DESCRIPTION:

Sulfadimethoxine is a white, almost tasteless and odorless compound. Chemically, it is N1-(2,6-dimethoxy-4-pyrimidinyl) sulfanilamide. The structural formula is:

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\text{H}_2\text{N} \quad \text{SO}_2-\text{NH} \quad \text{N} \quad \text{OCH}_3 \quad \text{N} \quad \text{C}_4 \text{H}_4 \text{O}\n\]

Action: Sulfadimethoxine has been demonstrated clinically or in the laboratory to be effective against a variety of organisms, such as streptococci, staphylococci, escherichia, and salmonella. These organisms have been demonstrated in respiratory, gastrointestinal, urinary, 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 body not on an ionized form. The relative amounts are determined by both the pH of the body fluids and the pH of each tissue. Therefore, levels tend to be higher in less acid tissue and body fluids or those damaged tissues having high concentrations of leukocytes.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:

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

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:


Precautions: See Albon tablets package insert.


Bridges JV, Kirby MR, Walker SR, et al: Susceptibilities of