TRIFLON®
Solution for oral administration

Description
Transparent yellow solution.
Composition
1 ml of the drug contains:
active ingredients: enrofloxacin – 100 mg; trimethoprim – 50 mg;
excipient - purified water.
Pharmacological properties
ATCvet: ***QJ01***. Antibacterials for systemic use.
Enrofloxacin is a broad-spectrum antibiotic of the fluoroquinolones group, which demonstrates activity against gram-positive and gram-negative microorganisms (*Staphylococcus spp., Streptococcus spp., Clostridium spp., Listeria monocytogenes, Corynebacterium spp., Pseudomonas aeruginosa, E. coli, Haemophilus spp., Salmonella spp., Klebsiella spp., Proteus spp., Pasteurella spp.* etc.) as well as mycoplasma (*Mycoplasma spp.*) and chlamydiae *(Chlamydia spp.)*. Its mechanism of action is related to inhibition of bacterial DNA-gyrase, which results in violation of DNA replication in microorganisms.
Trimethoprim is a broad-spectrum antibacterial of the diaminopyrimidines group. It is effective against gram-positive and gram-negative microorganisms (*E. coli, Klebsiella spp., Salmonella spp., Pasteurella spp., Enterobacter spp., Proteus spp., Shigella spp., Staphylococcus spp., Streptococcus spp., Haemophilus spp., Chlamydia spp.*) as well as toxoplasma and coccidia. The mechanism of action of trimethoprim consists in inhibition of bacterial reductase of dihydrofolic acid.
Enrofloxacin is quickly absorbed from digestive tract and is well distributed in the body tissues and fluids. Its maximum concentration in blood is reached already in 60-120 minutes. Feed in the stomach does not make any impact upon absorption of the drug. Binding of enrofloxacin with proteins makes 24%±2%. Its highest concentrations are reached in bile, kidneys, liver, lungs, reproductive organs. Enrofloxacin is primarily excreted renally. Metabolites are eliminated with urine and feces.
Trimethoprim is quickly absorbed from digestive tract and well distributed in all tissues and fluids of the body. Its concentrations in tissues are much higher than those in blood. High levels of the drug are observed in lungs, kidneys and liver. Concentration of trimethoprim in blood serum reaches its maximum in 1.5 hour following administration. Average half-life makes about 2.5 hours. Trimethoprim is primarily excreted renally. Its concentration in urine exceeds its concentration in blood by several times.
Administration
Treatment of colibacillosis, salmonellosis, necrotic enteritis, streptococcosis, hemophillosis, mycoplasmosis and other infectious diseases caused by enrofloxacin- and trimethoprim-sensitive microorganisms in broiler chickens.
Dosage
Administer orally with drinking water in a dose of 0.5-1 ml of the drug per 1 l of drinking water for 3-5 days.
Contraindications
Hypersensitivity to enrofloxacin and trimethoprim. Do not administer to hens laying eggs for human consumption and pullets in 2 weeks prior to commencement of the laying period. Do not administer in combination with non-steroid anti-inflammatory agents, antibiotics of the macrolides group, tetracycline and chloramphenicol.
Precautions
Animal slaughter for meat is possible in 11 days following the last administration. Meat obtained before the mentioned term shall be utilized or fed to non-productive animals depending on the statement of veterinary physician. For preparation of the stock solution add the drug to water. The medicated water must be the only source of the drinking water throughout the whole treatment period.
Packaging
Cardboard boxes with 10 plastic vials of 10 ml each and plastic vials of 1 000 ml

Storage
Store in a dry, dark place out of the reach of children at 5-30°C.
Shelf life
3 years.
24 hours after dissolution in drinking water.