

# CLINZIN

## CLINDAMYCIN ANTIBIOTIC



### PHARMACEUTICAL FORM: TABLETS

**COMPOSITION:**  
Each Tablet 900 mg contains:  
Clindamycin 150 mg  
Excipients q.s. 900 mg

### SPECIES:

- Canine
- Feline

### DOSAGE:

DOSAGE			
Specie	Indications	Reference Dose	Practical Dose
 CANINE	For infected wounds, abscesses and dental infections	15 mg/kg	1 tablet /10 kg/12 hours For 28 days
	Osteomyelitis	11 mg/kg	1 tablet /14 kg/12 hours For 28 days
	Infections caused by Staphylococcus		1 tablet /14 kg/24 hours For 28 days
	Toxoplasmosis	12,5 mg/kg	1 tablet /12 kg/12 hours For 28 days
	Babesia		1 tablet /12 kg/12 hours For 14 days
Neospora	10 mg/kg	1 tablet /16 kg/12 hours For 28 days	
 FELINE	Infected wounds, anaerobic infections, abscesses and dental infections	15-30 mg/kg	1/2 - 1 tablet /5 kg/24 hours For 14 days
	Toxoplasmosis	25 mg/kg	1/2 tablet /3 kg/12 hours For 28 days

Route of Administration: Oral  
The duration of treatment, dose and frequency of administration of the product can be modified at the discretion of the Veterinarian.

### INDICATIONS AND USE:

CLINZIN is indicated for the treatment of wounds, abscesses, periodontal infections, and soft tissue infections and osteomyelitis. Staphylococcus aureus is also useful in the control of pathogenic anaerobic bacteria of the Staphylococcus and Streptococcus genera. It is used for various protozoan infections including toxoplasma, babesia and neospora.

### ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION:

- Oral

### PHARMACOKINETICS:

In dogs, oral bioavailability is approximately 73%, and the elimination half-life is reported to be 2-5 hours following oral administration. The volume of distribution is approximately 0.9 L/kg. The half-life may be prolonged at higher doses.

Clindamycin is distributed to most tissues; therapeutic concentrations are achieved in bone, synovial fluid, bile, pleural and peritoneal fluid, skin, and myocardium. It also reaches adequate levels in abscesses, scar tissue, and within white blood cells. Central nervous system (CNS) levels reach only about

40% of blood concentrations, and it does not penetrate ocular tissue at therapeutic levels.

It is approximately 93% bound to plasma proteins, crosses the placenta, and is distributed into milk at concentrations similar to those found in plasma.

It is partially metabolized in the liver into active and inactive metabolites. Its metabolites and unchanged drug are excreted in urine, feces, and bile. The half-life may be prolonged in patients with severe renal impairment or hepatic dysfunction.

### MECHANISM OF ACTION:

Antibiotics of the lincosamide family, clindamycin and lincomycin, share a common mechanism of action and have similar spectra of activity; however, lincomycin is generally less active against certain microorganisms. Lincosamides bind to the 50S ribosomal subunit of susceptible bacteria, inhibiting peptide bond formation and the synthesis of bacterial cell wall proteins.

Clindamycin is active against a variety of protozoa, but appears to exert a suppressive rather than curative effect in infections caused by *Toxoplasma gondii*. Onset of action may be delayed for up to 1-3 days. Clindamycin is not effective against extracellular tachyzoites of *T. gondii*.

### PRECAUTION, WARNINGS AND CONTRAINDICATIONS:

- Contraindicated in patients with hypersensitivity to clindamycin or other lincomycin.
- Do not use the product in pregnant females. Do not administer to neonates.
- Do not administer to lactating females, as clindamycin is distributed in breast milk at high concentrations.
- In patients with severe renal and/or hepatic disease, administer with caution and consider reducing clindamycin dosage during treatment when high doses are used.
- Treatment with clindamycin may last up to a maximum of 28 days, depending on clinical diagnosis or as indicated, unless otherwise directed by the Veterinary Surgeon. Treatment of infections should not be prolonged beyond 3 to 4 days if no response is observed.
- Do not administer together with erythromycin or chloramphenicol.
- Clindamycin may produce neuromuscular blocks; therefore, it should not be administered with drugs that have similar or equal activity, as it may increase the intensity of this effect.

### DRUG INTERACTIONS:

- Do not administer concomitantly with erythromycin or chloramphenicol.
- Clindamycin may cause neuromuscular blocks; therefore, it should not be administered concurrently with drugs that have similar or identical activity, as this may increase the intensity of this effect.

### SIDE EFFECTS:

Some adverse effects following oral administration of clindamycin may occur at the gastrointestinal tract level, including emesis, diarrhea, and colitis.

In cats, when the tablet is administered without the aid of food or water, esophageal damage (esophagitis) has been reported in some cases.

Cats may exhibit hypersalivation following oral administration.

**WITHDRAWAL:** None .

### ANTIDOTE:

No specific antidote, supportive and symptomatic treatment

**STORAGE:** Store in a cool, dry place, protected from light, at a temperature between 15 °C and 30 °C. **Keep out of the reach of children and pets.**

**SALE:** Under veterinary prescription only.

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