

ENROFLOXACIN AND SILVER SULFADIAZINE OTIC EMULSION-
enrofloxacin/silver sulfadiazine emulsion
Covetrus

Enrofloxacin and Silver Sulfadiazine Otic Emulsion
(enrofloxacin/silver sulfadiazine)
Antibacterial-Antimycotic Emulsion

For Otological Use In Dogs

Caution: Federal Law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

►Federal law prohibits the extralabel use of this drug in food-producing animals.◄

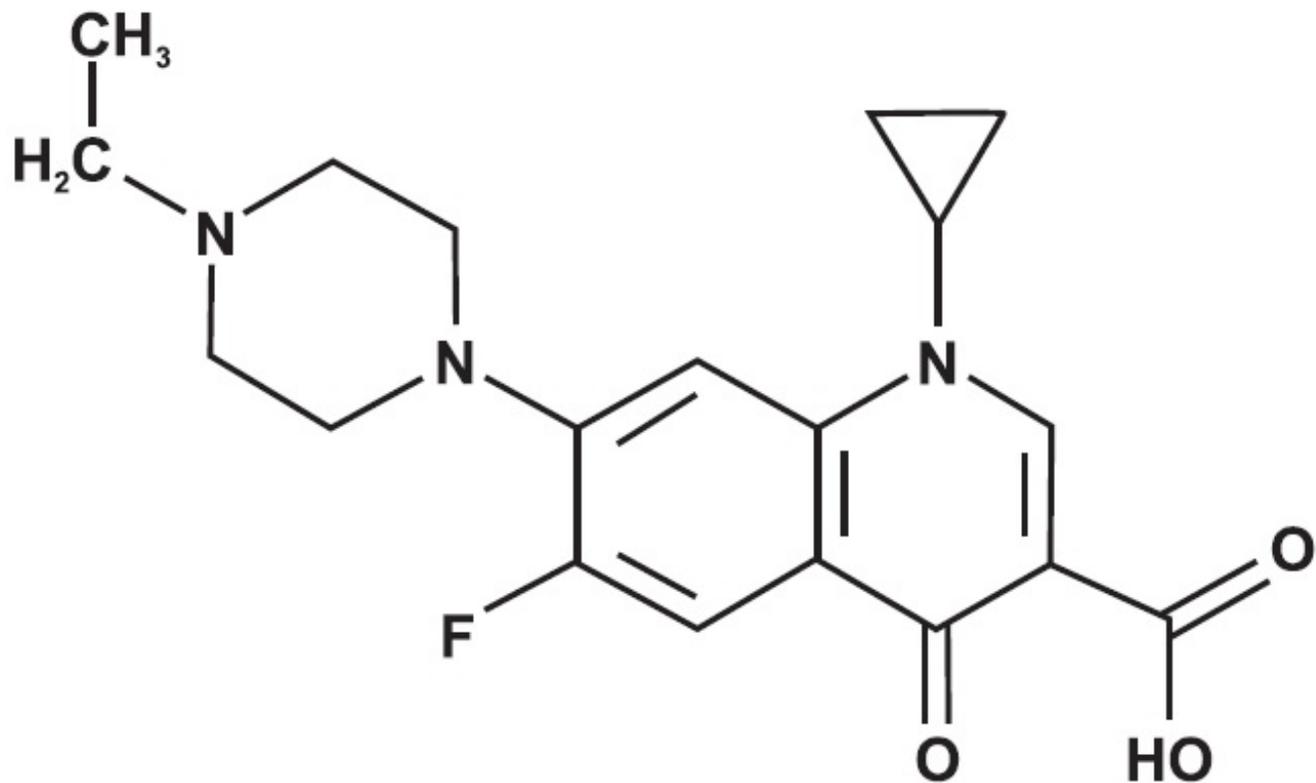
PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:

Each milliliter of Enrofloxacin and Silver Sulfadiazine Otic Emulsion contains: enrofloxacin 5 mg (0.5% w/v), silver sulfadiazine (SSD) 10 mg (1.0% w/v), benzyl alcohol (as a preservative) and cetostearyl alcohol (as a stabilizer) in a purified water emulsion, sorbitan monostearate, polysorbate 60, and medium chain triglycerides. The active ingredients are delivered via a physiological carrier (a nonirritating emulsion).

CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE AND STRUCTURE:

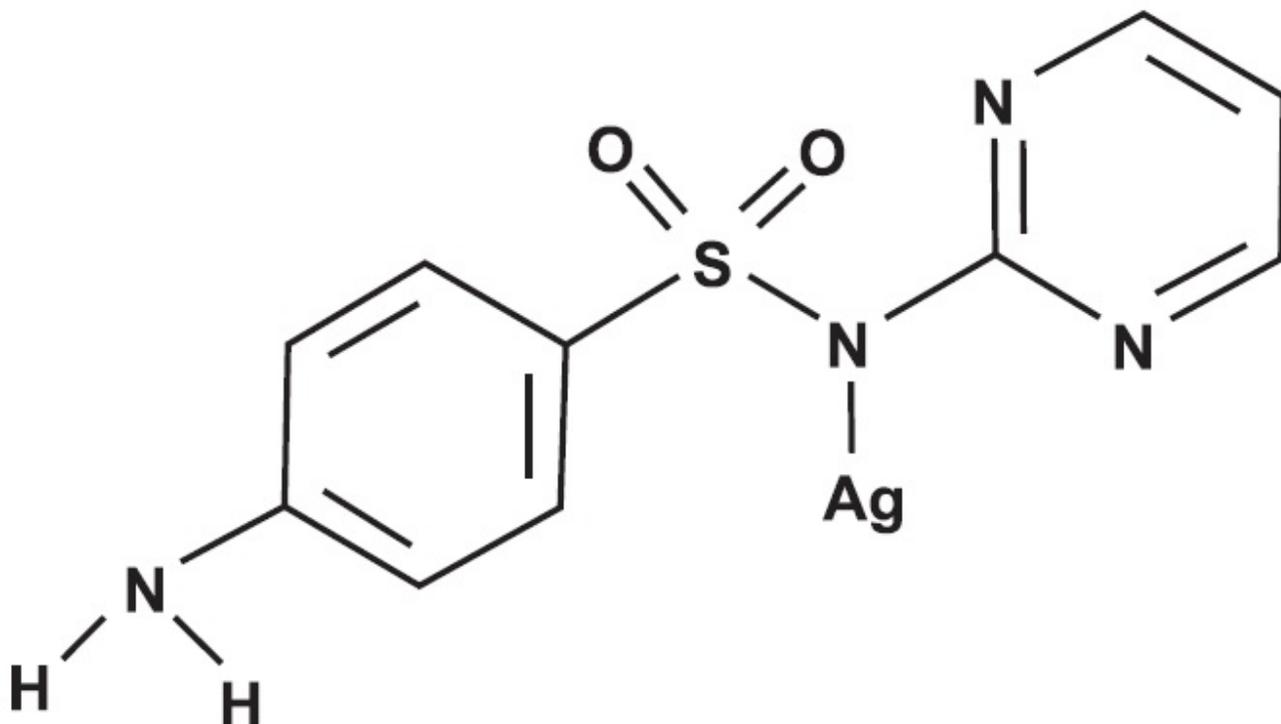
Enrofloxacin

1-Cyclopropyl-7-(4-ethyl-1-piperazinyl)-6-fluoro-1, 4-dihydro-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid.



Silver Sulfadiazine

Benzenesulfonamide, 4-amino-N-2-pyrimidinyl-monosilver



ACTIONS:

Enrofloxacin, a 4-fluoroquinolone compound, is bactericidal with activity against a broad

spectrum of both Gram negative and Gram positive bacteria. Fluoroquinolones elicit their bactericidal activities through interactions with two intracellular enzymes, DNA gyrase (DNA topoisomerase II) and DNA topoisomerase IV, which are essential for bacterial DNA transcription, synthesis and replication. It is believed that fluoroquinolones actively bind with bacterial DNA:ENZYME complexes and thereby inhibit the essential processes catalyzed by the enzymes (DNA supercoiling and chromosomal decatenation).¹ The ultimate outcome of the fluoroquinolone intervention is DNA fragmentation and bacterial cell death.^{2,3}

Silver sulfadiazine (SSD) is synthesized from silver nitrate and sodium sulfadiazine.⁴ This compound has a wide spectrum of antimicrobial activity against Gram negative and Gram positive bacteria and is also an effective antimycotic.^{5,6} SSD suppresses microbial growth through inhibition of DNA replication and modification of the cell membrane.

MICROBIOLOGY:

In clinical field trials, enrofloxacin/silver sulfadiazine otic demonstrated elimination or reduction of clinical signs associated with otitis externa and *in vitro* activity against cultured organisms. enrofloxacin/silver sulfadiazine otic is effective when used as a treatment for canine otitis externa associated with one or more of the following organisms: *Malassezia pachydermatis*, *coagulase-positive Staphylococcus spp.*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Enterobacter spp.*, *Proteus mirabilis*, *Streptococci spp.*, *Aeromonas hydrophila*, *Aspergillus spp.*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, and *Candida albicans*.

In vitro assays, such as disk-diffusion and agar/broth-dilution, are used to determine the susceptibilities of microbes to antimicrobial therapies. Results of agar/broth-dilution assays are reported as a Minimal Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) which represents the lowest antimicrobial concentration, expressed in µg/mL, capable of inhibiting the growth of a pathogenic microorganism. MICs are used in conjunction with pharmacokinetics to predict the *in vivo* efficacy of systemically administered antimicrobials. Topical administration of enrofloxacin/silver sulfadiazine otic to an exudate and debris-free canal, however, will generally result in local antimicrobial concentrations that greatly exceed serum and tissue levels resulting from systemic therapy. Therefore, when using enrofloxacin/silver sulfadiazine otic as a treatment for canine otitis externa, interpret susceptibility data cautiously.

INDICATIONS:

Enrofloxacin and Silver Sulfadiazine Otic Emulsion is indicated as a treatment for canine otitis externa complicated by bacterial and fungal organisms susceptible to enrofloxacin and/or silver sulfadiazine (see Microbiology section).

EFFECTIVENESS:

Due to its combination of active ingredients, enrofloxacin/silver sulfadiazine otic provides antimicrobial therapy against bacteria and fungi (which includes yeast) commonly encountered in cases of canine otitis externa.

The effectiveness of enrofloxacin/silver sulfadiazine otic was evaluated in a

controlled, double-blind, multi-site clinical trial. One hundred and sixty-nine dogs (n=169), with naturally occurring active otitis externa participated in the study. The presence of active disease was verified by aural cytology, microbial culture and otoscopy/clinical scoring. Qualified cases were randomly assigned to either enrofloxacin/silver sulfadiazine otic treatment (n=113) or to a comparable placebo-based regimen (n=56). Treatments were administered twice daily for up to 14 days. Assessment of effectiveness was based on continued resolution of clinical signs 3 to 4 days following administration of the last dose.

At study conclusion, enrofloxacin/silver sulfadiazine otic was found to be a significantly more effective treatment for canine otitis externa than the placebo regimen. Based on the scoring system used to assess treatment response, therapeutic success occurred in 67% of enrofloxacin/silver sulfadiazine otic-treated infections compared to 14% with placebo (r-value² 0.001) after 14 days of treatment.

CONTRAINDICATIONS:

Enrofloxacin and Silver Sulfadiazine Otic Emulsion is contraindicated in dogs with suspected or known hypersensitivity to quinolones and/or sulfonamides.

HUMAN WARNINGS:

Not for human use. Keep out of the reach of children. Avoid contact with eyes. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with copious amounts of water for 15 minutes. In case of dermal contact, wash skin with soap and water. Consult a physician if irritation develops or persists following ocular or dermal exposures. Individuals with a history of hypersensitivity to quinolone compounds or antibacterials should avoid handling this product. In humans, there is a risk of user photosensitization within a few hours after excessive exposure to quinolones. If excessive accidental exposure occurs, avoid direct sunlight.

PRECAUTIONS:

The use of Enrofloxacin and Silver Sulfadiazine Otic Emulsion in dogs with perforated tympanic membranes has not been evaluated. Therefore, the integrity of the tympanic membrane should be evaluated before administering this product. If hearing or vestibular dysfunction is noted during the course of treatment, discontinue use of Enrofloxacin and Silver Sulfadiazine Otic Emulsion.

Quinolone-class drugs should be used with caution in animals with known or suspected Central Nervous System (CNS) disorders. In such animals, quinolones have, in rare instances, been associated with CNS stimulation which may lead to convulsive seizures.

Quinolone-class drugs have been associated with cartilage erosions in weightbearing joints and other forms of arthropathy in immature animals of various species.

The safe use of Enrofloxacin and Silver Sulfadiazine Otic Emulsion in dogs used for breeding purposes, during pregnancy, or in lactating bitches, has not been evaluated.

ADVERSE REACTIONS:

During clinical trials, 2 of 113 (1.7%) dogs exhibited reactions that may have resulted from treatment with enrofloxacin/silver sulfadiazine otic. Both cases displayed local hypersensitivity responses of the aural epithelium to some component within the enrofloxacin/silver sulfadiazine otic formulation. The reactions were characterized by acute inflammation of the ear canal and pinna.

To report suspected adverse drug events, for technical assistance or to obtain a copy of the SDS, contact Covetrus[®] North America at (855) 724-3461. For additional information about adverse drug experience reporting for animal drugs, contact FDA at 1-888-FDA-VETS or online at www.fda.gov/reportanimalae.

SAFETY:

General Safety Study:

In a target animal safety study, enrofloxacin/silver sulfadiazine otic was administered in both ears of 24 clinically normal beagle dogs at either recommended or exaggerated dosages: 10, 30 or 50 drops applied twice daily for 42 consecutive days. A control group of 8 beagle dogs was treated by administering 50 drops of vehicle in one ear twice daily for 42 consecutive days, with the contralateral ear untreated. Erythema was noted in all groups, including both treated and untreated ears in the controls, which resolved following termination of treatment.

Oral Safety Study:

In order to test safety in case of ingestion, enrofloxacin/silver sulfadiazine otic was administered, twice daily for 14 consecutive days, to the dorsum of the tongue and to the left buccal mucosa of 6 clinically normal dogs. No adverse local or systemic reactions were reported.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:

Shake well before each use.

Tilt head so that the affected ear is presented in an upward orientation. Administer a sufficient quantity of Enrofloxacin and Silver Sulfadiazine Otic Emulsion to coat the aural lesions and the external auditory canal.

As a general guide, administer 5-10 drops per treatment in dogs weighing 35 lbs. or less and 10-15 drops per treatment in dogs weighing more than 35 lbs. Following treatment, gently massage the ear so as to ensure complete and uniform distribution of the medication throughout the external ear canal. Apply twice daily for a duration of up to 14 days.

STORAGE:

Store between 4° and 25°C (40 - 77°F). Store in an upright position. Do not store in direct sunlight.

HOW SUPPLIED:

Enrofloxacin and Silver Sulfadiazine Otic Emulsion (enrofloxacin/silver sulfadiazine)

Size	Presentation
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15 mL	White LDPE bottle with HDPE cap and dropper
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REFERENCES:

1. Hooper DC and Wolfson JS. Mechanisms of quinolone action and bacterial killing in quinolone antimicrobial agents. Washington DC, American Society for Microbiology, 2nd ed., 1993: 53-75.
2. Gootz TD and Brightly KE. Fluoroquinolone antibacterial: mechanism of action, resistance and clinical aspects. Medicinal Research Reviews 1996:16 (5): 433-486.
3. Drlica K and Zhao X. DNA gyrase, topoisomerase IV and the 4-quinolones. Microbiology and Molecular Biology Reviews 1997: 61(3): 377-392.
4. Fox CL. Silver sulfadiazine: a new topical therapy for Pseudomonas in burns. Archives of Surgery 1968: 96:184-188.
5. Wlodkowski TJ and Rosenkranz HS. Antifungal activity of silver sulfadiazine. Lancet 1973: 2:739-740.
6. Schmidt A. *In vitro* activity of clotrimazole, clotrimazole and silver sulfadiazine against isolates of *Malassezia pachydermatis*. J of Vet Medicine Series B 1997: 44:193-197.

Approved by FDA under ANADA # 200-782

Questions?

(855) 724-3461

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PACKAGE LABEL.PRINCIPAL DISPLAY PANEL

NDC 11695-7035-2

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15 mL

12 bottles of 15 mL each

Reorder #083646



ENROFLOXACIN AND SILVER SULFADIAZINE OTIC EMULSION

enrofloxacin/silver sulfadiazine emulsion

Product Information

Product Type	PRESCRIPTION ANIMAL DRUG	Item Code (Source)	NDC:11695-7035
Route of Administration	AURICULAR (OTIC)		

Active Ingredient/Active Moiety

Ingredient Name	Basis of Strength	Strength
ENROFLOXACIN (UNII: 3DX3XEK1BN) (ENROFLOXACIN - UNII:3DX3XEK1BN)	ENROFLOXACIN	5 mg in 1 mL

SILVER SULFADIAZINE (UNII: W46JY43EJR) (SILVER CATION - UNII:57N7B0K90A) **SILVER SULFADIAZINE** 10 mg in 1 mL

Product Characteristics

Color	white	Score	
Shape		Size	
Flavor		Imprint Code	
Contains			

Packaging

#	Item Code	Package Description	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
1	NDC:11695-7035-2	12 in 1 CARTON		
1	NDC:11695-7035-1	15 mL in 1 BOTTLE, DROPPER		

Marketing Information

Marketing Category	Application Number or Monograph Citation	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
ANADA	ANADA200782	12/01/2024	

Labeler - Covetrus (603750329)

Revised: 1/2026

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