Sulfadimethoxine is a white, almost tasteless and odorless compound. Chemically, it is 5-O-[5-6-dimethyl-4-pyrimidinyl] sulfonamide. The structural formula is:

![Structural formula of sulfadimethoxine](image)

**CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY:** Sulfadimethoxine has been demonstrated clinically to be effective against a variety of organisms, such as streptococci, histobacillus, entamoeba, shigella, staphylococci, escherichia, and salmonella. These organisms have been demonstrated in respiratory, gastrointestinal, urinary, and soft tissue infections of dogs and cats.

The systemic sulfonamides include sulfadimethoxine as bactericidal 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 diffusion in the tissues of the hypotonic, unstressed form. The relative ratio of sulfonamide present in and in each tissue. Therefore, levels tend to be higher in less acid tissue and body fluids than in diseased tissues having high concentrations of leukocytes.

In the dog, sulfadimethoxine is not excreted as in most other animals, and it is excreted predominantly as the unchanged drug. Sulfadimethoxine has a relatively high solubility at the pH normally occurring in the kidney, permitting the possibility of precipitation and crystallization. Slow renal excretion results from a high degree of tubular reabsorption and plasma protein binding in very high, providing a bland urine. The low water solubility of sulfadimethoxine is due to its low concentration in the urine. Each mg of sulfadimethoxine is excreted as a maximum of 0.6 mg unchanged drug. Single, comparatively low doses of Albon give rapid and sustained therapeutic blood levels.

To assure successful sulfonamide therapy (1) the drug must be given early in the course of the disease, and it must be maintained in the body throughout the treatment period. (2) treatment should continue for a short period after the clinical signs have disappeared, and (3) the causative organisms must be sensitive to this class of drugs.

**INDICATIONS AND USAGE:** Albon is indicated for the treatment of sulfadoxine-sensitive bacterial infections in dogs and cats and bacterial enteritis associated with coccidiosis in dogs.

**CAUTION:** Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

**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.

**LIMITATIONS:** Sulfadimethoxine is not effective in viral or rickettsial 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, reevaluate therapy.

**DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:**

**Adult Dogs:** 20 mg/kg of body weight. Subsequent Daily Doses: 12.5 mg/kg (25 mg/lb) of animal body weight.

**Cats:** 40 mg/kg (80 mg/lb) of body weight. For treatment of pyometra 80 mg/lb (160 mg/kg) of body weight. Subsequent Doses: 40 mg/lb (80 mg/kg) of body weight every 24 hours thereafter.

**INDICATIONS FOR USE:** Albon Oral Suspension is available in 5% per 10 lb of body weight (25 mg/lb or 55 mg/kg) every 24 hours thereafter. Representative weights and doses are indicated in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal Weight (lb)</th>
<th>Initial Dose (25 mg/lb)</th>
<th>Subsequent Dose (25 mg/lb)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1/2 tsp (8 mL)</td>
<td>1/2 tsp (8 mL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1 tsp (20 mL)</td>
<td>1 tsp (20 mL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>2 tsp (40 mL)</td>
<td>2 tsp (40 mL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>6 tsp (120 mL)</td>
<td>6 tsp (120 mL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>8 tsp (160 mL)</td>
<td>8 tsp (160 mL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>10 tsp (200 mL)</td>
<td>10 tsp (200 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 fractious animal. Length of treatment depends on the clinical response. In most cases treatment for 2 to 4 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 sulfadimethoxine indicate the drug is very safe. In a 13-week study in dogs giving 20 mg/kg of body weight orally daily for 13 weeks showed no signs of toxicity. The LD50 in mice is greater than 2 g/kg of body weight when given orally. Toxicities of sulfadimethoxine indicate the drug is very safe.

**STORAGE:** Store at controlled room temperature 15°–30°C (59°–86°F). Do not freeze. Albon Oral Suspension is available in 5% per 10 lb of body weight. Store in a cool, dry place. To assure proper use, Albon Oral Suspension should be clear and free of bacterial contamination and be refrigerated when not in use.


**HOW SUPPLIED:** Albon Oral Suspension is available in bottles of 80 mg/lb (40 mg/mL) of animal body weight. Each 55 mg/kg (12.5 mg/lb) of body weight contains 28 mg per ml of a liquid flavored carrier. Each 0.5 ml of the 27.5 mg/kg (12.5 mg/lb) of body weight contains 27.5 mg per ml of a liquid flavored carrier.

**Zoetis Artwork Center: US**

**ALBON (sulfadimethoxine)**

**Oral Suspension 5%**

For the treatment of sulfadoxine-sensitive bacterial infections in dogs and cats and bacterial enteritis associated with coccidiosis in dogs.

**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.