For the treatment of sulfa-derivatives-sensitive bacterial infections in dogs and cats and bacterial enteritis associated with salmonellosis.

DESCRIPTION: Albon is a low-dosage, rapidly absorbed, long-acting sulfonamide, effective for the treatment of a wide range of bacterial infections commonly encountered in dogs and cats. Sulfa-methoxine is a white, almost tasteless and odorless compound. Chemically, it is N1-(2,6-dimethoxy-4-pyrimidinyl) benzenesulfonamide. The structural formula is:  

\[
\text{\begin{align*}
\text{OCH}_3 & \quad \text{OCH}_3 \\
\text{N} & \quad \text{OCH}_3 \\
\text{N} & \quad \text{OCH}_3 \\
\end{align*}}
\]

Active: Sulfa-methoxine has been demonstrated clinically in the laboratory to be effective against a variety of organisms, such as escherichia, klebsiella, proteus, staphylococcus, enterococcus, and salmonella.1-3 These organisms have been demonstrated to grow in selected media, and to induce a high sulfonamide level in the body rapidly after administration. (A therapeutic effective level 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 organisms must be sensitive to this class of drugs.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE: Albon is indicated for the treatment of respiratory, gastrointestinal, urinary, and soft tissue infections in dogs and cats:  
- bronchitis  
- pharyngitis  
- pharyngeal abscesses in dogs  
- bronchial and urinary infections in cats  
- enteric infections in cats  
- urinary tract infections in dogs  
- anal gland infections  
- cutaneous dermatitis  
- pyometra  
- metritis  
- cystitis  
- bronchitis  
- tonsillitis  
- abscesses  
- pyoureia  
- dermatitis  
- anal gland infections  
- pustular dermatitis

In dogs, sulfa-methoxine is not acetylated as in most other mammals. 1,2 This is due to the extremely high activity of the animal's acetylase, which resultantly makes the bactria highly resistant to sulfa-sensitivity. Slow renal excretion results from a high degree of tubular reabsorption.3-5 Sulfa-methoxine is excreted mainly by the kidney in the form of highly water soluble metabolites, which is responsible for the killing effect in bacteria and the effectiveness of sulfa-derivatives.

Sulfadimethoxine is not effective in viral or rickettsial infections.

Limitations: Sulfadimethoxine is not effective in viral or rickettsial infections.

For the treatment of sulfa-derivatives-sensitive bacterial infections in dogs and cats and bacterial enteritis associated with salmonellosis.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION: Initial Dose: 25 mg/lb (55 mg/kg) of animal body weight. Subsequent Daily Dose: 12.5 mg/lb (27.5 mg/kg) of animal body weight.

For ease of administration in animals of varying weights, tablets are provided. The following table indicates how dosage may be adjusted depending on the weight of the animal. Subsequent doses should be given at 24-hour intervals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tablet Size</th>
<th>Initial Dose (55 mg/kg)</th>
<th>Subsequent Dose (27.5 mg/kg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500 mg</td>
<td>1 tablet</td>
<td>1/2 tablet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 mg</td>
<td>1 tablet</td>
<td>1/2 tablet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125 mg</td>
<td>1 tablet</td>
<td>1/2 tablet</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 fraction animal. Length of treatment depends on the clinical response. In most cases treatment for 5-6 days is adequate. Treatment should be continued until the animal is asymptomatic for 48 hours.

TOXICITY AND SAFETY: Data regarding acute and chronic toxicity of sulfa-methoxine indicate the drug is very safe. The LD50 in mice is greater than 2 g/kg of body weight when administered intraperitoneally and greater than 50 g/kg when administered orally. In dogs receiving massive single and subsequent daily oral doses of 3.2 g/kg of body weight, diarrhea was the only adverse effect observed. Dogs given 100 mg/kg of body weight orally daily for 13 weeks showed no signs of toxicity.

Storage: Store at controlled room temperature 15°–30°C (59°–86°F).

HOM SUPPLIED: Tablets are available in the following strengths for dogs and cats: 250 mg, 500 mg, or 1000 mg sulfa-methoxine per tablet.

REFERENCES:  
Concentrations of leucocytes. Therefore, levels tend to be higher in less acid tissues of the lipid-soluble un-ionized form. The relative tissue distribution of sulfadimethoxine, as with all sulfoo- namides, is a function of plasma levels, degree of plasma protein binding, and subsequent passive distribution in the tissues of the lipid solubility of the unchanged drug. Thus, sulfadimethoxine penetrates higher lipid levels than most other long acting sulfonamides. Single, comparatively low doses of Albon give rapid and sustained therapeutic effect.

To assure successful sulfonamide therapy (1) the drug must be given in a dosage which will maintain effective sulfonamide levels in the body. (2) Therapeutically effective sulfonamide 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 disappear. (4) The causative organisms must be sensitive to this class of drugs.

In the dog, sulfadimethoxine is not acetylated as in most other animals. Liver is the chief organ of acetylation and the unacetylated drug is excreted in the urine. Sulfadimethoxine is less extensively acetylated by the dog than by the rat. Sulfadimethoxine is acetylated in monkeys, rabbits, guinea pigs, sheep, and rats at a slower rate than in man. The rate and completeness of acetylation are determined by both its pH and by the pH of each tissue. Therefore, levels tend to be higher in less acid tissues and body fluids or those diseased tissues having high concentrations of leucocytes.

Albon is a low-odor, rapidly absorbed, long-acting sulfonamide, effective for the treatment of a wide range of bacterial infections commonly encountered in dogs and cats. Sulfadimethoxine is a white, almost tasteless and odorless compound. Chemically, it is N1-(2,6-dimethoxy-4-pyrimidinyl) nilamide. The structural formula is:

\[
\text{H}_2\text{N} \text{SO}_2\text{NH} \\
\text{OCH}_3 \quad \text{OCH}_3 \\
\text{N} \\
\text{PFO} - 128
\]

Sulfadimethoxine has been demonstrated clinically in the laboratory to be effective against a variety of organisms, such as streptococcus, klebsiella, proteus, shigella, staphylococcus, escherichia, and salmonella. These organisms have been demonstrated to be resistant to penicillin or to penicillin-resistant organisms in tissue culture. Sulfadimethoxine is bacteriostatic in vitro. Albon is indicated for the treatment of respiratory, pyometra, mastitis, and soft tissue infections in dogs and cats:

- bronchitis
- pneumonia
- pharyngitis
- pyometra
- cystitis
- wound infections
- abscesses
- anal gland infections
- pyoderma
- dermatitis
- moniliasis
- keratitis
- conjunctivitis
- otitis externa

Sulfadimethoxine is not effective in viral or rickettsial infections. Sulfadimethoxine is bacteriostatic in vitro. Sulfadimethoxine is bacteriostatic in the presence of sulfonamides. Mammalian cells are capable of utilizing folic acid in the presence of sulfonamides. For the treatment of sulfadimethoxine-sensitive bacterial infections generally encountered in dogs and cats and bacterial enteritis associated with diarrhea.

**INDICATIONS AND USAGE:**

Albon is indicated for the treatment of respiratory, pyometra, mastitis, and soft tissue infections in dogs and cats:

- bronchitis
- pneumonia
- pharyngitis
- pyometra
- cystitis
- wound infections
- abscesses
- anal gland infections
- pustular dermatitis
- peritonitis
- pyoderma
- dermatitis
- moniliasis
- keratitis
- conjunctivitis
- otitis externa

The LD50 in mice is greater than 2 g/kg of body weight when administered orally. The tissue distribution of sulfadimethoxine is very high in all tissues and body fluids or those diseased tissues having high concentrations of leucocytes.

**Dosage and Administration:**

Initial Dose: 25 mg to 50 mg/kg of animal body weight. Subsequent Daily Dose: 12.5 mg/kg (27.5 mg/kg) of animal body weight.

For ease of administration in animals of varying weights, 3 tablet sizes are provided. The following table indicates how dosage may be adjusted depending on animal body weight. Subsequent doses should be given at 24 hour intervals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tablet Size</th>
<th>Approximate Dose (50 mg)</th>
<th>Initial Dose</th>
<th>Subsequent Daily Dose (25 mg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50 mg</td>
<td>1 tablet</td>
<td>1 tablet</td>
<td>1 tablet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 mg</td>
<td>½ tablet</td>
<td>½ tablet</td>
<td>½ tablet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Treatment may be initiated with Albon injectable 40% to obtain effective blood levels almost immediately or to facilitate treatment in the fractious 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.

**TOXICITY AND SAFETY:**

Data regarding acute and chronic toxicities of sulfadimethoxine indicate the drug is very safe. The LD50 in mice is greater than 2 g/kg of body weight when administered intraperitoneally and greater than 35 g/kg when administered subcutaneously. In dogs receiving massive single and repeated doses of Albon, the LD50's were shown to be greater than 5 g/kg.

**STORAGE:**

Store at controlled room temperature 15°–30°C (59°–86°F).

**HOW SUPPLIED:**

Albon Tablets are available in the following strengths for dogs and cats: 125 mg, 250 mg, or 500 mg sulfadimethoxine per tablet.

**REFERENCES:**


**CONTRAINDICATIONS:**

Sulfadimethoxine is not effective in viral or rickettsial infections. Sulfadimethoxine is bacteriostatic in vitro. Sulfadimethoxine is bacteriostatic in the presence of sulfonamides. Mammalian cells are capable of utilizing folic acid in the presence of sulfonamides. For the treatment of...