Enroflox® Injection (enrofloxacin) For Dogs 2.27%

Key Benefits

- Same active ingredient and dosing regimen as Baytril® Injectable Solution 2.27%
- Concentration-dependent and bactericidal
- Kills a broad range of Gram (+) and Gram (-) Bacteria
- Significant savings versus Baytril Injectable Solution 2.27%

Serum Concentrations of Enrofloxacin Following a Single Oral or Intramuscular Dose at 2.5 mg/kg in Dogs

Dosage and Administration

May be used as the initial dose at 2.5 mg/kg. It should be administered intramuscularly (IM) as a single dose, followed by initiation of enrofloxacin tablet therapy.

Clinical Efficacy Against:

Enroflox® (enrofloxacin) Injection is a fluoroquinolone designed for the management of bacterial diseases, with broad-spectrum activity against both gram-negative and gram-positive bacteria including those causing dermal, respiratory and urinary tract infections.

Each mL of injectable solution contains 22.7 mg of enrofloxacin. Enroflox Injection is available for dogs only.

For More Information
Contact Your Distributor
or Call Norbrook at
888-705-0408

www.norbrook.com

CAUTION: Federal (U.S.A.) law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian. Federal law prohibits the extra label use of this drug in food-producing animals.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Enrofloxacin is contraindicated in dogs known to be hypersensitive to quinolones. The safe use of enrofloxacin has not been established in large and giant breeds during the rapid growth phase. The use of enrofloxacin is contraindicated in small and medium breed dogs during the rapid growth phase (between 2 and 8 months of age). WARNINGS: For use in animals only. The use of this product in cats may result in Retinal Toxicity. Keep out of reach of children. Observe label directions and see product labeling for full product information.

The Norbrook logos and Enroflox are registered trademarks of Norbrook Laboratories Limited. Baytril is a registered trademark of Bayer Animal Health.
dogs received 10 consecutive daily treatments of 15 mg/kg/day at 3 intervals. Tests indicated no effect on circulating microfilariae or adult heartworms. Oral treatment of 15 to 28 week old growing puppies with daily dosage rates of 25 mg/kg has induced abnormal carriage of the carpal joint and weakness in immature animals of weight-bearing joints and other forms of arthropathy in immature animals of various species. Quinolone-class drugs have been associated with cartilage erosions in dogs receiving systemic levels of enrofloxacin. Pharmacokinetic studies of enrofloxacin revealed that most of the drug's body clearance time, can readily remove the drug with no indication that the eliminating mechanisms are saturated. The primary elimination route for enrofloxacin is the liver, and urinary cystitis associated with bacteria susceptible to quinolone carboxylic acid derivatives is classified as DNA gyrase inhibitors. The mechanism of action of these compounds is very similar to that of the natural product nalidixic acid, which inhibits bacterial DNA gyrase in the DNA supercoiling process. Gyrase is a DNA synthesis promoting enzyme. The effect of gyrase inhibitors is through their inhibition of DNA synthesis through prevention of DNA supercoiling. The principle disadvantage of these compounds is that they are resistant to the natural product nalidixic acid. The susceptibility of organisms to enrofloxacin should be determined using standardized disk diffusion assays and standardized dilution assays. Microscopic studies have identified lesions of the mammary gland in the productive cycles of the mammary gland of the bitch. The susceptibility of canine bacterial pathogens to enrofloxacin is shown in Table I—MIC Values for Enrofloxacin Against Canine Pathogens. Microscopic studies have identified lesions of the mammary gland in the productive cycles of the mammary gland of the bitch. The susceptibility of canine bacterial pathogens to enrofloxacin is shown in Table I—MIC Values for Enrofloxacin Against Canine Pathogens.