



## Ermidrà® shampoo

**Efficacy and tolerability of Ermidrà® shampoo against itchy and erythematous skin in the dog**  
(clinical study on 20 cases)

Authors of clinical study:

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Text and graphics:

**Giovanni Ghibaudo**

Photos:

**Lisa Graziano e Giovanni Ghibaudo**

Reserved for Veterinarians and Pharmacists





Ermidrà®

shampoo

shampoo  
per cani e gatti



250 ml e

Ermidrà®

shampoo

shampoo  
per cani e gatti



250 ml e

## Efficacy and tolerability of Ermidrà® shampoo against itchy and erythematous skin in the dog

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### Composizione

Glycolic extract of sage, Epilobium, Anionic surfactant, Betaine, Zinc gluconate, Milk serum, Preservative, Lactic acid, Deionized water.

Flacone da 250 ml

### Features

Ermidrà® shampoos, thanks to the presence in its formulation of

- Zinc gluconate and the glycolic extract of sage are able to reduce the redness in the course of inflammatory dermatitis.
- The anionic surfactants and lactic acid have a cleansing action.
- Milk serum makes the coat shiny and glossy.
- The epilobium has an antibacterial and anti-inflammatory Good Clinical Practice's criteria, contains many polyphenols such as flavonoids, tannins (including oenoteina B) and derivatives of gallic acid. These substances are of great importance for the health of the animal for their anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties.
- The betaine, the epilobium and the glycolic extract of sage have power restructuring and emollient protecting, then, the physiological cutaneous hydrolipidic barrier.

### Objectives of the study

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the efficacy and tolerability of a shampoo based on lactic acid, milk serum, glycolic extract of sage, betaine, epilobium and zinc gluconate against pruritic and erythematous dermatitis in dogs (clinical study of 20 cases).

### Materials and methods

Were selected 20 dogs with allergic dermatitis, and each animal was recorded signaling, the main component of allergy (flea-bite allergic dermatitis -FAD, adverse reaction to food-ARF, atopic dermatitis-AD), treatment in place (that were not changed during the study). It has been requested informed consent from the owners and the study followed the criteria of Good Clinical Practice's criteria. Were excluded:

- Dogs with secondary infections (pyoderma or Malassezia dermatitis).
- Dogs that have changed during the study the dose or the type of antipruritic medication (if before and during the study were treated with antipruritic therapy with corticosteroids or cyclosporine)
- Dogs that have been administered within 14 days before the study, or were administered, during the study, drugs systemically (antibiotics or antifungals). Excluding products of heartworm prophylaxis, desensitization therapy for atopic dermatitis, systemic pesticide products and any other products necessary for the survival of the animal and already given in the month preceding the start of the study (eg, insulin, cardiac specific products, integration hormone, etc.)



- Dogs that have been administered within 14 days before the study, or were administered during the study other topical treatments of any kind, except for pesticide spray or spot-on.
- Dogs whose owners have not performed correctly treatments, they have not come to the surveys or dogs and urgent problems of different nature have had to receive antibiotics or antifungals.
- Dogs that have experienced adverse side effects to the treatment (erythema, pruritus, drug reactions)

At day 0 (D0) inclusion was carried out a clinical and dermatological visit repeated at day 14 (D14) and day 28 (D28) has been set-shampoo treatment \* 2 times a week for the first 2 weeks and then 1 time a week for another 2 weeks.

\*

- wet the dog thoroughly with warm water
- apply 0.5 ml / kg of shampoo and massage all over the body
- leave for 10 minutes
- then rinse thoroughly with warm water
- Finally dry

To D0, D14 and D28 were determined scores and scales of value to clinical parameters. \*\*

\*\*

#### **Evaluation of the effectiveness**

Rating subjective clinical effectiveness:

The medical history and clinical data were recorded on forms provided by the experimenters. In particular symptoms itching, erythema, scaling, odor, alopecia, lichenification, hyperpigmentation, opacity of the coat were evaluated by researchers at the day 0-14-28 with a numerical scale as follows:

- 0 absent**
- 1 mild**
- 2 moderate**
- 3 serious**
- 4 very serious**

Assessing compliance, efficacy and tolerability by the owner.

Rating subjective clinical effectiveness:

It was given to the owner a sheet on the intensity of pruritus (rating scale Hill et. al.), during the study, and one on compliance, efficacy and tolerability of the product at the end of the work; the questions were formulated as follows:

The product was easy (1), moderately easy (2) or difficult (3) to use?

The product was effective (1), moderately effective (2) or not effective (3)?

The product was well tolerated (1), moderately tolerated (2) or poorly tolerated (3) from the animal?

#### **Results:**

7 males and 13 females, the age range was from 10 months to 12 years, with an average of 3.8 years. The breeds were 4 mongrels, 3 German shepherds, 2 West Highland white terrier, 2 dachshunds, 1 golden retriever, 1 Labrador, 1 boxer, 1 beagle, 1 shih tzu, 1 Maltese, 1 Jack Russell terrier, 1 American Staffordshire terrier and 1 cane Corso. The main components of allergy were: atopic dermatitis- AD (11), adverse reaction to food- ARF (8), and flea-bites allergic dermatitis- FAD (1). All subjects with ARF were fed for at least 2 months with monoproteic food and were maintained with the same food for all the time of the study. Regarding the dogs with DA: 4 dogs were treated with glucocorticoids orally and desensitization therapy, 2 dogs with glucocorticoids orally and essential fatty acids (omega 6), 3 subjects with essential

fatty acids (omega-6) and phytosterols orally, 2 dogs with cyclosporine orally. No dosage has been changed during the clinical work. The only case of FAD was kept under control for fleas every 3 weeks using a topical product spot-on based imidacloprid and moxidectin.

Clinical parameters improved by 35.1% to 56.2% of the D14 and the D28.

In particular the reduction of clinical parameters was already high in the first two weeks with regard to smell (100%), scales (73.3% and alopecia (71.4%). But also itching (37.3%) and erythema (45.5%) were clearly reduced clearly. After 4 weeks there was a further improvement in all parameters, reaching 50% reduction of pruritus, 57.6% of erythema and 85,7%, of alopecia (the most indicative parameters in allergic dogs).

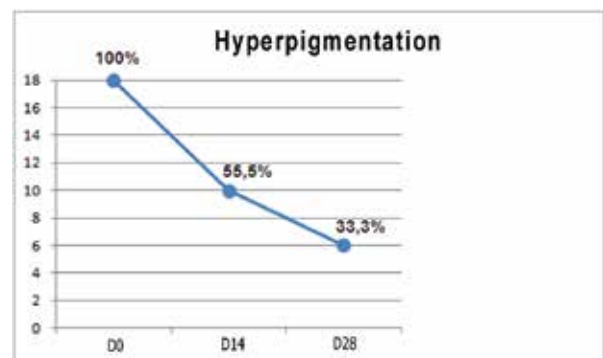
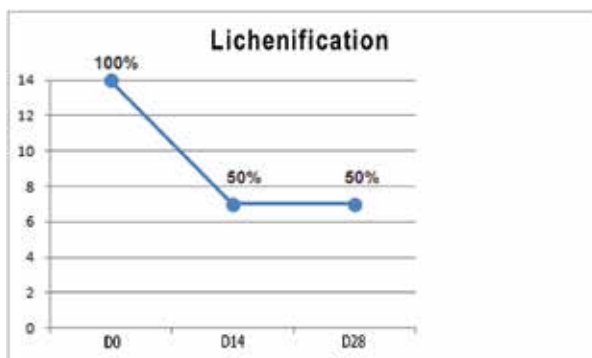
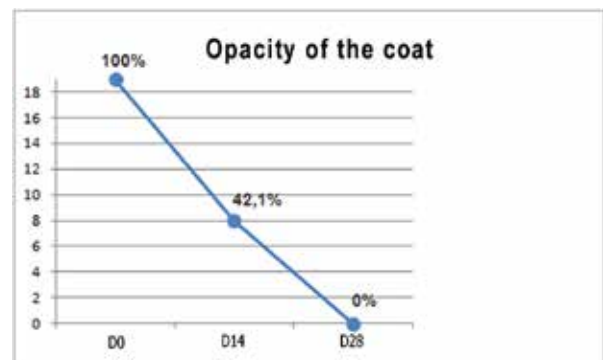
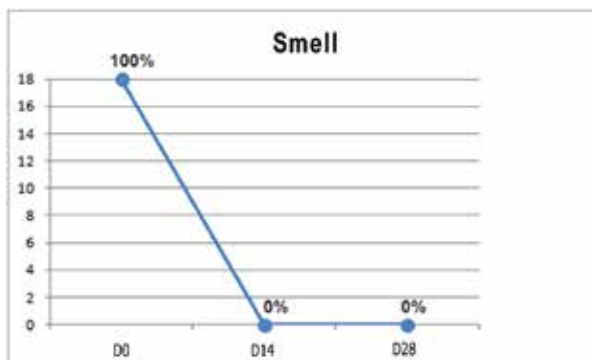
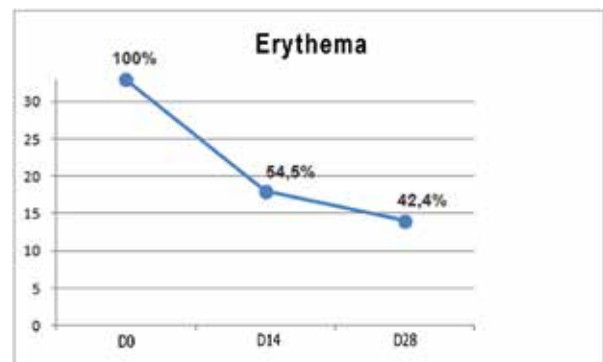
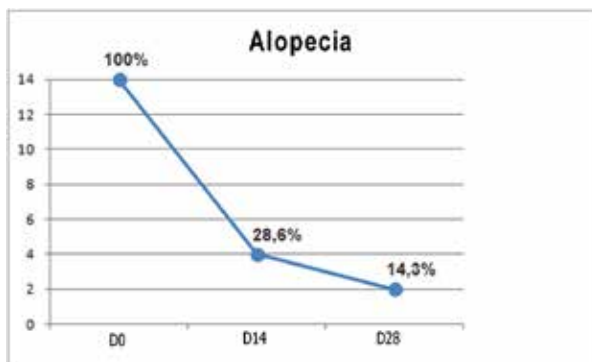
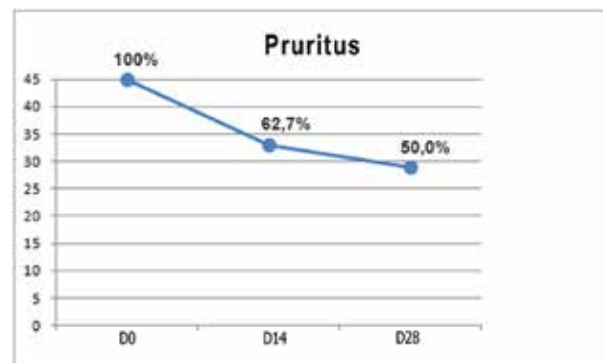
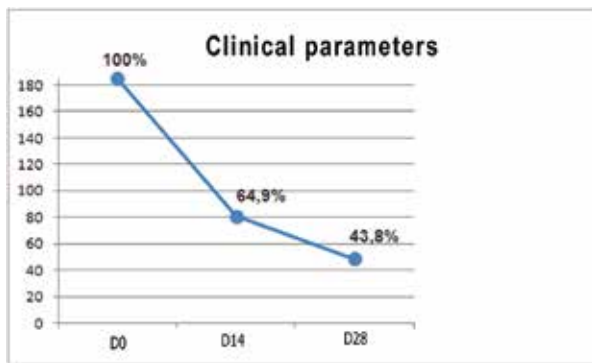
Only one owner of 20 responded that the shampoo was moderately effective, while 19 out of 20 have confirmed the efficacy of the product. In all cases have not been reported adverse reactions, with a tolerability and safety of 100% in both D14 and D28. The percentage of satisfaction with the ease of use was 100%.

## Results:

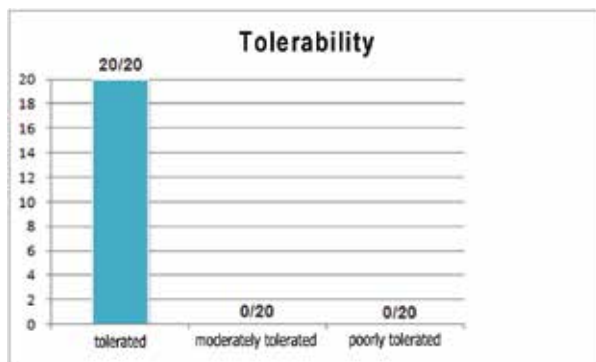
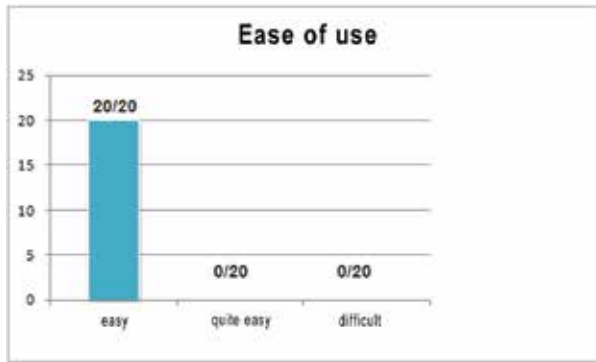
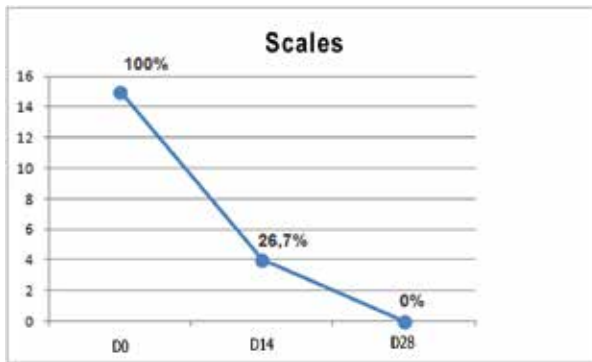
In Table 1 are summarized the signaling of the dogs included in the work, the type of allergic dermatitis (AD: atopic dermatitis, ARF: adverse reaction to food, FAD: flea-bites allergic dermatitis).

<i>I.D.</i>	<i>breed</i>	<i>age</i>	<i>sex</i>	<i>diagnosis</i>
case 1	AMERICAN STAFF. T.	1 yo	FS	ARF
case 2	GERMAN SHEPHERD	5 yo	F	FAD
case 3	DACHSHUND	4 yo	M	ARF
case 4	MONGREL	12 yo	MS	AD
case 5	MONGREL	1,5 yo	M	ARF
case 6	MALTESE	3 yo	M	ARF
case 7	MONGREL	8 yo	FS	AD
case 8	DACHSHUND	5 yo	M	AD
case 9	JACK RUSSELL T.	2 yo	FS	ARF
case 10	WHWT	8 yo	M	AD
case 11	BOXER	4 yo	FS	AD
case 12	CORSO	2 yo	FS	ARF
case 13	SHIH TZU	3 yo	FS	AD
case 14	BEAGLE	2 yo	FS	ARF
case 15	GERMAN SHEPHERD	1 yo	FS	AD
case 16	GERMAN SHEPHERD	3 yo	FS	AD
case 17	MONGREL	10 mo	F	ARF
case 18	LABRADOR	4 yo	M	AD
case 19	GOLDEN RETRIEVER	3 yo	F	AD
case 20	WHWT	2 yo	FS	AD

## Value curve of scores:



## Value curve of scores:



Am St. terrier dog spayed female 1.5 years affected by RAC. Note the dull coat and erythema in the abdominal area on D0, while on D14 the hair is more compact and shiny, and finally you will see a shiny coat and a marked reduction of erythema on D28.



G0



G14

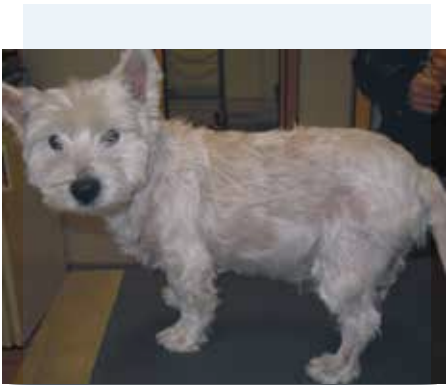


G28





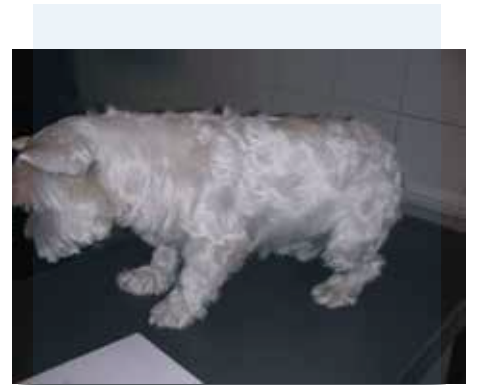
Dog W.H.W. terrier male 8 years affected by DA. Note the rarefied and dull coat , erythema with hyperpigmentation and lichenification in the abdominal area on D0, While on D14 the hair is more compact and shiny, and finally you will see a shiny coat and a marked reduction of the lesions also in the abdomen and back limbs on D28.



G0



G14



G28



## Conclusion:

The results of this clinical study show a good clinical efficacy of the shampoo-therapy using Ermidrà © shampoo: in fact, this product is particularly indicated in the treatment of inflammatory and pruritic conditions associated with alopecic and dry skin, with the scaling (dandruff), that are often observed in cases of allergic dermatitis in dogs. The presence of betaine and zinc gluconate makes the formulation not aggressive as these agents have anti-inflammatory, soothing and softening properties. The synergistic action of glycolic extract of sage and epilobium, associated with milk serum and lactic acid, plays a major role restructuring and emollient protecting, then, the physiological cutaneous hydrolipidic barrier. This action is very important considering recent findings that confirm the presence of structural alterations of the skin barrier in allergic dogs. The compliance was high for this product and almost all of the owners has confirmed the effectiveness and safety of Ermidrà © shampoo. The reduction of parameters such as the erythema, alopecia but above the itching is very interesting because it may allow a reduction in the dose or frequency of antipruritic drugs (glucocorticoids, cyclosporine), reducing ,in this way, their side effects.

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