Enrofloxacin is a synthetic chemotherapeutic agent from the class of the quinolone family of antibacterials. It has antibacterial activity against a broad spectrum of Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria (See Tables I and II). It is rapidly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract, penetrating into all tissues and body fluids (See Table III). Tablets are available in three sizes (22.7, 68.0, and 136.0 mg enrofloxacin).

### Table III — Body Fluid/Tissue distribution of Enrofloxacin and Cats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisms</th>
<th>Isolates</th>
<th>MIC Range (µg/mL)</th>
<th>Diameter (mm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>H. pylori</em></td>
<td>ATCC 43500</td>
<td>0.002-0.125</td>
<td>10-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>S. typhimurium</em></td>
<td>ATCC 14028</td>
<td>0.5-2</td>
<td>8-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. coli</em></td>
<td>ATCC 25922</td>
<td>0.002-0.5</td>
<td>10-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>K. pneumoniae</em></td>
<td>ATCC 700625</td>
<td>0.5-2</td>
<td>8-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. aeruginosa</em></td>
<td>ATCC 27853</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>6-9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Efficacy of Enrofloxacin

Enrofloxacin is contraindicated in cats known to be hypersensitive to quinolones, and those cats with a history of hypersensitivity to quinolones should avoid this product. In humans, use of enrofloxacin has been associated with tendinitis, tendon rupture, and meniscal tears (meniscal tears, meniscectomy) associated with use of enrofloxacin and other fluoroquinolones. In cats, use of enrofloxacin has been associated with ocular abnormalities and lens changes (progressive secondary (open) angle glaucoma), retinal degeneration, and loss of vision. In dogs, the retinal degeneration may be progressive and may progress to retinal detachment. The use of fluoroquinolones in cats has been reported to adversely affect the retina. Such prolonged use should be avoided in cats.

### Dosage and Administration

#### Dogs

**Oral Route:** The oral route is the preferred method of administration. The dosage is based on the body weight of the animal. The dosage will vary depending on the severity of the infection and the response of the animal to the treatment. The following is a general guideline for the oral dosage of enrofloxacin:

- For the treatment of bacterial infections in dogs and cats, the recommended dosage is 2.27 to 9.07 mg/kg of body weight per day in divided doses of 0.45 to 0.91 mg/kg every 12 hours.
- For the control of coccidiosis in chickens, the recommended dosage is 10 mg/kg of body weight per day in divided doses of 0.45 to 0.91 mg/kg every 12 hours.

**Parenteral Route:** The parenteral route is used for the treatment of severe infections or in cases where oral administration is not feasible. The dosage will vary depending on the severity of the infection and the response of the animal to the treatment. The following is a general guideline for the parenteral dosage of enrofloxacin:

- For the treatment of bacterial infections in dogs and cats, the recommended dosage is 2.27 to 9.07 mg/kg of body weight per day in divided doses of 0.45 to 0.91 mg/kg every 12 hours.
- For the control of coccidiosis in chickens, the recommended dosage is 10 mg/kg of body weight per day in divided doses of 0.45 to 0.91 mg/kg every 12 hours.

### Side Effects

Enrofloxacin is generally well tolerated. The most common side effects reported in dogs and cats are vomiting, diarrhea, and incoordination. Other side effects may include changes in behavior, such as depression or lethargy. In rare instances, use of this product in cats has been associated with Retinal Toxicity. Do not exceed 5 mg/kg of body weight per day in cats. Safety in breeding or pregnant cats has not been established. Keep out of reach of children.

### Precautions

- Use in animals only. In rare instances, use of this product in cats has been associated with Retinal Toxicity. Do not exceed 5 mg/kg of body weight per day in cats. Safety in breeding or pregnant cats has not been established. Keep out of reach of children.
- Avoid contact with eyes. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes.ifixation of the eye may occur.
- Consult a physician if irritation persists following ocular or dental exposure. Individuals with a history of hypersensitivity to quinolones should avoid this product. In humans, use of enrofloxacin has been associated with tendinitis, tendon rupture, and meniscal tears (meniscal tears, meniscectomy) associated with use of enrofloxacin and other fluoroquinolones. In cats, use of enrofloxacin has been associated with ocular abnormalities and lens changes (progressive secondary (open) angle glaucoma), retinal degeneration, and loss of vision. In dogs, the retinal degeneration may be progressive and may progress to retinal detachment. The use of fluoroquinolones in cats has been reported to adversely affect the retina. Such prolonged use should be avoided in cats.

### Storage

- Store in tight, light-resistant containers. Keep out of reach of children.
- Avoid contact with eyes. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a physician if irritation persists following ocular or dental exposure. Individuals with a history of hypersensitivity to quinolones should avoid this product. In humans, use of enrofloxacin has been associated with tendinitis, tendon rupture, and meniscal tears (meniscal tears, meniscectomy) associated with use of enrofloxacin and other fluoroquinolones. In cats, use of enrofloxacin has been associated with ocular abnormalities and lens changes (progressive secondary (open) angle glaucoma), retinal degeneration, and loss of vision. In dogs, the retinal degeneration may be progressive and may progress to retinal detachment. The use of fluoroquinolones in cats has been reported to adversely affect the retina. Such prolonged use should be avoided in cats.