

## Commonly Used Antibiotics for Canine Pyoderma<sup>1</sup>

Kimberly S. Coyner, DVM, Diplomate ACVD

Antibiotic	Dose	Drug Class	Mechanism of Action
<b>AMINOPENICILLINS</b>			
Amoxicillin/ (Clavulanate)	13.75 to 22 mg/kg PO Q 8 to 12 H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beta-lactam antibiotic</li> <li>Potentiated aminopenicillin</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amoxicillin: Usually bactericidal; inhibits bacterial cell wall synthesis</li> <li>Clavulanic acid: Acts by binding to beta-lactamases and penicillinases produced by <i>Staphylococcus</i></li> </ul>
<b>CEPHALOSPORINS</b>			
Cefadroxil	22 mg/kg PO Q 12 H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beta-lactam antibiotic</li> <li>First-generation cephalosporin</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Usually bactericidal</li> <li>Inhibits bacterial cell wall synthesis</li> </ul>
Cephalexin	22 to 30 mg/kg PO Q 8 to 12 H		
Cefpodoxime	5 to 10 mg/kg PO Q 24 H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beta-lactam antibiotic</li> <li>Third-generation cephalosporin</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unlike other third-generation cephalosporins, cefpodoxime and cefovecin are NOT effective against <i>Pseudomonas</i></li> </ul>
Cefovecin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One 8 mg/kg SC injection</li> <li>Second injection (8 mg/kg SC) may be administered if:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ <b>For <i>S pseudintermedius</i></b> infections that do not respond to therapy within 7 days</li> <li>~ <b>For <i>S canis</i> (Group G)</b> infections that do not respond to therapy within 14 days</li> </ul> </li> <li>Maximum treatment should not exceed 2 injections<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>		
<b>FLUOROQUINOLONES</b>			
Enrofloxacin	5 to 20 mg/kg PO Q 24 H (10 mg/kg or higher preferred) <sup>3</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fluoroquinolone</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bactericidal</li> <li>Inhibits bacterial DNA gyrase</li> <li>Prevents bacterial DNA synthesis</li> </ul>
Marbofloxacin	2.75 to 5.5 mg/kg PO Q 24 H		
Orbifloxacin	2.75 to 5.5 mg/kg PO Q 24 H		
<b>LINCOSAMIDES</b>			
Clindamycin	5 to 11 mg/kg PO Q 12 H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lincosamide</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bacteriostatic or bactericidal, depending on drug concentration and organism</li> <li>Binds to 50S ribosomal subunit of susceptible bacteria and inhibits protein synthesis</li> </ul>
Lincomycin	15.4 mg/kg PO Q 8 H <b>or</b> 22 mg/kg PO Q 12 H		
<b>SULFONAMIDES</b>			
Sulfadimethoxine/ Ormetoprim	55 mg/kg PO on day 1; then 27.5 mg/kg PO Q 24 H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potentiated sulfonamide</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bactericidal by sequentially inhibiting:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ Enzymes in the folic acid pathway</li> <li>~ Bacterial thymidine synthesis</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Trimethoprim/ Sulfamethoxazole	30 mg/kg PO Q 12 to 24 H <b>or</b> 15 mg/kg PO Q 12 H		

### References

- Plumb DC (ed). *Plumb's Veterinary Handbook*, 7th ed. Ames, IA: Wiley-Blackwell Publishing, 2011.
- Information from Convenia label information (pfizerah.com).
- Aucoin DP. *Proc Fourth Intl Baytril Symp*, 2009, pp 6-15.