Antimicrobial for Subcutaneous Injections in Dogs and Cats Only.

**Microbiology:** CEFIVIANA is a cephalosporin antibiotic. Like other cephalosporins, CEFIVIANA exerts its inhibitory effect by interfering with bacterial cell wall biosynthesis. This is done by binding to penicillin-binding proteins (PBPs), in transpeptidase and carboxypeptidase, which are essential for synthesis of the bacterial cell wall. For cefovecin sodium, CEFIVIANA is comparable to other cephalosporins, but due to the high affinity protein binding, the in vivo free concentration of cefovecin does not reach the MIC. For C. coli (36 μg/mL), CEFIVIANA is not active against Pseudomonas spp. or enterococci. Dogs

The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) values for cefovecin against fecal label claims pathogens were determined by using the NCCLS broth microdilution method (M11-A6) in Table 5. All MICs were determined in accordance with the CLSI standards.

**Animal Safety:**

CONVENIA is indicated for the treatment of skin infections (superficial pyoderma, pyoderma gangraenous, and dogs affected by granulomas associated with pyoderma) in cats and dogs. For the treatment of pyodermas caused by susceptible strains of Staphylococcus aureus (including methicillin-resistant strains) and Staphylococcus pseudintermedius.

**Storage Information:**

For a copy of the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) or to report a suspected adverse reaction call Zoetis Inc. at 1-888-363-8471.

**Clinical Pharmacology:**

CEFIVIANA is rapidly and completely absorbed following subcutaneous administration. Non-linear pharmacokinetics were observed as the AUC increased proportionally with dose. Cefovecin does not undergo hepatic metabolism and the majority of a dose is excreted unchanged in the urine. Elimination also occurs from unabsorbed drug in the gut. Cefovecin is a highly protein-dense molecule in dog plasma (89.8%) and cat plasma (80.8%) and may compete with other highly protein-dense drugs for plasma protein-binding sites, which could result in transient, non-proportional changes in plasma concentrations following subcutaneous dosing at all mg/kg in the dog and cat single doses are summarized in Table 4.

**Population Pharmacokinetics:**

CEFIVIANA plasma concentrations in the dog have been characterized by the use of population pharmacokinetic (PPK) data. Plasma cefovecin concentration data were pooled from 7 nonclinical and clinical pharmacokinetic studies, each involving young, normal healthy dogs, and from 3 clinical pharmacokinetic studies. CONVENIA is indicated for the treatment of skin infections (wounds and abscesses) in cats and dogs in the United States, Canada, and other approved foreign markets. CEFIVIANA is available as a 10 mL multi-use vial containing 800 milligrams of cefovecin as cefovecin sodium (cefovecin sodium).

**Antimicrobial Resistance:**

The treatment of infection with cephalosporins or other b-lactams is associated with the emergence of drug-resistant strains. Susceptibility testing should be performed to guide therapy. When interpreting results, a knowledge of local antimicrobial resistance patterns will be necessary. The samples of the lesion should be obtained for culture and susceptibility testing prior to beginning therapy and at least once during therapy.

**Adverse Reactions:**

Some antimicrobials, including cephalosporins, can cause lowered albumin values due to protein binding. Elevated post-study BUN. No clinical abnormalities were noted with these findings. The diarrhea resolved. Some antimicrobials, including cephalosporins, have been associated with myelotoxicity, thereby creating a risk of the development of drug-resistant animal pathogens. Some antimicrobials, including cephalosporins, can cause lowered albumin values due to protein binding. The in vivo free concentration of cefovecin does not reach the MIC. For E. coli (36 μg/mL), CEFIVIANA is not active against Pseudomonas spp. or enterococci. Dogs

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