026-03 (approved until 31.12.2035) Approved application:

Disinfection of hard surfaces in animal stables

User: professional user Active ingredient content: 25.0 g/100 g chlorocresol Type of formulation: SL (water-soluble concentrate)

Organization-specific concentrations and contact times:

At 10°C (+/-2 °C):

Bacteria and yeasts: 0.75 % (v/v) for 30 min. Fungi: 2 % (v/v) for 60 min. Endoparasites (worm eggs): 2.75 % (v/v) for 120 min. Endoparasites (parasitic protozoa): 4 % (v/v) for 120 min.

<u>At 20 °C (+/-2 °C):</u>

Bacteria and yeasts: 0.75 % (v/v) for 30 min. Fungi: 2 % (v/v) for 60 min. Enveloped viruses: 2 % (v/v) for 120 min and 2.5 % for 60 min. Endoparasites (worm eggs): 2 % (v/v) for 120 min. Endoparasites (parasitic protozoa): 2.5 % (v/v) for 120 min.

Frequency of use:

Multiple applications per year are possible,

but not more than the following maximum annual application rates in depending on the animal husbandry:

Dairy cows, cattle, laying hens and parent stock <u>in free range systems with grid floor</u>: 1 time per year. Turkeys: 2 times a year. Fattening pigs and parent stock <u>reared on a grid floor</u>: 3 times a year. Fattening calves: 4 times a year. Sows: 5 times a year. Geese: 6 times a year. Broilers: 7 times a year.

Instructions for use: Disinfection of hard surfaces in empty intensive livestock facilities is carried out by foam application with spray pumps (400 mL solution/m², maximum 5 bar (medium pressure)). Surfaces must be thoroughly cleaned and dried before disinfection. For disinfection against endoparasites (parasitic protozoa, helminth eggs) and enveloped viruses, the barn must be preheated to 20 °C (+/- 2 °C) if necessary.

For disinfection against bacteria, yeasts, fungi and enveloped viruses, use only on non-porous surfaces.

Listed by the DVG (German Veterinary Medical Society) in the disinfectant list (Quelle: www.dvg.net):

- for use in animal husbandry
- · for use in veterinary practices, veterinary clinics and animal shelters



Use disinfectants carefully. Always read the label and product information before use.

MENNO CHEMIE-VERTRIEB GMBH Langer Kamp 104 • D-22850 Norderstedt • Germany • T: +4940 52906670 F: +4940 529066766 • info@menno.de • www.menno.de



Why disinfect against endoparasites?

Endoparasites such as roundworms and coccidia infest the internal organs. They can lead to major economic damage in livestock farming due to poor feed conversion and reduced weight gain. In cases of severe infestation, deaths can also occur.

Most endoparasites have a direct development cycle. Infected animals excrete permanent stages (e.g. worm eggs and coccidia oocysts) with their feces, which are directly infectious to other animals when ingested. Treating the animals with dewormers or coccidiostats only leads to a temporary improvement in the clinical picture. Only adult or vegetative forms in the animal are killed.

The excreted permanent stages of the endoparasites on the stable surfaces can remain infectious for considerable periods of months or even years.

Effective control requires appropriate medication and disinfection at the right time to prevent the spread.

NEOPREDISAN® 135-1 works effectively and sustainably against excreted endoparasites and their permanent stages, thereby drastically reducing the risk of infection from the stable surfaces.

The use of NEOPREDISAN® 135-1 increases the success of dewormers or coccidiostats.

The combined application of disinfection after the use of medication ensures that no reinvasion of already excreted permanent stages occurs.





Abb. 4: Outlined course of infection in fattening units with disinfection

Parasitic helminths

Nematodes

Large roundworm: e.g. Ascaria ssp. Pinworms: e.g. Enterobius ssp., Oxyuris ssp. Whipworms: e.g. Trichuris ssp. Capillary Worms: e.g. Capillaria ssp. Strongyles: e.g. Syngamus ssp. Heterakidae: e.g. Heterakis

Cestodes

Tapeworm: e.g. Rallietina spp., Davainea ssp., Echinolepis ssp., Echinococcus ssp.

Trematodes

Flukes: z.B. Fasciocola ssp.

Parasitic protozoa

Oocyst / Coccidia

Eimeriidae: e.g. Eimeria ssp. Cryptosporiidae: e.g. Cryptosporidium ssp. Sarcocystidae: e.g. Sarcocystis ssp., Toxoplasma ssp., Hammondia ssp., Neospora ssp., Besnoitia ssp.

Overview of parasitic endoparasites

This is an exemplary overview for the livestock sector livestock farming (pigs, poultry, cattle, etc.), which play a relevant economic role.