

DOCTORS FOSTER^{and}SMITH[®] PHARMACY

Patient Information Sheet

PO Box 100, Rhinelander WI 54501
For questions or to consult with a pharmacist, call 1-800-447-3021 Mon-Fri from 9am-6pm CST and Sat from 9am-1pm CST. If you have an emergency situation, please contact your local veterinarian immediately.

Enrofloxacin

(Baytril[®])

Common Drug Name
Enrofloxacin

Common Brand Names
Baytril[®]

No generic products are available.

Storage

Store in a tight, light resistant, childproof container between 40-86°F.

Uses

Enrofloxacin is an antibiotic of the quinolone class.

Dogs and Cats: It is used in the treatment of susceptible bacterial infections.

Ferrets, Rabbits, Hedgehogs, Chinchillas, Hamsters, Gerbils, Guinea Pigs, Mice, Rats: Enrofloxacin may be used to treat bacteria and mycoplasma infections.

Reptiles: Injectable enrofloxacin may be used to treat bacteria infections, especially of the respiratory system.

Dose and Administration

Always follow the dosage instructions provided by your veterinarian. If you have difficulty giving the medication, contact your veterinarian.

Dogs: The nonchewable tablet may be placed in food or given by hand ("pilled").

Cats: The tablet should be given by hand.

The tablet is bitter and may cause your pet to salivate or refuse treatment. Do not crush the tablet. Monitor after giving the medication orally to be sure all of it was consumed.

Use all of the medication prescribed. If the entire course of treatment is not given, the infection may recur or worsen.

If you miss a dose, give it as soon as you

remember. If it is almost time for the next dose, skip the one you missed and go back to the regular schedule. Do not give 2 doses at once.

This medication should only be given to the pet for whom it was prescribed.

Possible Side Effects

May see lack of appetite, vomiting, diarrhea, dilated pupils (in cats), and seizures in animals with central nervous system (CNS) disorders, such as epilepsy. May also see depression, dizziness, nervousness, or other behavior changes. If you observe any of these signs, contact your veterinarian.

If your pet experiences an allergic reaction to the medication, signs may include facial swelling, hives, scratching, sudden onset of diarrhea, vomiting, shock, seizures, pale gums, cold limbs, or coma. If you observe any of these signs, contact your veterinarian immediately.

Precautions

Do not use in animals hypersensitive (allergic) to it or other quinolone antibiotics and/or sulfonamides.

Cats: Use with caution. Do not exceed 2.2 mg/pound per day. Higher doses can result in altered vision or blindness.

The safe use of enrofloxacin in breeding animals or pregnant or lactating animals (female animals nursing their young) has not been evaluated.

May cause problems in the development of bones/joints of young growing animals, including large breeds of dogs under 24 months. Only use in growing animals, if under the supervision of a veterinarian.

Do not use in animals with central nervous system (CNS) disorders, such as epilepsy, as it could possibly cause seizures.

Use with caution in pets with liver or kidney disease.

In pets taking enrofloxacin, dehydration increases the risk of seizures and crystals developing in the urine. Make sure your pet has access to clean drinking water while taking this medication.

Enrofloxacin causes hallucinations in people, and may worsen signs in animals with obsessive behaviors.

People with hypersensitivities (allergies) to quinolone antibiotics, such as ciprofloxacin or norfloxacin, should not handle the medication, since a photosensitivity reaction could occur just from contact.

Contact your veterinarian regarding physical examinations and laboratory testing necessary prior to and during treatment with enrofloxacin.

Drug, Food, and Test Interactions

Consult your veterinarian before using enrofloxacin with vitamins and supplements, probenecid, oral cyclosporine, since interactions may occur.

Do not use within 2 hours of giving antacids, sucralate, or iron, aluminum, calcium, or dairy products, as absorption will be decreased.

May cause increased theophylline blood levels.

Signs of Toxicity/Overdose

May see lack of appetite, vomiting, or diarrhea, dizziness, dilated pupils or blindness (in cats), seizures in animals with central nervous system (CNS) disorders, such as epilepsy.

If you know or suspect your pet has had an overdose, or if you observe any of these signs in your pet, contact your veterinarian immediately.

Keep this and all other medications out of the reach of children and pets.