Enrofloxacin

Home Page
Pharmacy Center
Acepromazine
Adequan
Allopurinol
Alprazolam
Amantadine
Amitriptyline
Amlodipine Besylate
Amoxicillin
Anipryl
Aspirin
Azathioprine
Azithromycin
Baytril
Benadryl
Benazepril
Bethanechol Chloride
Budesonide
Buprenorphine
Buspirone
Butorphanol Tartrate
Calcitriol
Cefpodoxime Proxetil
Chlorambucil
Chloram-phenicol
Cisapride
Cisplatin
Clavamox

(for veterinary information only)

BRAND NAME: BAYTRIL

AVAILAB
22.7 mg, 68 mg,
TABLI

BACKGROUND

Until sulfa drugs came on the scene in the 1940s, our efforts to combat bacterial infection we ineffective. As different antibiotics were developed, different types of bacteria were conquere bbacterial species remained seemingly invincible: Pseudomonas aeruginosa. Eventually antib aminoglycoside class) were developed that could kill *Pseudomonas* but they were available o injectable products and had potential to cause significant kidney damage if used too long. Wi kinds of side effects and the ability to treat *Pseudomonas* limited to hospitalized patients (wh injections could be given regularly), the battle with *Pseudomonas* was far from won.

A major breakthrough was the development of the fluoroquinolone class of antibiotics (including enrofloxacin, its counterpart for human use ciprofloxacin, and several others). These medications are active against many bacterial types including *Pseudomonas*. They are available as tablets and are not associated with the serious side effects that plagued the aminoglycoside group.

Fluoroquinolones act by deactivating bacterial enzymes necessary for the transcription of DNA. DNA is very tightly coiled in order to fit inside a cell. Segments to be used must be uncoiled by an enzyme called DNA gyrase. The fluoroquinolone antibiotic deactivates DNA gyrase making the reading of DNA impossible. The bacterial cell dies. Mammalian DNA gyrase is of a completely different shape and remains unharmed.

USES OF THIS MEDICATION

This medication may be used in either dogs or cats to combat different types of infections, es those involving *Pseudomonas*. Enrofloxacin is also active against *Staphylococci*, and thus is used for skin infections.

SIDE EFFECTS

At approximately ten times the recommended dose vomiting and diarrhea may be seen with t medication. At normal doses, this should not be seen. Dogs with Pseudomonas ear infections very high doses of enrofloxacin and nausea may indeed become a problem.

In immature dogs (less than 8 months of age) damage to joint cartilage can occur. This pheno only seen in growing dogs and does not seem to be a problem in cats. It is preferable not to us medication in puppies unless the severity of the infection present warrants it.

The use of enrofloxacin can produce crystals in urine. These crystals may show up on a labor thus it is important to be aware of this side effect. Enrofloxacin crystals should not be confus more clinically relevant struvite, oxalate, or urate crystals.

Clindamycin Hydrochloride
Clomipramine
Chlorphenir-amine Maleate
Clemastine Fumarate
Colchicine
Cyclo-phosphamide
Cyclosporine
Cyproheptadine
Deracoxib
Dexa-methasone
DES
Diphenoxylate Hydrochloride
Dirlotapide
Doxorubicin
Elmiron
Elspar
Enalapril Maleate
Erythromycin
Erythropoietin
Etodolac
Fentanyl Patch
Flagyl
Fluconazole
Florinef
Fluoxetine
Furosemide
Gabapentin
Glipizide
Fulvicin
Glucosamine
Hydrocodone

See **retinal damage** below regarding the recently described feline retinal problem associated enrofloxacin at higher doses.

INTERACTIONS WITH OTHER DRUGS

Sucralfate (a medication used to treat stomach ulcers) may bind enrofloxacin and prevent it fı entering the body. These medications should be given at least 2 hours apart if they are used tc

Theophylline (an airway dilator) blood levels may be higher than usual if this medication is u concurrently with enrofloxacin. The dose of theophylline may need to be reduced.

If enrofloxacin is used with oral cyclosporine (an immunosuppressive medication used for inf bowel disease), the kidney damaging properties of cyclosporine may become worse.

Medications or supplements containing iron, zinc, magnesium or aluminum will bind enroflo prevent absorption into the body. Such medications should be separated from enrofloxacin by hours.

CONCERNS AND CAUTIONS

Enrofloxacin tablets are enteric coated to hide the drug's naturally bitter taste. If the tablets ar for some reason, the bitter taste is more readily apparent. Crushing tablets to put in an animal unlikely to be an effective way to administer enrofloxacin. Recently, Bayer has manufactured alternative called a flavor-tab that is much more palatable than the purple-colored enteric coa The tan colored flavor-tabs are more easily crushed and mixed in food.

Pseudomonas infections are especially common in ears. In this location, especially high dose enrofloxacin are needed to clear this infection. Expect to give a lot of pills and be prepared fo

Enrofloxacin has toxic properties in humans. It is for veterinary use only.

Enrofloxacin should not be used in pregnant, or nursing pets or in immature dogs unless the s the infection warrants it.

Enrofloxacin may lower the seizure threshold (meaning that it can facilitate seizures). This is problem for normal animals but fluoroquinolones are best not used in animals with known se disorders.

Retinal damage has been seen in cats when higher doses (such as might be used to treat a *Ps* ear infection) are used. This reaction is not common even with very high doses, but there is n predict which cats will react. Blindness, temporary or permanent, can result. This reaction ha reported with enrofloxacin and not with other fluoroquinolones, as it is theorized that the bioc structure of enrofloxacin leads to especially high concentrations in the feline eye (in other wo reaction is theoretically possible with any fluoroquinolones but enrofloxacin is especially pre causing this reaction).

Enrofloxacin can occasionally lead to the production of enrofloxacin crystals in the urine. Fo information, click here.

Page last up

Hydroxyzine

Interferon Alpha

Itraconazole

Ivermectin

Keflex

Ketoconazole

Lactulose

Lomustine

Loperamide

Loratadine

Maropitant Citrate

Meclizine Hydrochloride

Meloxicam

Methocarbamol

Mirtazapine

Orbax

Omeprazole

Oseltamivir (Tamiflu)

Panacur

Pepcid AC

Phenobarbital

Phenylprop-anolamine

Piroxicam

Ponazuril

Praziquantel

Prednisone

Program

Potassium Bromide

Pyrantel Pamoate

Ranitidine

Reglan

Rimadyl

SAMe

Silymarin

Spinosad

Sucralfate

Sulfa-dimethoxine

Sulfasalazine

Terbinafine

Tetracycline

Theophylline

Toceranib Phosphate

Tramadol

Trental

Trimethoprim Sulfa

Tylosin

Ursodiol

Valium

Vibramycin

Vincristine