



Research Article

Efficacies of 11% Lactoferricin and 0.05% Chlorhexidine Otological Solution compared, in the treatment of microbial otic overgrowth: A randomized single blinded study

Luisa Corneglioni^{1*}, Federico Leone², Francesco Albanese³, Mauro Bigliati⁴, Natalia Fanton⁵ and Antonella Vercelli¹

¹Ambulatorio Veterinario Associato, c.so Traiano 99/d, 10135 Torino (I), Italy

²Clinica Veterinaria Adriatica, SS Adriatica Nord 50/1-2, 60019 Senigallia, Ancona (I), Italy

³Laboratorio Analisi La Vallonea, via Verdi 39, 73031 Alessano, (LE, I), Italy

⁴Istituto Farmaceutico Candioli, VIA Manzoni 2,10092 Binasco, Torino (I), Italy

⁵Clinica Veterinaria San Siro, via Lampugnano 99, 20151 Milano (I), Italy

***Address for Correspondence:** Luisa Corneglioni, DVM, Dipl ECVD, PhD, Ambulatorio Veterinario Associato, c.so Traiano 99/d, 10135 Torino (I), Italy, Email: lcorneglioni@libero.it

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Abstract

Background: Topical therapy with antimicrobial agents is used in otitis treatment. Due to increase of antibiotic resistance, new strategies are needed. Antiseptics are used but they may induce contact dermatitis. Natural antimicrobial peptides may represent future effective drugs.

Objectives: The objectives were to test the efficacy of an 11% lactoferricin otological solution (LCF) in bacterial and yeasts otic overgrowth and compare LCF with a commercial one containing chlorhexidine (CLX) 0.05%.

Materials and methods: Forty-one dogs diagnosed with bacterial or yeasts otitis overgrowths were included according to general good practice. They were randomly assigned to lactoferricin or chlorhexidine group for treatment. Otological solution were applied twice a day for a week and then daily for another week. Clinical and cytological score was assessed at day 1 and day 14. At the end of the study, the owners had to express an opinion on the overall efficacy of the products. Statistical analyses were performed using Wilcoxon's test and T test for paired samples. Results in lesional and cytological score were significative with a $p < 0.05$.

Results: Forty dogs completed the study. All cases, receiving lactoferricin or chlorhexidine, were successfully treated with clinical signs remission and regression of infection ($p < 0.05$). The owners' judgment was good in 87%, mild in 13% for LCF group. For CLX they scored good in 41%, mild in 24% and unuseful in 35% of cases.

Conclusions: Lactoferricin, an antimicrobial natural peptide, showed the same efficacy of chlorhexidine in the treatment of otitis characterized by bacterial or/and yeast overgrowth.

Introduction

Skin infection and otitis related to bacteria and/or yeast are common in dogs with allergic skin diseases [1]. Furthermore other dermatological condition, as for example primary or secondary seborrhea, may lead to surface pyoderma and otitis [1]. In the last decades, the use of systemic and topical antibiotics has been associated with increased bacterial resistance in men and animals [2-6]. When surface or superficial bacterial infections are present, topical treatment may be the best choice, because it is generally safe and could have a good efficacy if properly applied [2,3,7]. Historically the use of chlorhexidine (CLX) is generally related to its proved efficacy in skin bacterial and yeast infections in dogs, as in other species [8]. In dogs many otologic products

are available to treat otitis when bacterial or yeasts overgrowth is identified [2,8,9]. In these formulations CLX is present at 0.5-0.05% concentrations to avoid oto-toxic effects [2,10,11]. Chlorhexidine is safe and clinical cases of irritant, contact dermatitis or drug reactions are anecdotally reported [4,9]; conversely in human being, the use of topical chlorhexidine based disinfectants may induce severe skin reactions at different concentrations [12-15].

Lactoferricin, a lactoferrin derived peptide, has a well known antimicrobial efficacy *in vivo* and *in vitro* [16,17]. It is used in farm animals and men as topical or systemic antibacterial, antifungal and antiviral therapy [16-18]. In dogs there are few reports about its efficacy as antibacterial topical solution [19]. The aims of this study were to evaluate the efficacy of a lactoferricin topical otologic commercial product in bacterial and/or *Malassezia* spp. overgrowth, and to compare it with a chlorhexidine commercial topical otologic product.

Materials and Methods

This study involved client owned dogs and was performed based on good clinical practice guidelines practice by national Gazzetta Ufficiale [(G.U.) n°289; 10-12-1996, 47-53, Italy].

Study design

This was a prospective, randomized, controlled, single-blinded comparative study. The objectives were: to evaluate the efficacy of an otological solution containing lactoferricin (LCF) 11%, verbascoside 0.1% and glycerophosphoinositol lysine 2% (Candioli, Italy) in otitis related to bacterial and yeast overgrowth; to compare it with another otological solution with chlorhexidine (CLX) 0.05%, lactic and salicylic, propilenic glycol (ICF, Italy). Four referral practices with a different geographic location in national territory were involved in the study. Four dermatologists were involved in the study and each of them had 10 clinical cases to select and control before and after treatment.

Subjects

Client-owned dogs with recurrent bacterial or yeast otitis were eligible for this study. The subjective inclusion criteria were: presence of erythematous and ceruminous external ear canal otitis, absence of thimpanic membrane rupture, cytology diagnosis for bacterial or *Malassezia* spp. overgrowth (> 10 at 400X), absence of inflammatory cells, protein or nuclear material at cytological examination. Thimpanic membrane integrity was assessed by video-otoscopic examination. Furthermore owner's written informed consent for the inclusion in the trial and treatment was mandatory.

Exclusion criteria were any other condition for which other topical drugs or therapeutical choices had be applied (e.g. purulent otitis, ear mites' otitis, etc). All the dogs do not have received topical treatment in the ear canal at least from 14 days. Diets, ciclosporin, oclacitinib and allergenic specific immunotherapy were permitted if they had been started before the clinical trial.

Trial protocol and experimental design

At the inclusion visit (day 1), dogs with mono or bilateral otitis according to inclusion/exclusion criteria were selected. If the animals fit all the criteria, they were randomly and blinded assigned to two treatment groups: group LCF (lactoferricin 11%, verbascoside and glycerophosphoinositol lysine; Actea Oto®, Candioli, Torino, Italy) and group CLX (chlorhexidine 0.05%, lactic and salicylic acid; Clorexyderm Oto®, ICF, Cremona, Italy). All the groups had the same protocol treatment: topical solution, prepared in numbered identical bottles, had to be applied twice a day for 7 days, than once a day for another week. No other topical treatments were permitted during the

trial. A final control was performed at day 14. The owners were instructed by written instructions to how perform the therapy at day 1. No ear cleaning was performed before application of the products. Even the owners did not know the topical product used until the end of the study.

Clinical examination

Clinical score of the ear canal was performed using a modified CADESI [20] table including a restricted examination of the pinnae and ear canal (Table 1). Erythema, lichenification, excoriation and auto-traumatic lesions of the pinnae were evaluated as: 0, absence; 1, mild; 2 moderate; 3 severe (Table 1). The vertical external ear canal was scored with the same scale used for the pinnae. In this case the parameters used were: amount of cerumen in the lumen, erythema, ulcers or erosions. If the last two parameter were identified the animal was excluded from the study. Furthermore the body weight conditions of the enrolled dogs were controlled before and after the topical treatment to identified eventually concurrent discomfort.

Cytology assessment [2,21]

Cytological examination was performed using a cotton swab gently introduced in the ear canal. The samples were obtained at each visit on day 1 and 14. They were smeared in a thin layer on a glass slide and prepared with Romanowsky modified stain (Hemacolor® Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany). Each investigator read the obtained samples at day 1 and 14. All the stained samples were completely observed at 10X to identify the eventually presence of inflammatory cells. If they were not identified and the patients were still eligible for the study, every sample was observed at high-power dry field (400x) for keratinocytes, cocci, *Malassezia* spp. count. For each parameter a media obtained from 10 fields randomly observed at 400x was reported. For keratinocytes was assigned a score as: <5/ 400x: 1; 5-10/400x: 2; 10-20/400x: 3; finally >20/400x: 4. For bacteria and yeasts the score was: <10/400x: 1; 10-20/400x: 2; 20-30/400x: 3; >30/400x: 4 (Table 2).

Owner assessment

At the end point of the clinical trial (day 14), the owners were asked to complete a single two question survey. Overall satisfaction of the treatment and ease of application were evaluated. Responses were graduated as: excellent, good, mild and unuseful.

Table 1: Modified CADESI used for clinical score assessment

lesions		erythema	Lichenification	Excoriation	Self induced alopecia	Total score
pinna	left	convex				
		concave				
	right	convex				
		concave				
grading: 0, absence; 1, mild; 2 moderate; 3 severe					TOTAL Score	
lesions		erythema	ulcers	erosions	Cerumen	
external ear canal	left	vertical				
		horizontal				
	right	vertical				
		horizontal				
grading 0, absence; 1, mild; 2 moderate; 3 severe					TOTAL Score	

Table 2: simplified scheme used for cytological evaluation.

cells	<5/40X	5-10/40X	10-20/40X	>20/40X	SCORE
keratinocytes					
bacteria & yeasts	<10/40X	10-20/40X	20-30/40X	>30/40X	SCORE
Cocci					
<i>Malassezia</i> spp					

Legend: keratinocytes score: <5/ 400x: 1; 5-10/400x: 2; 10-20/400x: 3; >20/400x: 4. Bacteria and yeasts score: <10/400x: 1; 10-20/400x: 2; 20-30/400x: 3; >30/400x: 4.

Statistical Analysis

The statistical analysis was performed with SPSS Statistics 19 software (IBM® UK Ltd; Portsmouth, UK). Shapiro-Wilks test was performed to assess normality of the data and choose the correct analyses. Wilcoxon's test for non parametric data (test for two paired data) was applied. For parametric data was used T test for paired samples. A $p < 0.05$ was considered significant.

Results

Forty out of 41 dogs enrolled finished the study while one was withdrawn due to lack of the owner's compliance. The animals were of different breed and sex with an age between 6 months and 13 years (median 6.3 years) (Tables 3,4).

Twenty-three dogs received LCF otological solution while the other 17 were treated with CLX otological solution. Four of the 23 dogs of LCF group had unilateral otitis, as 3 out of 17 of CLX one. No topical drug reactions were reported in both groups during the study.

Clinical examination

Erythema of the pinnae decreased in all patients independently of the treatment with a $p < 0.05$, as specifically reported in table 5. On the contrary, lichenification and self-induced alopecia did not change in group LCF or CLX (Table 6). Excoriation decreased in dogs treated with Lactoferricin with a $p < 0.039$. The modified CADESI total score is reported in figure 1, table 3 and 4.

The results obtained for external ear canal evaluation had a $p < 0.05$ for erythema and cerumen in both groups (Wilcoxon's test) (Table 3, 4 and 6, Figure 2). In all the dogs enrolled the body weight conditions did not change during the topical treatment.

Table 3: signalmen of the included dogs in LCF group. CADESI and general cytological total score are reported before and after treatment with LCF otological product.

Breed	Age	Sex	Disease	Pinna CADESI V1	Pinna CADESI V14	Ear canal CADESI V1	Ear canal CADESI V14	cytological score V1	cytological score V14
Akita inu	1	m	cad	4	0	16	4	5	2
French bulldog	4	m	cad	3	1	10	2	7	3
Pit bull	5	f	cad	4	2	14	8	5	3
French bulldog	3	m	cad	2	0	6	2	5	2
Cocker spaniel	8	f	cad	3	1	8	2	5	3
Dachshund	8	nf	cad	8	3	8	4	8	4
English bulldog	8	m	cad	7	4	20	10	7	3
Maltese	12	m	cad	2	0	16	8	6	3
Boxer	5	m	cad	3	1	16	8	4	2
Lagotto	0,6	m	arf	3	0	16	8	7	4
Mixed breed	13	nm	unknown	5	3	16	8	6	5
WHWT	6	f	cad	16	2	7	2	6	1
Shitzu	9	m	cad	16	6	20	12	6	8
Sharpei	2	m	cad	9	2	10	4	5	3
Cocker spaniel	6	nf	cad	18	6	20	8	7	3
Newfoundland	12	nf	cad	21	8	16	8	7	3
Beagle	10	nf	cad	10	6	12	8	6	3
WHWT	9	nf	cad	12	6	12	8	6	3
Labrador retriever	2,8	nf	cad	2	0	8	0	2	0
French bulldog	1	f	cad + arf	2	0	12	12	8	6
Golden retriever	8	nf	cad	6	3	8	2	6	3
Beagle	4	m	cad	4	2	12	8	6	2
Labrador retriever	10	m	cad	4	2	18	8	8	8

Legend: nf: neutered female; f: female; nm: neutered male; m: male; cad: canine atopic dermatitis; arf: allergic reaction to food; WHWT: west highland white terrier.

Table 4: signalmen of the included dogs in CLX group. CADESI and general cytological total score are reported before and after treatment with CLX otological product.

Breed	Age	Sex	Disease	Pinna CADESI V1	Pinna CADESI V14	ear canal CADESI V1	ear canal CADESI V14	cytological score V1	cytological score V14
Mixed breed	8	m	cad	16	8	20	12	8	4
Mixed breed	10	nf	cad	14	8	12	8	5	2
WHWT	12	f	cad	2	1	8	3	6	2
Cocker spaniel	5	f	cad	4	4	18	10	6	4
Mixed breed	8	f	afr	4	2	7	2	7	4
Bull terrier	12	m	cad	11	4	16	12	7	5
Australian shepherd	1,7	f	unknown	2	1	14	6	5	4
Mixed breed	4	m	cad	16	16	20	16	8	8
German hound	0,4	m	rac	2	2	28	16	8	8
Yorkshire terrier	0,5	f	rac	8	8	12	12	6	6
Mixed breed	2	f	cad	3	3	12	12	7	7
WHWT	10	nf	cad	9	6	24	8	9	4
Cocker spaniel	12	nm	cad	18	6	16	10	6	4
Labrador retriever	4,6	m	cad	2	2	8	8	12	8
Mixed breed	2	m	cad	4	4	8	8	4	4
German shepherd	3	f	cad	8	8	22	22	8	10
Poodle	12	f	cad	6	0	20	9	16	8

Legend: nf: neutered female; f: female; nm: neutered male; m: male; cad: canine atopic dermatitis; afr: allergic reaction to food; whwt: west highland white terrier.

Table 5: statistical result of modified CADESI score after treatment with LCF or CLX otological product.

Clinical sign	LCF group	CLX group
°Erythema	P = 0.000	P = 0.001
*Escoriations	P = 0.039	P = 0.180
*Alopecia	P = 0.071	P = 0.102
*Lichenification	P = 0.109	P = 0.999

*Wilcoxon's test; °T test for paired sample.

Table 6: statistical results of clinical score of the ear canal after treatment with LCF or CLX otological product.

Clinical sign	LCF group	CLX group
Erythema*	P = 0.000	P = 0.003
Cerumen°	P = 0.000	P = 0.001

*Wilcoxon's test; ° T test for paired sample.

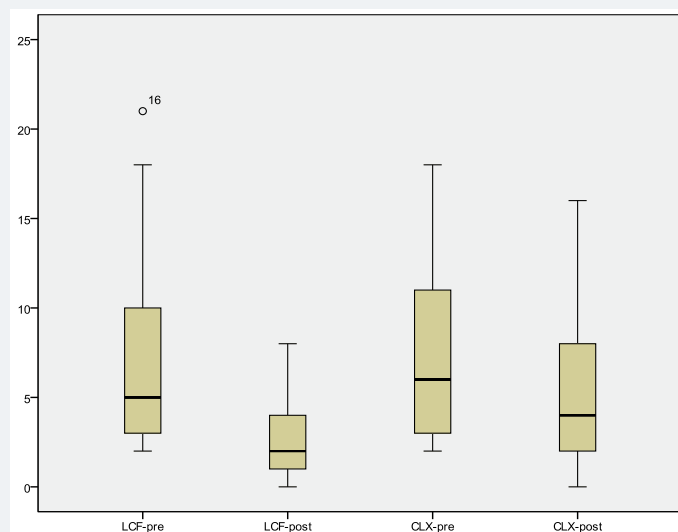


Figure 1: Graph of the modified CADESI values before and after treatment with LCF or CLX.

Legend: LCF pre median 6, confidence interval 95% 5.08-11.84; LCF post median 2, confidence interval 95% 1.55-4.11. CLX pre median 6.69, confidence interval 95% 4.91-10.26; CLX post median 4, confidence interval 95% 2.98-6.79.

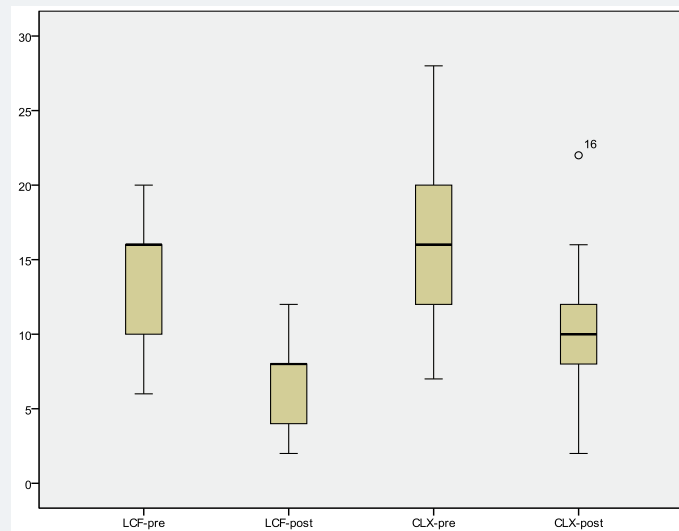


Figure 2: Graph of the modified CADESI values of the ear canal before and after treatment with LCF or CLX, Wilkoxon's test.

Legend: LCF-pre median 16, confidence interval 95% 11.18-15.99; LCF-post median 8, confidence interval 95% 4.71-7.86. CLX-pre median 16, confidence interval 95% 12.39-18.78; CLX-post median 10, confidence interval 95% 7.74-12.73.

Cytology assessment

Total amount of keratinocytes, cocci and *Malassezia* spp. decreased in 35/40 dogs independently from the treatment with LCF or CLX solution. For both group the p was <0.05 (table 3, 4 and 7, figure 3 and 4).

Owner assessment

The owners gave different results on overall satisfaction of the treatment. For group LCF, they assigned good results in 87%, mild in 13%; whereas for group CLX they scored good 41% of cases, mild 24% and unuseful 35%. The ease of application was scored as follow: group LCF, good in 83% and mild in 17%; group CLX, good in 65% and mild in 35%.

Discussion

The otological 11% lactoferricin solution showed the same efficacy of one with CLX at 0.05% in bacterial and *Malassezia* overgrowth. In dogs, microbial skin or otologic infections can be recurrent if primary causes are unidentified and corrected [1,2]. These conditions are often treated with topical and/or systemic antibiotics or antimicrobial drugs. All the dogs included were affected by allergic diseases, primarily canine atopic dermatitis and had received many different topical therapies (data not showed).

In canine otitis externa, systemic antimicrobials are unlikely to achieve therapeutic concentrations in the exudate present in the infected ear canal. On the contrary, local antimicrobial therapy, including flushing with antiseptic products alone or in association with topical antibiotics, is the recommended treatment [4,7]. Topical antiseptic products used for management of canine otitis, may contain different molecules with antimicrobial activity, such as triz-EDTA, chlorhexidine, etc. Chlorhexidine is a biguanide compound that exerts bactericidal activity on both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria by membrane disruption [8]. In veterinary medicine, local treatment with 2% chlorhexidine was reported to be successful as an alternative or complimentary approach to antibiotic treatment of meticillin-resistant *Staphylococcus pseudintermedius* infections in small animals [6]. Even in *Malassezia* dermatitis or otitis, chlorhexidine showed efficacy [2,7,8,22]. In this clinical trial, CLX solution efficacy was confirmed as expected.

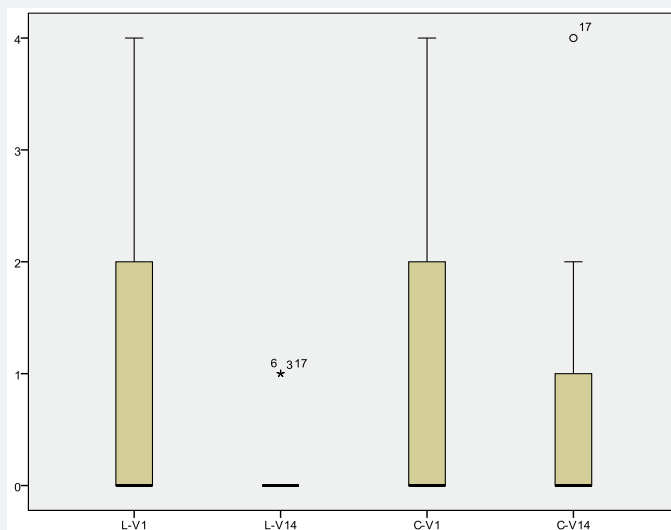


Figure 3: Graph of the bacterial count before and after treatment with LCF or CLX.

Legend: LCF-pre, median 0.89, confidence interval 95% 0.25-1.52; LCF-post, median 0.22, confidence interval 95% 0.1-0.43. CLX-pre, median 1.06, confidence interval 95% 0.41-0.71; CLX-post, median 0.65, confidence interval 95% 0.14-1.16.

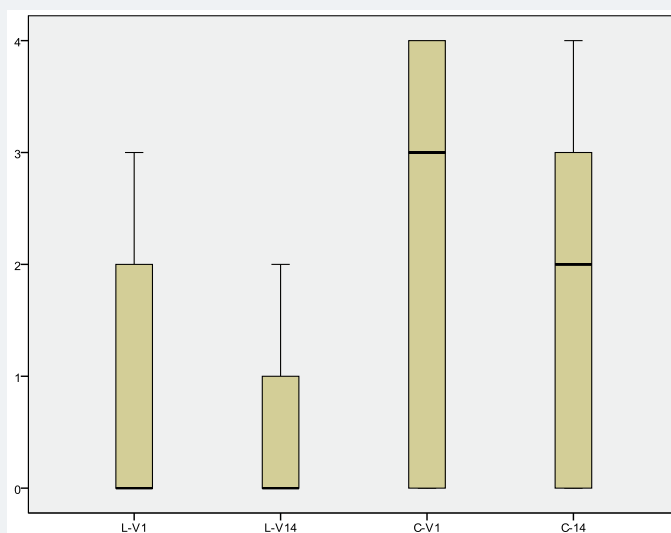


Figure 4: Graph of the Malassezia spp. results before and after treatment with LCF or CLX.

Legend: LCF-pre, median 0.82, confidence interval 95% 0.27-1.38; LCF-post, median 0.47, confidence interval 95% 0.15-0.79. CLX-pre, median 2.24, confidence interval 95% 1.39-3.08; CLX-post, median 1.76, confidence interval 95% 1.00-2.53.

In human, chlorhexidine topical solution at different concentrations may induce severe irritation, contact dermatitis, urticaria and anaphylactic reactions [14]. It has been well known since the first publication by Calnan in 1962 [23]. Clinical studies showed a sensitization rate of 2%, mainly after repeated applications. This is considered a rather common event in terms of relevance [14,15]. Rarely, even a 0.05% concentration had induced anaphylactic reaction [15,24]. In most of reported cases, the adverse reaction is limited to the site of application, even if it can extend to other areas of the skin. Exceptionally, it can cause photosensitivity, or even a fixed drug eruption [14]. In dogs, rarely anecdotal cases were reported. In man, the diagnosis is confirmed by patch testing at 0.5% chlorhexidine and/or photo-patch testing [14]; but this has not been evaluated in dogs. In this study, in none of the cases tested side effects were reported or noticed by the veterinarians or owners. In particular, there was no discomfort after application of the otologic product or increase of pruritus and/or erythema.



Recently, due to increase of antimicrobial resistance, natural peptides with antimicrobial activity have been considered for treatment of microbial infections in man and animals [16]. Antimicrobial peptides (AMPs) are a vast group of molecule produced by all living organisms as a natural barrier against infections [16]. Among AMPs, there are bioactive dairy proteins as beta-lactoglobulin or alfa lactoalbumin and lactoferrin (all milk proteins derivates). In man, lactoferrin showed antiviral, antimicrobial, antifungal, anti-parasitic, immunomodulatory and antioxidant activities, alone or in association with other molecules [16,25]. Furthermore, lactoferrin has many functional peptides obtained by the action of proteolytic enzymes: lactoferricin (Lfcin) is one of them [16]. The antibacterial activity of Lfcin involves the disordering and alteration of the bacterial membrane permeability which lead to inhibition of macromolecular biosynthesis and finally cell death [16,26,27]. The peptide has antibacterial activity *in vitro* against gram positive and gram negative bacteria, many yeasts and also dermatophytes [16,28]. Preliminary reports showed good results in the treatment of surface pyoderma and bacterial and /or yeast otitis [19,29]. In this clinical study, the tested solution containing 11% Lfcin lead to the resolution of the otological problem in a two week treatment. Furthermore, the results were comparable with the CLX control group. This suggests that LCF otological solution has the same efficacy of the CLX one. In particular for bacterial overgrowth, even if the comparative results showed a $p < 0.05$ for both the products, the trend was more favorable for LCF with a $p < 0.001$. Even the number of keratinocytes decreased significantly in LCF group with a $p < 0.000$. These results might be related to the action of natural peptides (e.g. Lfcin) in suppressing the inflammatory effects caused by bacteria [16,29]. We can argue that the natural anti-inflammatory effect of lactoferricin can provide a reduction of erythema and dryness in case of otitis by modifying TEWL (trans epidermal water loss) in allergic dogs. Unfortunately, in this study the TEWL was not checked due to financial limits. The anti-inflammatory effect could be also related to verbascoside (VB) a phenylpropanoid glycoside (PPG), and to glycerophosphoinositol, a substance extracted from the lechitins of sunflower seeds. Verbascoside belongs to a large group of natural polyphenols distributed in the plant kingdom [24]. There is a growing evidence that PPGs, like other plant polyphenols, are powerful antioxidants, either by direct scavenging of reactive oxygen and nitrogen species or by acting as chain-breaking peroxy radical scavengers [30]. Glycerophosphoinositol is able to intervene within the physiological self-regulation system of the inflammatory cascade that occurs within cells as a result of inflammatory or allergic stimulation [31]. These molecules, as lactoferricin, may decrease the inflammation and perhaps this is the result noticed by the owners. Even if the statistical results were similar, the owners scored the efficacy as good for LCF otological solution with 87% compared to 41% of CLX group. The owner gave a blinded assessment because they did not know which was the otological product until the end of the study. Considering the results, LCF solution seems to be more appreciated compared to CLX one. Unfortunately, this is a small study with only 40 dogs involved. This is the limit of many clinical trials where patients are few and their characteristics are often non homogenous. It is often impossible to avoid this bias in clinical practice. In this study, efforts were made to limit the difference between the two groups of treatment. It was not possible to have a homogeneous population represented by at least same breed, age and sex. Cytological examination was the main parameter used: absence of inflammatory cells was mandatory as inclusion criteria and so severe cases of otitis were excluded; all the dogs included have more or less the same disease degree. This can be a limit of the study, because only mild cases were studied, but there are no enough laboratories or clinical data to suggest the use of LCF or CLX as a unique therapy in purulent otitis. Furthermore 5/40 dogs did not improve in cytological examination and CADESI parameters. This might be related to the severity of primary allergic disease. In all the cases there was not a worsening of the otic microbial overgrowth or discomfort of the treated dogs.

Conclusions

Peptides as Lfcin have attracted increasing interest as a new therapeutic natural approach. In the future, there is a hope that they will play a key-role for the broad spectrum of activities as antibacterial and antimycotic natural agent in skin infection control instead of antibiotics. Further clinical studies on use of antimicrobial peptides in dogs and cats are needed to confirm these preliminary reports and eventually add new data on the possible systemic use, as in humans [16].

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