


**Tenotryl™ (enrofloxacin)  
100 mg/mL Antimicrobial  
Injectable Solution**
**For Intramuscular Or Subcutaneous Use  
In Swine**
**CAUTION:**

Federal (USA) law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian. Federal (USA) law prohibits the extra-label use of this drug in food-producing animals. To assure responsible antimicrobial drug use, enrofloxacin should only be used as a second-line drug for colibacillosis in swine following consideration of other therapeutic options.

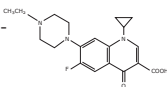
**PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:**

Tenotryl™ is a sterile, ready-to-use injectable antimicrobial solution that contains enrofloxacin, a broad-spectrum fluoroquinolone antimicrobial agent.

Each mL of Tenotryl™ contains 100 mg of enrofloxacin. Excipients are L-arginine base 200 mg, n-butyl alcohol 30 mg, benzyl alcohol (as a preservative) 20 mg and water for injection q.s.

**CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE  
AND STRUCTURE:**

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


**INDICATIONS:**

Tenotryl™ is indicated for the treatment and control of swine respiratory disease (SRD) associated with *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*, *Pasteurella multocida*, *Haemophilus parasuis*, *Streptococcus suis*, *Bordetella bronchiseptica* and *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae*. Tenotryl™ is indicated for the control of colibacillosis in groups or pens of weaned pigs where colibacillosis associated with *Escherichia coli* has been diagnosed.

**DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:**

Tenotryl™ provides flexible dosages and durations of therapy. Tenotryl™ may be administered for treatment and control of SRD or for control of colibacillosis. Administer, either by intramuscular or subcutaneous (behind the ear) injection, a single dose of 7.5 mg/kg of body weight (3.4 mL/100 lb). Administered dose volume should not exceed 5 mL per injection site. For the control of colibacillosis, administration should be initiated within the first 60 days post-weaning when clinical signs are present in at least 2% of animals in the group. If no improvement is noted within 48 hours, the diagnosis should be reevaluated.

**Table 1 – Dose Schedule for Swine**

Weight (lb)	Dose Volume (mL)
15	0.5
30	1.0
50	1.7
100	3.4
150	5.1
200	6.8
250	8.5

**Dilution of Tenotryl:** Tenotryl™ may be diluted with sterile water prior to injection. The diluted product should be used within 24 hours. Store diluted solution in amber glass bottles between 5°C - 40°C (41°F - 104°F), excursions are not permitted.

**Table 2 – Dilution Schedule\***

Swine Weight	mL of Tenotryl™	mL of sterile water	Number of doses
10 lb	34 mL	66 mL	100
15 lb	51 mL	49 mL	100
20 lb	68 mL	32 mL	100
25 lb	85 mL	15 mL	100

\*For 1 mL dose volume from diluted solution

Use within 30 days of first puncture and puncture a maximum of 30 times with a 16-gauge needle or smaller, or 4 times with a draw-off spike 4.75 mm or smaller. Any product remaining beyond these parameters should be discarded.

**RESIDUE WARNINGS:**

Animals intended for human consumption must not be slaughtered within 5 days of receiving a single-injection dose.

**HUMAN WARNINGS:**

**Not for use in humans. Keep out of 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 physician if irritation persists following ocular or dermal exposures. Individuals with a history of hypersensitivity to quinolones should avoid 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. To report suspected adverse drug events, for technical assistance or to obtain a copy of the Safety Data Sheet, contact Virbac AH, Inc. at 1-800-338-3659 or us.virbac.com. For additional information about adverse drug experience reporting for animal drugs, contact FDA at 1-888-FDA-VETS or <http://www.fda.gov/reportanimalae>.

**PRECAUTIONS:**

The effects of enrofloxacin on swine reproductive performance, pregnancy and lactation have not been adequately determined. The long-term effects on articular joint cartilage have not been determined in pigs above market weight. Subcutaneous injection or intramuscular injection in swine can cause a transient local tissue reaction that may result in trim loss of edible tissue at slaughter. Enrofloxacin injectable solution contains different excipients than other enrofloxacin products. The safety and efficacy of this formulation in species other than cattle and swine have not been determined. 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 cases, been associated with CNS stimulation which may lead to convulsive seizures. Quinolone-class drugs have been shown to produce erosions of cartilage of weight-bearing joints and other signs of arthropathy in immature animals of various species. See Animal Safety Section in the full prescribing information for additional details.

**ADVERSE REACTIONS:**

No adverse reactions were observed during clinical trials. For additional information about adverse drug experience reporting for animal drugs, contact FDA at 1-888-FDA-VETS or online at <http://www.fda.gov/reportanimalae>.

**MICROBIOLOGY:**

Enrofloxacin is bactericidal and exerts its antibacterial effect by inhibiting bacterial DNA gyrase (a type II topoisomerase) thereby preventing DNA supercoiling and replication which leads to cell death.<sup>1</sup> Enrofloxacin is active against Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria.

**EFFECTIVENESS:**

A total of 590 pigs were treated with enrofloxacin or saline in two separate natural infection SRD field trials. For the treatment of SRD, the success rate of enrofloxacin-treated pigs that were defined as "sick and febrile" (increased respiratory rate, labored or dyspneic breathing, depressed attitude and a rectal temperature  $\geq 104^\circ\text{F}$ ) was statistically significantly greater than the success rate of saline-treated "sick and febrile" pigs. For the control of SRD, mean rectal temperature, mortality (one trial) and morbidity were statistically significantly lower for enrofloxacin-treated pigs in pens containing a percentage of "sick and febrile" pigs compared to saline-treated pigs. The effectiveness of enrofloxacin administered as a single SC dose of 7.5 mg/kg BW for the treatment and control of SRD associated with *M. hyopneumoniae* was demonstrated using an induced infection model study and three single-site natural infection field studies. In the model study, 72 healthy pigs were challenged with a representative *M. hyopneumoniae* isolate and treated with enrofloxacin or saline. A statistically significant ( $P < 0.0001$ ) decrease in the mean total lung lesion score was observed in the enrofloxacin-treated group (4%) compared with the saline-treated group (27%) at 10 days post-treatment. In two field studies evaluating effectiveness for treatment of SRD, a total of 300 pigs with clinical signs of SRD (moderate depression, moderately increased respiratory rate, and a rectal temperature of  $\geq 104^\circ\text{F}$ ) were enrolled and treated with enrofloxacin or saline. At 7 days post-treatment, the cure rate was statistically significantly higher at each site ( $P < 0.0001$ ) in the enrofloxacin-treated groups (61.3% and 92%) compared with the saline-treated groups (26.7% and 33.3%). In one field study evaluating effectiveness for control of SRD, a group of 400 pigs in which  $> 15\%$  had clinical signs of SRD (moderate depression score, moderately increased respiratory rate, and a rectal temperature of  $\geq 104^\circ\text{F}$ ) was enrolled and treated with enrofloxacin or saline. At 7 days post-treatment, the cure rate was statistically significantly higher ( $P < 0.0002$ ) in the enrofloxacin-treated group (70.0%) compared with the saline-treated group (48.5%). In addition to *M. hyopneumoniae*, *B. bronchiseptica* was also isolated in sufficient numbers from these field studies to be included in the SRD treatment and control indications. The effectiveness of enrofloxacin for the control of colibacillosis associated with *E. coli* was evaluated in a multi-site natural infection field study. At each site, when at least 5% of the pigs were defined as "clinically affected" (presence of diarrhea and either depression or gauntness), all pigs were administered enrofloxacin as a single IM dose of 7.5 mg/kg BW or an equivalent dose volume of saline. At 7 days post-treatment, the success rate was statistically significantly higher ( $P = 0.0350$ ) in the enrofloxacin-treated group (61.5%) compared with the saline-treated group (44.7%). The effectiveness of enrofloxacin administered as a single IM dose of 7.5 mg/kg BW for the treatment and control of SRD or as a single SC dose of 7.5 mg/kg BW for the control of colibacillosis was confirmed

by demonstrating comparable serum enrofloxacin concentrations following IM or SC injection into the neck of healthy male and female pigs.

**TOXICOLOGY:**

The oral LD50 for laboratory rats was greater than 5000 mg/kg of body weight. Ninety-day feeding studies in dogs and rats revealed no observable adverse effects at treatment rates of 3 and 40 mg/kg respectively. Chronic studies in rats and mice revealed no observable adverse effects at 5.3 and 323 mg/kg respectively. There was no evidence of carcinogenic effect in laboratory animal models. A two-generation rat reproduction study revealed no effect with 10 mg/kg treatments. No teratogenic effects were observed in rabbits at doses of 25 mg/kg or in rats at 50 mg/kg.

**ANIMAL SAFETY:**

**Subcutaneous Safety:** A safety study was conducted in 32 pigs weighing approximately 57 kg (125 lb) using single doses of 5, 15 or 25 mg/kg daily for 15 consecutive days. Incidental lameness of short duration was observed in all groups, including the saline-treated controls. Musculoskeletal stiffness was observed following the 15 and 25 mg/kg treatments with clinical signs appearing during the second week of treatment. Clinical signs of lameness improved after treatment ceased and most animals were clinical normal at necropsy. A second study was conducted in two pigs weighing approximately 23 kg (50 lb), treated with 50 mg/kg for 5 consecutive days. There were no clinical signs of toxicity or pathological changes.

An injection site study conducted in pigs demonstrated that the formulation may induce a transient reaction in the subcutaneous tissue. No painful responses to administration were observed.

**Intramuscular Safety:** A safety study was conducted in 48 weaned, 20- to 22-day-old pigs. Pigs were administered enrofloxacin, at 7.5, 22.5 and 37.5 mg/kg BW by IM injection into the neck once weekly for 3 consecutive weeks. All pigs remained clinically normal throughout the study. Transient decreases in feed and water consumption were observed after each treatment. Mild, transient, post-treatment injection site swellings were observed in pigs receiving the 37.5 mg/kg BW dose. Injection site inflammation was found on post-mortem examination in all enrofloxacin-treated groups.

**STORAGE CONDITIONS:**

Protect from direct sunlight. Do not refrigerate or freeze. Store at 20-30°C (68-86°F), excursions permitted between 15°C (59°F) to 40°C (104°F). Precipitation may occur due to cold temperature. To redissolve, warm and then shake the vial.

**HOW SUPPLIED:**

Tenotryl™ (enrofloxacin) Injectable Solution:  
100 mg/mL 100 mL Bottle  
100 mg/mL 250 mL Bottle  
100 mg/mL 500 mL Bottle

**REFERENCES:**

1. Hooper, D.C., Wolfson, J.S., Quinolone Antimicrobial Agents, 2nd ed, 59 - 75, 1993. To report suspected adverse drug events, for technical assistance or to obtain a copy of the Safety Data Sheet, call 1-800-338-3659.

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Approved by FDA under ANADA # 200-688  
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