FLEE:-

0.4% dimeticon gum solution that acts as a ‘sticky trap’ for all stages of the flea life cycle. It coats the external surface of the parasite in a thin film of gum that renders parasites immobile. Adult fleas are rendered immobile within 1-2 minutes, larvae become stuck without a return to movement within 10 minutes. Pupae are seen to continue to develop physically as normal but are unable to emerge from their cocoon.

Has a ‘knock down’ rate similar to that displayed by permethrin and pyriproxyfen based products. It has, however, no insecticidal properties as its mode of action is mechanical. The ‘Knock down’ rate is used as it is not possible to determine point of death, merely that the parasite is immobile.

Adhesive effects exerted on all stages of fleas has been shown to persist on carpet for 6 days after application.

- Shown to be effective in flea control for at least 6 weeks.
- Effective in control of dust mites within the household.
- Also shown to be effective in reducing dust mite allergens by controlling adult dust mites and integumentary material (mite skin and faeces).
- Reduced allergens and effective flea control may reduce the level of household irritation on atopic pets.
- Poorly absorbed transdermally and has displayed little evidence of toxicity amongst pets.
- Other dimeticon based solutions have been widely used to control head lice infestations in children (2).
- Flee is presented as a 400ml aerosol.

Further information is available from:

Bimeda, Bryn Cefni Industrial Park, Llangefni, Angelsey, Wales, LL777XA
Free phone: 0800526769
Email: salesuk@bimeda.com
or visit; www.bimeda.com

Bimeda Ireland, Broomhill Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24, Ireland
Lo-call: 1850 51 52 53
Email: sales@bimeda.com
or visit; www.bimeda.com

References
(1) Bensignor E and Carlotti DN: “Sensitivity patterns to house dust mites and forage mites in atopic dogs 192 cases” 2002 Veterinary Dermatology 13 (1) 39-44
FLEE contains 0.4% dimeticone which has a unique effect on many of the parasites affecting your client’s pets.

FLEE is not an insecticidal product.

FLEE contains an aerosol which, once applied, coats fleas, dust mites and other intestinal material in a fine layer of silicone gum and acts as a sticky trap. Once sprayed, this preparation takes approximately 20 minutes to dry.

Silicone gum essentially glues the flea or dust mite and prevents their movement, rendering them useless as a threat to both your client and their pets.

FLEE is effective against adult fleas, flea larvae, flea pupae and flea eggs. In the pupal and egg stages, FLEE coats the sac in which the insect is developing and prevents them from emerging. Although the parasite can develop within their cocoon, they cannot emerge from it and their life cycle cannot continue.

FLEE is also effective at controlling the allergens (the allergic stimuli) of the household dust mite, reducing potential allergy levels for both your client and their pets within the house.

FLEE is effective for at least 6 weeks after each application.

FLEE is the safest alternative to pesticide use.

FLEE:

Life cycle of the flea:
Fleas go through the four life cycle stages of egg, larva, pupa and adult. The flea life cycle begins when the female lays eggs after feeding. Adult fleas must feed on blood before they can become capable of reproduction. Eggs are laid in batches of up to 20 or so, usually on the host itself, which means that the eggs can easily roll onto the ground. Because of this, areas where the host rests and sleeps become one of the primary habitats of eggs and developing fleas.

Completion of the life cycle from egg to adult varies from two weeks to eight months depending on the temperature, humidity, food, and species. Normally after a blood meal, the female flea lays about 45 to 50 eggs per day. Eggs loosely laid in the hair coat, can drop out anywhere particularly where the host rests, sleeps or nests (rugs, carpets, upholstered furniture, cat or dog boxes, kennels). Eggs hatch in two days to two weeks into larvae that are commonly found in carpets. Larvae feed on digested blood from adult flea faeces, dead skin, hair, feathers, and other organic debris. Larvae do not suck blood. Pupa mature to adulthood within a silken cocoon woven by the larva to which pet hair adheres. In 5-14 days, adult fleas emerge or may remain resting in the cocoon until the detection of vibration (pet and people movement), pressure (host animal lying down on them), or heat which signals the presence of a potential host.

Adult fleas cannot survive or lay eggs without a blood meal. Newly emerged adult fleas live only about one week if a blood meal is not obtained. However, completely developed adult fleas can live for several months without eating, so long as they do not emerge from their puparia. Optimum temperatures for the flea’s life cycle are 21°C to 29°C.

Dust Mites
Dust mites are present year round but particularly favour August to November when the houses are closed up because of cool evenings and increasing humidity. The mites feed on epidermal debris, yeast, moulds, food remnants and their own dead bodies. Thankfully because of increasing human allergy to these mites (and food storage mites), more is becoming known about dust mites in general. They have translucent “skin” so they favour darkness. They emerge especially at night and swarm around warm bodies, which provide an increased humidity and temperature. Dust mites prefer mattresses, upholstery, carpeting (particularly the carpet backing) and fabrics. Many people feel adequate treatment for dust mites includes frequent vacuuming and “having the furnace ducts cleaned”, this however, is flawed. The allergen our pets react to with dust mites is present in their bodies and excrement so it is not only important to kill the dust mites but to also to denature or control the allergens. As the mite lives in fabrics, having the ducts cleaned will only reduce the house dust content of the home. Attention must be paid to where pets sleep, cloth toys, and where they spend a great deal of their time in the home. The car with cloth upholstery is another area that should not be forgotten. Linoleum, wood floors and leather furniture do not appear to harbour many mites.

There are two species of dust mite which are commonly identified as a source of allergen in atopic dogs. These are Dermatophagoides farinae and Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus, although the former has been shown to be the most common allergen that induces reaction in atopic dogs. In one study, 72% of atopic dogs reacted to D. farinae (1).