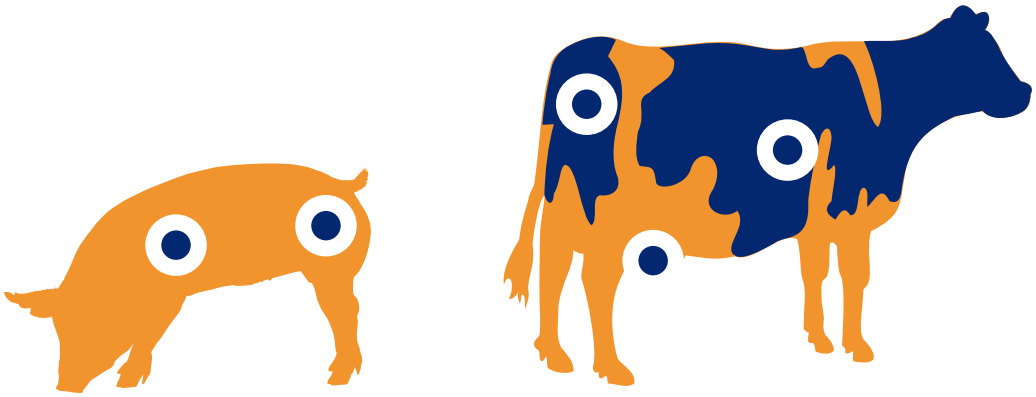
DORAFLOX / LANFLOX 100 mg/ml
Solution for injection for cattle and pigs

TO THE RIGHT POINT

- Quick action -> rapid accumulation in the site of infection
- Broad diffusion through the tissues
- Excellent intracellular activity
- Bactericidal effect, broad spectrum of activity
- Peak levels in lungs and intestine 2h after administration
- Highly effective against *E coli*
- Iv application leads to immediate therapeutic concentrations in the udder
- Treatment of choice in case of septicemic mastitis by *E coli*
- Rapid cure => quick return to normal milk production
- Concentration-dependent



PORCINE AND BOVINE

RESPIRATORY
Kills the major bacteria causing BRD, highly effective against *Pasteurella* and *Mycoplasma*.

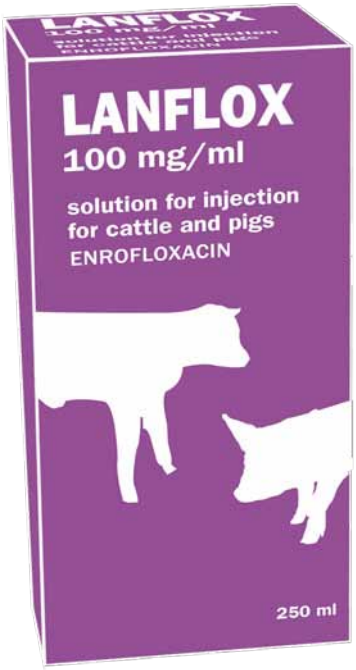
Peak levels in lungs 2h after administration.

Enrofloxacin accumulates in lung macrophages and neutrophiles, enhancing their phagocytic activity without affecting their chemotactic action.

DIGESTIVE
kills E coli and other coliform gram- bacteria that alter digestive function.

E coli MASTITIS Accelerates the clearance of bacteria from the infected quarters and reduces the severity of the disease, especially the decline in milk production and the changes in milk composition.

Enrofloxacin is bactericidal in action with a concentration dependent activity against a wide range of Gram +, Gram - bacteria and mycoplasmas. The minimum inhibitory concentrations are close to the minimal bactericidal concentrations. The mechanism of action of the quinolones relies upon their ability to inhibit bacterial DNA gyrase, an enzyme responsible for controlling the supercoiling of bacterial DNA during replication. Resealing of the double stranded helix is inhibited resulting in irreversible degradation of the chromosomal DNA. The fluoroquinolones also possess activity against bacteria in the stationary phase by an alteration of the permeability of the outer membrane phospholipid cell wall.



- High distribution volume.
- Tissue levels 2-3 higher than that found in the serum.
- Organs in which high levels can be expected are the lungs, liver, kidney, skin, bone.
- It also distributes into the cerebrospinal fluid, the aqueous humour and the foetus in pregnant animals.

Fluoroquinolones are a good choice for the treatment of clinical conditions which have responded poorly, or are expected to respond poorly, to other classes of antimicrobials.

Solution for injection for cattle and pigs

Composition per ml: Active substance: Enrofloxacin 100 mg excipients: c.s. 1ml. **Indications:** Treatment of bacterial infections caused by strains susceptible to enrofloxacin. **Cattle:** Respiratory infections caused by *Pasteurella spp.* or *Mycoplasma spp.Alimentary* tract infections caused by *E. coli.* Treatment of local signs (inflammation, milk quality and yield) associated with peracute/acute mastitis in lactating dairy cattle caused by *E. coli.* **Pigs:** Respiratory infections caused by of *Pasteurella spp.* or *Mycoplasma spp.* Alimentary tract infections caused by *E. coli.*

Amounts to be administered and administration route: To ensure correct dosage, body weight should be determined as accurately as possible to avoid underdo sing. **Cattle:** For respiratory and alimentary infections in cattle and secondary bacterial infections: administer by subcutaneous (sc) injection. 2.5 mg enrofloxacin per kg bw daily by sc injection for 3 days (2.5 ml per 100 kg bw). This rate may be doubled to 5 mg/kg bw (5 ml per 100 kg) for 5 days for complicated respiratory disease. Not more than 10 ml should be administered at any one sc injection site. For *E. coli* mastitis: administer by slow intravenous (iv) injection. 5.0 ml per 100 kg bodyweight (5 mg enrofloxacin per kg bodyweight) daily for 2 days. **Pigs:** For respiratory and alimentary infections in pigs and secondary bacterial infections: adminis ter by intramuscular (im) injection. 2.5 mg enrofloxacin per kg bw daily by im injection for 3 days (2.5 ml per 100 kg bw). This rate may be doubled to 5 mg/kg bw (5 ml per 100 kg) for 5 days for complicated respiratory disease. Not more than 2.5 ml should be administered at any one im injection site. The stopper should not be punctured more than 20 times.

Contraindications: Do not use for prophylaxis. Do not use when resistance / cross resistance to (Fluoro)quinolones is known to occur. Do not use in the case of known hypersensitivity to fluoroquinolones or to any of the excipients.

Withdrawal period: Cattle: Subcutaneous Use: Meat and offal: 13 days Milk: 84 hours. Cattle: Intravenous Use: Meat and offal: 4 days. Milk: 72 hours Pigs: Intramuscular Use.Meat and offal: 10 days

Packaging: Type II Amber glass vials of 250 ml capacity closed with pink bromobutyl rubber stoppers and aluminium flip-off seals. One vial of 250 ml is available in a cardboard box.