SO2

DESCRIPTION:

Albon Oral Suspension 5% (sulfadimethoxine)

INDICATIONS AND USAGE:

Albon is indicated for the treatment of sulfadimethoxine-sensitive bacterial infections in dogs and cats and bacterial enteritis associated with coccidiosis in dogs.

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY:

Sulfadimethoxine has been demonstrated clinically to be effective against a variety of organisms, such as streptococci, histolytica, anthrax, shigella, staphylococci, escherichia, and salmonella.5 7 These organisms have been demonstrated in respiratory, gastrointestinal, urogenital, and soft tissue infections of dogs and cats.

The systemic sulfonamides which include sulfadimethoxine are bacteriostatic agents. Sulfonamides competitively inhibit bacterial synthesis of folic acid (pteroylglutamic acid) from para-aminobenzoic acid. Mammalian cells are capable of utilizing folic acid in the presence of sulfonamides.

The tissue distribution of sulfadimethoxine, as with all sulfonamides, is a function of plasma levels, degree of plasma protein binding, and subsequent passive distribution in the tissues of the fluid-interstitial-compartments. The relative distribution of drug among various tissues depends on the pH of each tissue. Therefore, levels tend to be higher in less acid tissue and body fluids or those diseased tissues having high concentrations of ionized forms.2

In the dog, sulfadimethoxine is not acetylated as in most other animals, and it is excreted predominantly as the unchanged drug.7 Sulfadimethoxine has a relatively high solubility at the pH normally occurring in the kidney, facilitating the passage of precipitation and crystallization. Slower renal excretion results from a high degree of tubular reabsorption8 and plasma protein binding in very high, providing a bland non-cytotoxic, non-irritant agent.

Sulfadimethoxine exposure to tissues is directly proportional to the concentration of the unchanged drug. Bacteria having sulfadimethoxine as a primary or single, acting sulfonamide do not readily develop resistance to sulfadimethoxine.9

To assure successful sulfonamide therapy (1) the drug must be given early in the course of the disease, and it must produce a high sulfadimethoxine level in the body rapidly after administration; (2) therapeutically effective sulfadimethoxine levels must be maintained in the body throughout the treatment period; (3) treatment should continue for a short period of time after the clinical signs have disappeared; and (4) the causative organism must be sensitive to the class of drugs.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE: Albon is indicated for the treatment of respiratory, gastrointestinal, urogenital, and soft tissue infections in dogs and cats:

- bronchitis
- pneumonia
- abscesses
- urinary infections
- coccidiosis in dogs
- coccidiosis in cats
- bronchitis
- pneumonia
- abscesses
- urinary infections
- coccidiosis in dogs

Limitations: Sulfadimethoxine is not effective in oral or rectal infections, and as with any antibacterial agent, occasional failures in therapy may occur due to resistant microorganisms. The usual precautions in sulfonamide therapy should be observed.

WARNING: Not for human use.

PRECAUTION: During treatment period, make certain that animals maintain adequate water intake. If animals show no improvement within 2 or 3 days, reevaluation should be made.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:

Adult Dogs: 25 mg/lb (55 mg/kg) of animal body weight. Subsequent Daily Doses: 12.5 mg/lb (27.5 mg/kg) of animal body weight.

Adult Cats: 12.5 mg/lb (27.5 mg/kg) of animal body weight. Subsequent Doses of Albon Oral Suspension 5% should be given every 24 hours thereafter. Representative weights and doses are indicated in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Initial Dose (25 mg/lb or 55 mg/kg)</th>
<th>Subsequent Dose (12.5 mg/lb or 27.5 mg/kg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 lb</td>
<td>1 tsp (5 mL)</td>
<td>1/2 tsp (2 1/2 mL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 lb</td>
<td>2 tsp (10 mL)</td>
<td>1 tsp (5 mL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 lb</td>
<td>4 tsp (20 mL)</td>
<td>2 tsp (10 mL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 lb</td>
<td>8 tsp (40 mL)</td>
<td>4 tsp (20 mL)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Treatment may be initiated with Albon Injection 40% to obtain effective blood levels almost immediately or to facilitate treatment of the fractured animal.

Length of treatment depends on the clinical response. In most cases treatment for 3–5 days is adequate. Treatment should be continued until the animal is asymptomatic for 48 hours.

References:

1. Data on file, Zoetis Inc.
5. Approved by FDA under NADA #042-785.
8. Zoetis Inc.
9. Zoetis Inc.