CATANDOG'S

Antifleas and antiticks plate in dogs and cats

SCIENTIFIC STUDIES OF EFFECTIVENESS

- **Experiences**
- **Demonstrations**
- Ruled scientific experimentation
- TESTED EXPERIMENTED
- **DEMONSTRATED INNOCUOUSNESS**
- **ECOLOGICAL FOR ECOSYSTEM**

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SCIENTIFIC STUDIES OF EFFECTIVENESS

RULED SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTATION

- Cohort Studies
- Sample size, 400 subjects
- Contingency tables (2x2)
- Studied rates
- Relative Risk (RR)
- Risk attributable to risk factor
- Etyological fraction in shows
- Risk attributable to risk factor in population
- Risk average attributable to risk factor in population

COHORT STUDY -I-

(Vizcaya- March-1992)

- Relative risk: 0,05.
- Risk attributable to risk factor: -0,95.
- Etyological fraction on shows: -1900.
- Risk attributable to risk factor in population: 0,05.
- Average risk attributable to risk factor in population: 4,76.

CONCLUSION: Catandog's is a protection factor against parasites.

COHORT STUDY -II-

(Vizcaya- May 1992)

- Relative risk: 0,05.
- Risk attributable to risk factor: -0,95.
- Etyological fraction on shows: -1900.
- Risk attributable to risk factor in population: 0,05.
- Average risk attributable to risk factor in population: 4,76.

CONCLUSION: Catandog's is a protection factor against parasites.

COHORT STUDY -III-

(Navarra- September 1992)

- Relative risk: 0,05.
- Risk attributable to risk factor: -0,95.
- Etyological fraction on shows: -1900.
- Risk attributable to risk factor in population: 0,05.
- Average risk attributable to risk factor in population: 4,76.

CONCLUSION: Catandog's is a protection factor against parasites.

CATANDOG'S DEMONSTRATIONS

- Dem.1- Vizcaya- January 1991, 38 dogs.
- Dem.2- Álava- January 1991, 48 dogs.
- Dem.3- Madrid- April 1991, 33 cats.
- Dem.4- Cantabria- May 1991, 160 cows.
- Dem.5- Navarra- July 1991, 170 sheep.
- Dem.6- Sao Paulo- September 1991, 90 cats.
- Dem.7- Salamanca- October 1991, 30 dogs.
- Dem.8- Valencia- December 1988, 15 dogs.
- Dem.9- Sao Paulo- February 1989, 7 cats.
- Dem.10- Barcelona- May 1989, 15 dogs.
- Dem.11- Salamanca- February 1990, 12 cows.
- Dem.12- Bretagne- March 1990, 8 cats.
- Dem.13- Vizcaya- April 1988, 3 dogs.
- Dem.14- Álava- April 1988, 6 dogs.
- Dem.15- Seville- May 1988, 12 dogs.
- Dem.16- Madrid- June 1988, 6 dogs.
- Dem.17- Galicia- July 1988, 3 dogs.
- Dem.18- Cantabria- September 1988, 20 cows.
- Dem.19- Navarra- October 1988, 9 sheep.

SCIENTIFIC STUDIES OF INNOCUOUSNESS

- Study –I- 200 dogs
- Study- II- 200 dogs
- Study- III- 200 sheep

600 subjects under observation and epidemic follow-up during 5 years.

<u>CONCLUSION</u>: It is not proved any change in the studied subjects that makes think Catandog's has adverse and/or secondary effects.

SCIENTIFIC STUDIES OF INNOCUOUSNESS IN PREGNANT ANIMALS

- Group –I- (Álava- January 1995), 36 female dogs.
- Group -II- (Vizcaya- January 1993), 48 dogs.
- Group- III- (Navarra- June 1994), 32 sheep.
- Group- IV- (Madrid- April 1995), 40 cats.
- Group- V- (Seville- May 1996), 32 cats.

<u>CONCLUSION</u>: It is not proved any modification or change in birth or in the foetus of the animals under epidemic observation.

STUDIES OF INNOCUOUSNESS IN PLATE CARRIER PEOPLE

Vizcaya: From January 1993 till January 1994.

- 36 subjects: 18 men and 18 women.
- 2 pregnant women.
- 3 children, of 4, 8 and 12 years old.

CONCLUSION: Without secondary and adverse effects in people.

COHORT STUDY -I-

(Vizcaya- March 1992)

	Fleas Yes	Fleas No	
With Catandog's plate	10	190	200
Without Catandog's plate	e 200	0	200
			400

COHORT STUDY -II-

(Vizcaya- May 1992)

	Fleas Yes	Fleas No	
With treated plate	10	190	200
Without treated plate	200	0	200
			400

COHORT STUDY -III-

(Navarra- September 1992)

	Parasites Yes	Parasites No	
Sheep with parasites and treated plate.	6	194	200
Sheep with parasites and without treating plate	. 200	0	200
			400