

# Clavubactin®



**Dechra**

Veterinary Products



## Accurate & Flexible dosing

Clavubactin's easy double divisibility ensures accurate and flexible dosing to help avoid development of antibiotic resistance associated with under dosing.



## Multiple Dose Strengths

Clavubactin comes in a range of dose strengths, enabling you to treat all sizes of patient.



## Quick & Easy Dispensing

Clavubactin's blister packs are quick and easy to dispense and reduce unnecessary exposure when dispensing in practice.

# Guidelines for Responsible Antibiotic Use in Dogs and Cats

**To help prevent the emergence of multiple drug resistant bacteria the clinician should always consider the following points:**

- Rather than using antibiotics as a precaution, always ask yourself “are antibiotics really needed in this case?”
- If possible, only use antimicrobials when an infection has been documented. Ideally, antimicrobial choices should be made on the results of culture and sensitivity testing, and/or cytology testing, if applicable.
- Consider other treatment options before using systemic antibiotics e.g. cases of surface pyoderma can receive topical treatment.
- Using narrower spectrum antibiotics reduces the selection pressure for resistance in commensal bacteria.
- If antibiotics are not resolving an infection, the diagnosis may be incorrect or there may be an underlying disease process.
- Remember, pyrexia or leucocytosis are not specific for bacterial infection.



# Clavubactin®

## Active Ingredient:

Amoxicillin and Clavulanic Acid

## Antibiotic class:

Amoxicillin - Aminopenicillin

Clavulanic Acid -  $\beta$ -lactamase inhibitor

## Mode of action:

Amoxicillin is a bactericidal agent which prevents bacterial cell wall formation. Clavulanic acid irreversibly inhibits  $\beta$ -lactamases protecting the amoxicillin from inactivation.

## Bacteria likely to be susceptible:

Good susceptibility is shown with several gram-positive bacteria including Staphylococci, Clostridia, Corynebacteria and Streptococci, and gram-negative bacteria including *Bacteroides spp.*, *Pasteurellae*, and *Proteus spp.*

Variable susceptibility is found in some *E. coli*.

## Bacteria likely to be resistant:

Resistance is shown among methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*. A trend in resistance of *E. coli* is reported.

## Drug Interactions:

- Chloramphenicol, macrolides, sulfonamides, and tetracyclines may inhibit the antibacterial effects of penicillins.
- The potential for allergic cross-reactivity with other penicillins should be considered.
- Penicillins may increase the effect of aminoglycosides.

## Pharmacological features of note:

- Amoxicillin is well absorbed after oral administration. In dogs, the systemic bioavailability is 60-70%.
- After absorption, highest concentrations are found in the kidneys (urine) and bile, followed by the liver, lungs, heart and spleen.
- Distribution of amoxicillin into cerebrospinal fluid is low unless the meninges are inflamed.
- Clavulanic acid is also well absorbed after oral administration.
- Penetration into cerebrospinal fluid is poor.
- Clavulanic acid is largely eliminated by renal excretion (unchanged in the urine).



## Indications for Clavubactin:

Treatment of infections in cats (50/12.5 mg tablet only) and dogs caused by bacteria sensitive to amoxicillin in combination with clavulanic acid, particularly:

- Skin infections (including superficial and deep pyodermas) associated with Staphylococci (including beta-lactamase producing strains) and Streptococci.
- Urinary tract infections associated with Staphylococci (including beta-lactamase producing strains), Streptococci, *Escherichia coli* (including beta-lactamase producing strains), *Fusobacterium necrophorum* and *Proteus spp.*
- Respiratory tract infections associated with Staphylococci (including beta-lactamase producing strains), Streptococci and Pasteurellae.
- Gastrointestinal tract infections associated with *Escherichia coli* (including beta-lactamase producing strains) and *Proteus spp.*
- Infections of the oral cavity (mucous membrane) associated with Clostridia, Corynebacteria, Staphylococci (including beta-lactamase producing strains), Streptococci, *Bacteroides spp* (including beta-lactamase producing strains), *Fusobacterium necrophorum* and *Pasteurellae*.



## Useful Additional Information:

- In animals with hepatic and renal failure, the dosing regimen should be carefully evaluated.
- It is advised that upon initiating therapy appropriate sensitivity testing is performed and that therapy is continued only after susceptibility to the combination has been established.
- Use of the product deviating from the instructions given in the SPC may increase the prevalence of bacteria resistant to the amoxicillin/clavulanate, and may decrease the effectiveness of treatment with  $\beta$ -lactam antibiotics due to the potential for cross-resistance.
- Use during pregnancy and lactation should be based on a risk:benefit assessment.
- Tablets should be stored in the original container, and not above 25°C. Quarter tablets should be returned to the opened strip and stored in a refrigerator



## Side Effects to be Aware of:

- Mild gastrointestinal symptoms (diarrhoea, nausea and vomiting) may occur after administration of the product.
- Allergic reactions (skin reactions, anaphylaxis) may occasionally occur.



## When to Avoid Use:

- Do not use in animals with known hypersensitivity to penicillin or other substances of the beta-lactam group or any of the excipients.
- Do not use in serious dysfunction of the kidneys accompanied by anuria and oliguria.
- Do not use in case of known resistance to the combination.
- Do not use in case of bacteria sensitive to narrow spectrum penicillins or to amoxicillin as single substance



# Clavubactin Dosing

- For oral administration in cats (50/12.5 mg tablet only) and dogs.
- To ensure a correct dosage, body weight should be determined as accurately as possible to avoid underdosing.
- The recommended dose is **12.5 mg of combined active substance (=10 mg amoxicillin and 2.5 mg clavulanic acid) per kg bodyweight, twice daily.**
- The following table is intended as a guide to dispensing the product at the standard dose rate of 12.5 mg of combined actives per kg bodyweight twice daily.
- In refractory cases of skin infections, a double dose is recommended (25 mg per kg bodyweight, twice daily).
- The majority of routine cases respond to 5 – 7 days of therapy.
- In chronic cases, a longer course of therapy is recommended. In such circumstances overall treatment length must be at the clinician's discretion, but should be long enough to ensure complete resolution of the bacterial disease.

Body weight (kg)	Number of tablets twice daily		
	Amoxicillin 50 mg/ clavulanic acid 12.5 mg	Amoxicillin 250 mg/ clavulanic acid 62.5 mg	Amoxicillin 500 mg/ clavulanic acid 125 mg
>1 – 1.25			
>1.25 – 2.5			
>2.5 – 3.75			
>3.75 – 5			
>5 – 6.25			
>6.25 – 12.5			
>12.5 – 18.75			
>18.75 – 25			
>25 – 31.25			
>31.25 – 37.5			
>37.5 – 50			
>50 – 62.5			
>62.5 – 75			

= ¼ tablet	= ½ tablet	= ¾ tablet	= 1 tablet
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Clavubactin contains amoxicillin and clavulanic acid UK: [POM-V] IE: [POM]

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