

BOFLOX FLAVOUR 20 mg

Tablets for dogs and cats Marbofloxacin

Composition

1 tablet contains: Marbofloxacin, 20 mg.

This veterinary medicinal product contains lactose monohydrate derived from bovine origin.

Round beige cross-snap tablets with brown speckles.

The tablets can be divided into halves or quarters.

Indications

Treatment of infections caused by strains of microorganisms susceptible to marbofloxacin.

Dogs: Skin and soft tissue infections (skinfold pyoderma, impetigo, folliculitis, furunculosis, cellulitis), urinary tract infections (UTI) associated or not with prostatitis or epididymitis and respiratory tract infections.

Cats: Skin and soft tissue infections (wounds, abscesses, phlegmons) and upper respiratory tract infections.

Contraindications

Marbofloxacin should not be used in dogs aged less than 12 months, or less than 18 months for exceptionally large breeds of dogs, such as Great Danes, Briard, Bernese, Bouvier and Mastiffs, with a longer growth period. Do not use in cats aged less than 16 weeks. Do not use in cases of hypersensitivity to fluoroquinolones or any of the excipients of the product. Do not use in cases of resistance against quinolones, since (almost) complete cross-resistance exists against and other fluoroquinolones. Not suitable for infections resulting from strict anaerobes, yeast or fungi.

Adverse reactions

At the therapeutic recommended dosage, no severe side effects are to be expected in dogs and cats. In particular, no lesions of the articular joints were encountered in clinical studies at the recommended dose rate. However, joint pain and/or neurological symptoms (ataxia, aggressiveness, convulsion, depression) may occur on rare occasions. Allergic reactions have been observed (temporary skin reactions) due to the histamine release that may occur. Mild side effects such as vomiting, softening of faeces, modification of thirst or transient increase in activity may occasionally occur. These signs cease spontaneously after treatment and do not necessitate cessation of treatment.

The frequency of adverse reactions is defined using the following convention:

- very common (more than 1 in 10 animals treated displaying adverse reaction(s))
- common (more than 1 but less than 10 animals in 100 animals treated)
- uncommon (more than 1 but less than 10 animals in 1,000 animals treated)
- rare (more than 1 but less than 10 animals in 10,000 animals treated)

- very rare (less than 1 animal in 10,000 animals treated, including isolated reports)

If you notice any serious effects or other effects not mentioned in this package leaflet, please inform your veterinary surgeon.

Target species

Dogs and cats.

Dosage for each species, route and method of administration

Oral use.

The recommended dose rate is 2 mg/kg/day (1 tablet for 10 kg per day) in single daily administration.

To ensure a correct dosage, body weight should be determined as accurately as possible to avoid underdosing. The 20 mg tablet can be accurately and easily broken into four equal quarters by pressing with the thumb on the top facing score line.

Duration of treatment:

Dogs: In skin and soft tissue infections, treatment duration is at least 5 days. Depending on the course of the disease, it may be extended up to 40 days. In urinary tract infections, treatment duration is at least 10 days. Depending on the course of the disease, it may be extended up to 28 days.

In respiratory infections, treatment duration is at least 7 days. Depending on the course of the disease, it may be extended up to 21 days.

Cats: In skin and soft tissue infections (wounds, abscesses, phlegmons), treatment duration is 3 to 5 days.

In upper respiratory infections, treatment duration is 5 days.

Withdrawal period

Not applicable.

Storage precautions

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

Store below 25 °C (air conditioning). Store the blisters in the original container.

If the tablets are divided, the remaining halves and quarters should be kept in the blister pocket. Shelf life of the veterinary medicinal product as package for sale: 5 years. Any divided tablet halves and quarters remaining after 4 days should be discarded.

Special warnings

Special warnings for each target species: A low urinary pH could have an inhibitory effect on the activity of marbofloxacin. Pyoderma occurs mostly secondary to an underlying disease, thus, it is advisable to determine the underlying cause and treat the animal accordingly.

Special precautions for use in animals: The fluoroquinolones have been shown to induce erosion of ar-

ticular cartilage in juvenile dogs and care should be taken to dose accurately especially in young animals. The fluoroquinolones are also known for their potential neurological side effects. Cautious use is recommended in dogs and cats diagnosed as suffering from epilepsy. Fluoroquinolones should be reserved for the treatment of clinical conditions which have responded poorly, or are expected to respond poorly to other classes of antimicrobials. Use of the product should be based on susceptibility testing of the bacteria isolated from the animal. If it is not possible, therapy should be based on local (regional, farm level) epidemiological information about susceptibility of the target bacteria. Use of the product deviating from the instructions given in the package leaflet may increase the prevalence of bacteria resistant to the fluoroquinolones and may reduce effectiveness of treatment with other quinolones due to the potential for cross-resistance. Official and local antimicrobial policies should be taken into account when the product is used.

Special precautions to be taken by the person administering the veterinary medicinal product to animals: People with known hypersensitivity to (fluoro)quinolones should avoid contact with the veterinary medicinal product. In case of accidental ingestion seek medical advice immediately and show the package leaflet to the physician. Wash hands after use.

Pregnancy and lactation: Studies in pregnant rats and rabbits showed no side effects on pregnancy. However, no specific studies have been carried out in pregnant dogs and cats. Use in pregnant and lactating animals should be in accordance with the benefit/risk assessment performed by the responsible veterinarian.

Interactions: Fluoroquinolones are known to interact with orally administered cations (aluminium, calcium, magnesium, iron). In such cases, the bioavailability may be reduced. Do not use in combination with tetracyclines or macrolides because of the potential antagonist effect. When administered together with theophylline, the half-life and thus the plasma concentration of theophylline increase. Hence, the dose of theophylline should be reduced.

Overdose: Overdosage may cause cartilage damage in the joints and acute signs in the form of neurological disorders (e.g. salivation, streaming eyes, shivering, myoclonia, seizures), which should be treated symptomatically.

Disposal

Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or household waste. Ask your veterinary surgeon how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures should help to protect the environment.

Other information

Pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics: Marbofloxacin is a synthetic, bactericidal antimicrobial, belonging to the fluoroquinolone group which acts by inhibition of DNA gyrase and Topoisomerase IV. It is effective against a wide range of Gram positive bacteria and Gram negative bacteria (Efficacy was established in particular): Skin and soft tissue infections caused by *Staphylococcus* spp. (*S. aureus* and *S. intermedius*), *E. coli*, *Pasteurella multocida* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*; Urinary tract infections caused by *Staphylococcus* spp. (*S. aureus* and *S. intermedius*), *Streptococcus* spp., *Enterobacteriaceae* (*E. coli*, *Proteus* spp., *Klebsiella* spp., *Citrobacter freundii*, *Enterobacter cloacae*) and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*; Respiratory tract infections infections caused by *Pasteurella multocida*, *Enterobacteriaceae*

(*E. coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*), *Staphylococcus* spp. (*S. aureus*, *S. intermedius*), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Bordetella bronchiseptica* and *Streptococcus* spp.

Cases of resistance have been observed in *Streptococcus*. Strains from dermal infections in cats and dermal and UTI infections in dogs with MIC < 1 µg/ml are sensitive to marbofloxacin (CLSI, 2008) whereas strains with MIC ≥ 4 µg/ml are resistant to marbofloxacin.

Resistance to fluoroquinolones occurs by chromosomal mutation with the following mechanisms: Decrease in bacterial cell wall permeability, expression of genes coding for efflux pump or mutation in genes encoding enzymes responsible for molecule binding. Plasmid-mediated resistance to fluoroquinolones confer only decreased susceptibility of bacteria, however, it can facilitate development of mutations in genes of target enzymes and can be transferred horizontally. Depending on the underlying resistance mechanism cross-resistance to other (fluoro)quinolones and co-resistance to other antimicrobial classes can occur.

Marbofloxacin is not active against anaerobes, yeasts or fungi.

After oral administration in dogs and cats at the recommended dose of 2 mg/kg, marbofloxacin is readily absorbed and reaches maximal plasma concentrations of 1.5 µg/ml within 2 hours. Its bioavailability is close to 100%. It is weakly bound to plasma proteins (less than 10%), extensively distributed and in most tissues (liver, kidney, skin, lung, bladder, digestive tract) it achieves higher concentrations than in plasma. Marbofloxacin is eliminated slowly (elimination half-life is 14 hours in dogs and 10 hours in cats) predominantly in the active form in urine (2/3) and faeces (1/3).

Pack sizes: Box with 100 tablets.

For animal treatment only. To be supplied only on veterinary prescription.

Marketing authorisation holder in Malaysia

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