

Sulfadimethoxine

- Drug Information

Brand Names:

Albon®, Di-Methox®, SDM Injection, Sulfamed™

Pharmacology:

Long acting sulfonamide.

Indications:

Labeled for the treatment of infection caused by susceptible bacteria in dogs and cats.

For susceptibility of specific bacteria to this antibiotic, see specialized reference material.

Also used in the treatment of coccidia although not labeled for this indication.

Approved in horses for the treatment of Streptococcus equi respiratory infection in horses.

Approved in cattle to treat shipping fever, calf diphtheria, bacterial pneumonia and foot rot from susceptible bacteria.

Added to drinking water in poultry to treat coccidiosis, fowl cholera and infectious coryza.

Contraindications:

- General

Contraindicated in liver or renal disease and blood dyscrasia.

Contraindicated in patients with known sensitivity to this type of drug.

Use with caution in patients with urolithiasis or urinary obstruction.

Use only when benefit outweighs the risk during pregnancy as safety studies have not been done and is potentially teratogenic.

- Large Animal

- Cattle

A withdrawal period has not been established in pre-ruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.

Albon® Sustained Release Bolus - Not for use in lactating dairy cattle.

Parenteral form should only be given IV.

- Horse

Do not use in horses intended for human consumption.

Interactions:

- General Interactions

No identified General Interactions at time of publishing.

- Category Interactions

- Antacid

Antacids may decrease availability.

- Anticoagulant

May prolong clotting times in patients on anticoagulant therapy.

- Protein bound drug

May displace other highly protein bound drugs resulting in increased activity of both.

- Drug Interactions

- CycloSPORINE

May decrease effect of CycloSPORINE and increase the risk for nephrotoxicity.

Adverse Effects:

- Small Animal

- Dog

KCS, hepatitis, icterus, vomiting, anorexia, diarrhea, fever, blood dyscrasia, hemolytic anemia, urticaria, polyarthritis, polymyositis, facial swelling, polyuria and polydipsia and cholestasis and hypothyroidism are possible side effects.

Aciduria and decreased water consumption may lead to sulfonamide crystal formation in the urine.

Type 1 hypersensitivity reactions are also possible.

- Cat

Cats may have anorexia, leukopenia and anemias.

- Large Animal

- Horse

Horses may have transient injection site pruritus after IV, diarrhea from oral use.

Hypersensitivity and hematologic effects are also possible.

Extravasation may result in severe tissue damage and necrosis or tissue damage, pain and swelling from IM or SQ use of 48% injectable solution.

Dosages:**- Small Animal**

- Dog

25 - 100 mg/kg by mouth, IV, IM once daily

For coccidia- 55 mg/kg by mouth day 1 then 27.5 mg/kg by mouth once daily for 9 - 20 days.

- Cat

25 - 100 mg/kg by mouth, IV, IM once daily

For coccidia- 55 mg/kg by mouth day 1 then 27.5 mg/kg by mouth once daily for 9 - 20 days.

- Rodent

10 - 20 mg/kg by mouth every 12 hours

- Rabbit

12.5 mg/kg by mouth every 12 hours

- Reptiles

90 mg/kg by mouth once then 45 mg/kg by mouth every 24 hours for 5 days.

- Ferret

20 - 50 mg/kg by mouth once daily

- Large Animal

- Cattle

55 mg/kg IV, by mouth initially then 27.5 mg/kg IV, by mouth every 24 hours up to 5 days. Sustained release bolus- 137.5 mg/kg by mouth every 4 days.

- Horse

55 mg/kg IV, by mouth then 27.5 mg/kg IV every 24 hours.

Special Notes:

None