

CASE STUDY FOR 'MAUD' BERECHEREE

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SIGNALMENT

8-9yo Feline DSH Male Castrated White 7.35kg

FIRST PRESENTATION 14/6/08

Vaccinations not up to date, recently been staying in a cattery and since then has been sneezing. Off food. Serous nasal discharge and temp of 38.6°C. Treated with doxycycline. Suspect cat flu contracted at cattery.

SECOND PRESENTATION 18/6/08

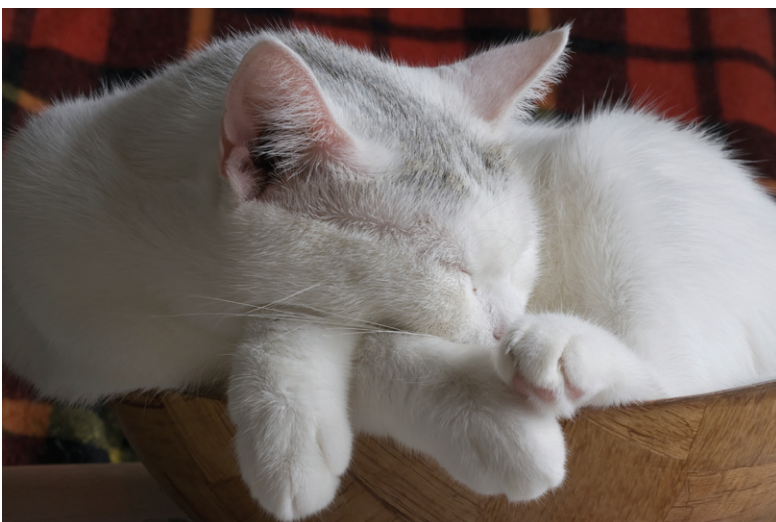
Revisit as Maud now has some respiratory difficulties. Bilateral serous nasal discharge. Increased respiratory rate and effort. Temp 40.2°C. Mostly wheezing auscultated in right lung fields. Hospitalised and cephalixin, Delcam (theophylline derivative), meloxicam were added to the treatment regime. Intravenous fluids were also administered. Discharged on 19/6 to continue with medications.

THIRD PRESENTATION 24/6/08

Revisit as Maud had not eaten for 3-4 days and was sneezing blood. Maud was clinically dehydrated and lethargic with a mucopurulent bloody nasal discharge. Wheezing with lots of upper respiratory tract noise and bilateral lung wheezes and crackles. Temp 39.3°C. Admitted for IV fluids and changed antibiotics to Baytril tablets. A paediatric vaporizer was used to humidify the air in the isolation room which aided in respiration and helped to expel the upper respiratory discharge. Maud was hospitalised for 6 days and discharged when his respiratory rate had returned to normal and the upper respiratory sounds and lung wheezes had resolved. Baytril antibiotics and Delcam were continued for a further 7 days after discharge and Maud made a full recovery.

CONCLUSIONS

Maud had been treated by two different vets within our practice for his cat flu without much success. He was presented to me on 24/6 and I immediately started him on Baytril as an antibiotic that penetrated into lung tissue and white blood cells was required. An improvement was seen within 24 hours. Baytril would now be our clinic's first choice for respiratory infections of this nature.



Baytril.[®]
My answer to infections.

NOTES ON ANTIMICROBIAL THERAPY: MAUD THE FELINE DSH



SELECTION OF THE ANTIMICROBIAL:

Enrofloxacin (Baytril) is a concentration dependent antimicrobial with excellent activity against the common pathogens in respiratory infection. Efficacy depends on the **level achieved** above the Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) of the pathogen, not the **time** above the MIC. Baytril also displays a pronounced Post-Antibiotic Effect (PAE) on pathogens, allowing for once-daily dosing which results in increased owner compliance.

DOSE SELECTION:

The standard dose rate of 5mg/kg has been selected for Maud as Enrofloxacin shows a high volume of distribution and therefore good tissue penetration in the cat. So the **peak level achieved** is generally well above the MIC required for control of respiratory pathogens.

WHEN TISSUE IS THE ISSUE, PENETRATION MATTERS:

Baytril's superior tissue penetrating ability is the key to success. In respiratory tissue Baytril:

1. Accumulates at the site of infection in high concentrations
2. Concentrates in the bronchial mucosa as well as in alveolar macrophages
3. Modulates production of immunomodulatory and pro-inflammatory processes and
4. Does not depress mucociliary clearance.

In addition, Baytril remains active in the presence of pus and inflammatory debris and its bactericidal nature ensures pathogens are rapidly eliminated.

DURATION OF THERAPY:

Enrofloxacin is well tolerated in the cat and can be used for extended periods. This allows practitioners to monitor the condition and adjust the duration of therapy to suit. In Maud's case, treatment was extended to 7 days post resolution of the major clinical signs.

BAYTRIL:

- Has excellent tissue penetration, reaching therapeutic levels as early as 3 hours after administration
- Is highly lipophilic, allowing it to pass through fibrous tissue, scar tissue, pus and inflammatory debris to reach the site of infection
- Accumulates in white blood cells which means:
 - It's directly and selectively carried to the infection site
 - Tissue penetration is enhanced

Baytril (Enrofloxacin) and its major metabolite, Ciprofloxacin, are highly effective in the treatment of respiratory infections in companion animals.

