







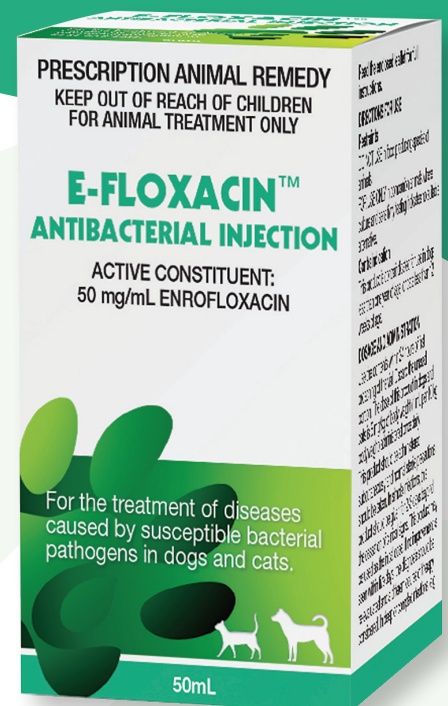
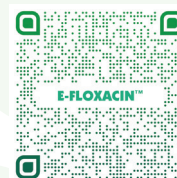
# E-FLOXACIN™ ANTIBACTERIAL INJECTION

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 50mg/mL ENROFLOXACIN

## Easy to use and better value solution for dogs, cats and exotic species

For the treatment of diseases caused by susceptible bacterial pathogens in dogs and cats.

-  Effective against gram +ve and gram -ve organisms and *Mycoplasmas* spp.
-  Treat infections including: urinary tract, respiratory, deep pyodermas, wounds, abscesses and discharging sinuses.
-  Safe to use in exotic animals
-  Cost effective



	E-FLOXACIN™ INJECTION	BAYTRIL® 50
<b>Active Constituent</b>	50mg/mL ENROFLAXACIN	50g/mL ENROFLAXACIN
<b>Species</b>	Dogs, Cats and Exotic Species	Dogs, Cats and Exotic Species
<b>Dose rate</b>		
<b>Dog</b>	5mg/kg S.C.	5mg/kg S.C.
<b>Cat</b>	5mg/kg S.C.	5mg/kg S.C.
<b>Small Mammals</b>	5mg/kg S.C.	5mg/kg S.C.
<b>Reptiles</b>	5mg/kg I.M.	5mg/kg I.M.
<b>Avian spp</b>	10mg/kg I.M.	10mg/kg I.M.
<b>Route of Administration</b>		
<b>Dogs &amp; Cats</b>	S.C. Injection	S.C. Injection
<b>Exotic species</b>	S.C. or I.M. Injection	S.C. or I.M. Injection

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# E-FLOXACIN™ ANTIBACTERIAL INJECTION

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 50mg/mL ENROFLOXACIN



## For the treatment of diseases caused by susceptible bacterial pathogens in dogs and cats.

### INDICATIONS

Primary indications for use in the dog and cat are:

**Urinary tract infections** including infections with *E. coli*, *Proteus* spp., *Klebsiella* spp., *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Staph* spp., and Group D *Streptococcus*.

**Respiratory infections** including infections with *E. coli*, *Streptococcus* spp., *Pasteurella* spp., *Klebsiella* spp., *Pseudomonas* spp., *Bordetella bronchiseptica*, *Staphylococcus* spp.

**Deep pyodermas** caused by *Staph. intermedius* including those infected with secondary invaders.

Wounds, abscesses and discharging sinuses.

E-FLOXACIN™ is especially useful in cats for treating serious antibiotic resistant infections of the respiratory tract or genito-urinary system, particularly chronic urinary tract infections.

In cats it is also useful for deep pyodermas, osteomyelitis and Gram-negative septicæmias.

E-FLOXACIN™ may also be used in exotic animals (small mammals, reptiles and avian species) for the treatment of bacterial infections of the alimentary and respiratory tracts where clinical experience, supported where possible by sensitivity testing of the causal organism, indicates enrofloxacin as the drug of choice.

Enrofloxacin is from the class of fluoroquinolones.

Resistance may develop to any chemical.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

#### Restraints

DO NOT USE in food producing species of animals.

FOR USE ONLY in companion animals where culture and sensitivity testing indicates no suitable alternative.

#### Contraindications

**Dogs:** The use of enrofloxacin is contraindicated in dogs during the rapid growth phase.

E-FLOXACIN™ should not be used in dogs under one (1) year of age. Giant breeds may be in the rapid growth phase for up to 18 months. Care should be used in treating individuals of these breeds with E-FLOXACIN™ when they are younger than 18 months.

**Cats:** E-FLOXACIN™ should not be used in cats less than 12 weeks of age. The safe use of enrofloxacin in breeding female cats has not been established.

#### Precautions

Use with caution, as although rare, it is prudent to consider that any fluoroquinolone may have the potential to induce retinal degeneration in cats, especially when used above label dose rates or in animals that may be elderly or suffering from renal or hepatic disease.

#### Drug interactions

**Dogs:** Enrofloxacin has been administered to dogs concurrently with a wide variety of other products including anthelmintics (praziquantel,

febantel, sodium disphenol), insecticides (fenthion, pyrethrins), heartworm preventatives (diethylcarbamazine), and other antibiotics (ampicillin, gentamicin sulfate, penicillin, dihydrostreptomycin). No incompatibilities with other drugs are known at this time except that fluoroquinolones may interfere with the metabolism of theophylline and related drugs (e.g. aminophylline) so the dosage of theophylline may need to be reduced.

**Cats:** Enrofloxacin was administered concurrently with anthelmintics (praziquantel, febantel), a carbamate insecticide (propoxur), and another antibacterial (ampicillin). No incompatibilities with other drugs are known at this time.

### DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Use the contents within 24 hours of first broaching of the vial. Discard the unused portion. The dose of this product in dogs and cats is 5 mg/kg of body weight (1 mL per 10 kg bodyweight) administered once daily.

This product should be administered subcutaneously and normal sterile precautions should be taken. In simple infections, this product should be given for 2-3 days beyond the cessation of clinical signs. This product may be used as the initial dose. If no improvement is seen within five days, the diagnosis should be re-evaluated and a different course of therapy considered. In deep or complex infections, e.g. pyodermas, discharging sinuses, extended courses may be required and progress should be regularly reviewed.

#### Exotic Animals

Species	Dosage	Route	Dose Frequency	Treatment Duration
Small mammals	5mg/kg	S/C	Twice daily	7 days
Reptiles	5mg/kg	I/M	24-48 hr intervals	6 days
Avian spp	10mg/kg	I/M	Twice daily	7 days

### General Directions

#### Description

Enrofloxacin is a synthetic drug from the class of the quinolone carboxylic acid derivatives, also known as fluoroquinolones. It has antibacterial activity against a broad spectrum of Gram negative and Gram-positive bacteria, including *Mycoplasma*. (See Table 1). It is rapidly absorbed from the digestive tract, penetrating into all measured body tissues and fluids (See Table 2). Enrofloxacin has the chemical name 1-cyclopropyl-7- (4-ethyl-1-piperazinyl)-6-fluoro-1, 4- dihydro-4-oxo-3 quinolinecarboxylic acid. It is presented as an injection.

#### Microbiology

Enrofloxacin exerts bactericidal activity by interaction with the A subunit of DNA gyrase in the target bacteria. The DNA gyrase is a topoisomerase which controls bacterial

replication, i.e., it catalyses supercoiling by rewinding and rejoining of chromosomal DNA strands. The fluoroquinolones also possess activity against bacteria in the stationary phase by an alteration of the permeability of the outer membrane phospholipid layer of the cell wall.

These mechanisms of action explain the rapid loss of viability of susceptible bacteria. With enrofloxacin, inhibitory and bactericidal concentrations are closely correlated. They are identical or differ in many cases within one or two dilution steps at maximum.

Enrofloxacin possesses antimicrobial activity at low concentration against most Gram-negative bacteria, many Gram-positive bacteria and against mycoplasmas. Enrofloxacin is therefore active against the micro-organisms that are primarily or secondarily involved in many of the infectious diseases which occur in small animals.

#### Minimum Inhibitory Concentrations for Enrofloxacin against pathogens isolated from dogs and cats.

Organism	No. of Strains	MIC µg/mL
<b>Gram negative organisms</b>		
<i>E. coli</i>	180	0.01 - 0.5
<i>Salmonella</i> spp.	115	0.003 - 0.5
<i>Klebsiella</i> spp.	48	<0.03 - 0.5
<i>Proteus</i> spp.	55	0.03 - 0.5
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	43	0.156 - 5.0
<i>Brucella canis</i>	3	0.1 - 0.25
<i>Bordetella bronchiseptica</i>	31	0.1 - 4.0
<b>Gram positive organisms</b>		
<i>Staph. Aureus</i>	135	0.03 - 1.0
<i>Staph. intermedius</i>	2	0.039 - 0.3125
<i>Streptococcus</i> spp.	62	0.06 - 4.0
<i>Arcanobacterium pyogenes</i>	29	0.06 - 4.0
<b>Mycoplasmas</b>		
<i>Mycoplasma</i> spp.	92	0.01 - 1.0

### FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre, Phone Australia 131 126.

Additional information is included in the safety data sheet.

### DISPOSAL

Dispose of container by wrapping with paper and putting in garbage.

### STORAGE

Store below 30 °C (room temperature).

APVMA Approval Number: 91702/133171