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NORLAND AVENUE PHARMACY

PRESCRIPTION COMPOUNDING

We customize individual prescriptions for the specific needs of our patients.

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PRESCRIPTION COMPOUNDING FOR

VETERINARY MEDICINE

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FELINE ANTIBACTERIAL

The following clinical study found that enrofloxacin has anti-haemobartonella felis effects -"Use of enrofloxacin for treatment of large-form Haemobartonella felis in experimentally infected cats" (J Am Vet Med Assoc. 2002 Jul 15;221(2):250-3).

OBJECTIVE: To compare treatment with enrofloxacin and doxycycline with no treatment in cats experimentally infected with Haemobartonella felis. DESIGN: Prospective case-control study.

ANIMALS: 16 cats.

PROCEDURE: Cats were inoculated with large-form H. felis from a chronically infected donor. Cats were assigned to 1 of 4 treatment groups: doxycycline (5 mg/kg [2.3 mg/lb], p.o., q 12 h), low-dose enrofloxacin (5 mg/kg, p.o., q 24 h), high-dose enrofloxacin (10 mg/kg [4.5 mg/lb], p.o., q 24 h), and an untreated control group. Clinical signs, Hct, blood smears, and a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assay were used to monitor progression of the infection.

RESULTS: All cats were confirmed to be infected with H. felis via blood smear evaluations and PCR assay results. Treatment had no effect on Hct during the intratreatment period, but Hct values were significantly greater in the low-dose enrofloxacin group, compared with the control group, during the posttreatment period. During the intratreatment period, H. felis organism counts per 1,000 RBC in the doxycycline treatment and the high-dose enrofloxacin treatment groups decreased at a significantly faster rate than those in the control group. In the posttreatment period, organism counts in the doxycycline treatment group and the low- and high-dose enrofloxacin groups decreased at significantly faster rates than counts in the control group. There was no significant effect of treatment on the number of positive PCR assay results. Two cats treated with enrofloxacin and 1 cat treated with doxycycline completely cleared the H. fe is organism despite presumed immunosuppression caused by glucocorticoids.

CONCLUSIONS AND CLINICAL RELEVANCE: Results support the hypothesis that enrofloxacin has anti-H. felis effects. PMID: 12118588

With our state of the art compounding lab and pharmaceutical knowledge and experience, we can compound enrofloxacin into an oral suspension; at a variety of strengths, to meet the unique needs of each of your animals.

An example of how you might prescribe follows:

COMPOUNDED MEDICATION

Enrofloxacin 5mg/0.5ml
Oral Suspension
60ml
Directions 5-10mg/kg PO QD

CANINE SUPERFICIAL BACTERIAL PYODERMA

In this study 71% of dogs treated with oral clindamycin were completely clear of their SBP within 14-28 days of treatment -"Efficacy of once-daily clindamycin hydrochloride in the treatment of superficial bacterial pyoderma in dogs" (J Am Anim Hosp Assoc. 2001 Nov-Dec;37(6):537-42).

ABSTRACT: "Twenty-one dogs with canine superficial bacterial pyoderma were treated with clindamycin at a dosage of approximately 11 mg/kg body weight, q 24 hours, given orally for 14 to 42 days. All dogs were reexamined on days 14, 28, and, if necessary, 42 and given a clinical score of excellent (i.e., complete remission), good (i.e., primary lesions resolved but secondary lesions evident), fair (i.e., partial improvement but primary lesions still evident), or poor (i.e., no improvement or worsening of the lesions). A clinical score of excellent was obtained in 71.4% (15/21) of the dogs in this study within 14 to 28 days." PMID: 11716027

With our state of the art compounding lab and pharmaceutical knowledge and experience, we can compound clindamycin into capsules; in strengths that meet the unique needs of your animals.

This study investigated the oral bioavailability and pharmacokinetic behavior of clindamycin in dogs -"Clindamycin bioavailability and pharmacokinetics following oral administration of clindamycin hydrochloride capsules in dogs" (Vet J. 2005 Nov;170 (3):339-45).

ABSTRACT: "Oral bioavailability and pharmacokinetic behavior of clindamycin in dogs was investigated following intravenous (IV) and oral (capsules) administration of clindamycin hydrochloride, at the dose of 11 mg/kg BW. The absorption after oral administration was fast, with a mean absorption time (MAT) of 0.87+/-0.40 h, and bioavailability was 72.55+/-9.86%. Total clearance (CL) of clindamycin was low, after both IV and oral administration (0.503+/-0.095 vs. 0.458+/-0.087 L/h/kg). Volume of distribution at steady-state (IV) was 2.48+/-0.48 L/kg, indicating a wide distribution of clindamycin in body fluids and tissues. Elimination half-lives were similar for both routes of administration (4.37+/-1.20 h for IV, vs. 4.37+/-0.73 h for oral). Serum clindamycin concentrations following administration of capsules remained above the MICs of very susceptible microorganisms (0.04-0.5 microg/mL) for 12 or 10 h, respectively. Time above the mean inhibitory concentration (MIC) is considered as the index predicting the efficacy of clindamycin (T(>MIC) must be at least 40-50% of the dosing interval), so a once-daily oral administration of 11 mg/kg BW of clindamycin can be considered therapeutically effective. For less susceptible bacteria (with MICs of 0.5-2 microg/mL) the same dose should be given but twice daily." PMID: 16266847

An example of how you might prescribe follows:

COMPOUNDED MEDICATION

Clindamycin 100mg

Capsules

#30

Give one capsule QD x 14-28 days

FELINE HYPERTENSION

This study found that amlodipine was shown to be an effective once daily antihypertensive agent in cats -"Amlodipine: a randomized, blinded clinical trial in 9 cats with systemic hypertension" (J Vet Intern Med. 1998 May-Jun;12(3):157-62).

ABSTRACT: "The efficacy of amlodipine (AML) was tested in hypertensive cats in a placebo-controlled, randomized, blinded clinical trial. Five cats were randomized to receive 0.625 mg AML once daily and 4 cats to receive placebo (PLA) once daily. The average systolic blood pressure (SBP) recorded by the Doppler method on day 0 was 212 +/- 21 mm Hg in the AML group and 216 +/- 32 mm Hg in the PLA group. On day 7, the cats receiving AML had a significantly lower average daily SBP (160 +/- 30 mm Hg) but SBP in the PLA group was unchanged (207 +/- 31 mm Hg). On day 7, all cats receiving PLA and one cat receiving AML were crossed over to the other group because of inadequate response. Blood pressure did not decrease adequately in 3 cats by day 14 (7 days of PLA and 7 days AML) and the treatment code was broken. Each of these cats was subsequently administered 1.25 mg AML daily. Cats requiring 1.25 mg AML once daily (6.1 kg +/- 0.7 kg) weighed significantly more than cats that responded to 0.625 mg AML once daily (4.1 +/- 0.7 kg). The average daily SBP recorded in the 6 cats that completed the study was significantly lower after 16 weeks of treatment (152 +/- 14 mm Hg) compared to day 0 (221 +/- 24 mm Hg). Three cats were euthanized before completion of the study. All 3 cats were responders to AML on day 7. SBPs measured 24 hours after AML administration were similar to the average daily SBP, suggesting that AML effectively controlled SBP for a 24-hour period. AML was shown to be an effective once-daily antihypertensive agent when administered to cats at a dosage of 0.18 +/- 0.03 mg/kg sid." PMID: 9595376

This study found that amlodipine appears to be a safe and effective oral treatment for systemic hypertension in cats when used chronically once daily as a single agent -"Treatment of systemic hypertension in cats with amlodipine besylate" (J Am Anim Hosp Assoc. 1997 May-Jun;33(3):226-34).

ABSTRACT: "Amlodipine besylate, a calcium channel blocker, was used to treat (mean +/- standard deviation [SD], 127 +/- 68 days) 12 cats with systemic hypertension. Amlodipine was administered orally at a dosage of 0.625 mg per cat (range, 0.08 to 0.23 mg/kg body weight; mean dose +/- SD, 0.17 +/- 0.04 mg/kg body weight) once daily as a single agent. Average indirect systolic blood pressure measurements in the 12 cases decreased significantly from 198 to 155 mmHg during amlodipine treatment. Significant changes in body weight and serum creatinine and potassium concentrations were not detected. Amlodipine appears to be a safe and effective oral treatment for systemic hypertension in cats when used chronically once daily as a single agent." PMID: 9138233

With our state of the art compounding laboratory and pharmaceutical experience, we have the ability to compound amlodipine in a variety of forms.

Examples of how you might prescribe follow:

COMPOUNDED MEDICATION

Amlodipine Besylate 0.625mg/0.1ml

Transdermal Gel

5ml

Apply 0.1ml to inner ear QD

or

Amlodipine Besylate 1mg/ml

Flavored Oral Suspension

30ml

Give 1ml by mouth QD

Prescriber Name_____

Prescriber Address_____

City _____ State_____ Zip_____

Phone_____ Fax_____

Date _____ Animal Name_____Animal Type_____Owner Name_____

Address_____ City/State/Zip_____ Phone_____

☐ Owner will pick up at pharmacy ☐ Please ship to owner

All topical compound %s are per 1 ml or 1 gm unless otherwise noted

Feline Antibacterial

[ ] Enrofloxacin 5mg/0.5ml	Oral Suspension	Quantity 60ml	Directions: Give 5-10mg/kg PO QD

Canine Superficial Bacterial Pyoderma

[ ] Clindamycin 100mg	Capsules	Quantity 30	Directions: Give 1 capsule QD x 14-28 days

Feline Hypertension

[ ] Amlodipine Besylate 0.625mg/0.1ml	Transdermal Gel	Quantity 5ml	Directions: Apply 0.1ml to inner ear QD
[ ] Amlodipine Besylate 1mg/ml	Flavored Oral Suspension	Quantity 30ml	Directions: Give 1ml by mouth QD

Directions

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Prescriber's Signature_____ Refills: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 NR

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