



Culmen Oculi Treatment for Infectious Keratoconjunctivitis



PREAMBLE:

Infectious Keratoconjunctivitis of cattle, sheep, and goats is a common ocular condition characterized by blepharospasm, conjunctivitis, lacrimation, and varying degrees of corneal opacity and ulceration.

In severe cases, ocular rupture can result to blindness.

Animals can be infected at any age, but the young are most commonly affected.



Infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis (IBK) can occur at any time of the year but outbreaks are commonly apparent during the warmer months when risk factor exposure is greatest.

Risk factors include:

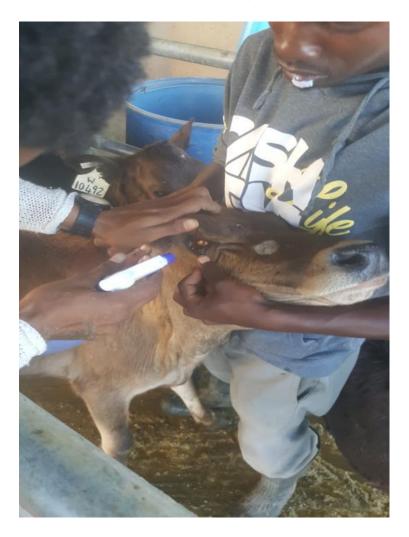
- Ultraviolet solar irradiation
- Flies
- Dust
- Mechanical irritation (plant spores such as foxtails)
- Trace mineral deficiencies (copper, selenium)
- Infectious agents
- Recent communing via shipping and road transport
- Attendance at shows/sales/auctions

Although Moraxella bovis has long been considered to be the etiologic agent of IBK, other species of Moraxella, such as M bovoculi, M bovis, various Mycoplasma species (M bovis and M bovoculi), infection with bovine herpesvirus type 1 and infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR) virus may also play a role in disease.

CULMEN OCULI APLICATION:

- 1. Mix a 3% solution with **Culmen Oculi** and water, shake bottle well prior usage.
- 2. Place the above mix in a spray bottle
- 3. Wait 15 minutes before spraying to allow the mix to activate (important).
- 4. Spray gently over the infected eye/s and immediate surrounding area. Wet the area lightly.
- 5. Skip one full day and re-apply as per above.
- 6. There is no need for further applications.





The above treatment is painless and least stressful option for the animal.

Results are evident within the first twenty-four hours with, full recovery within four days.

CONCLUSION:

Culmen Oculi is a 100% natural product which it is extracted from virgin soil organic carbons.

It acts as a powerful anti-pathogenic, attacking Moraxella Bovis and its variations that are the cause of the ocular disease.