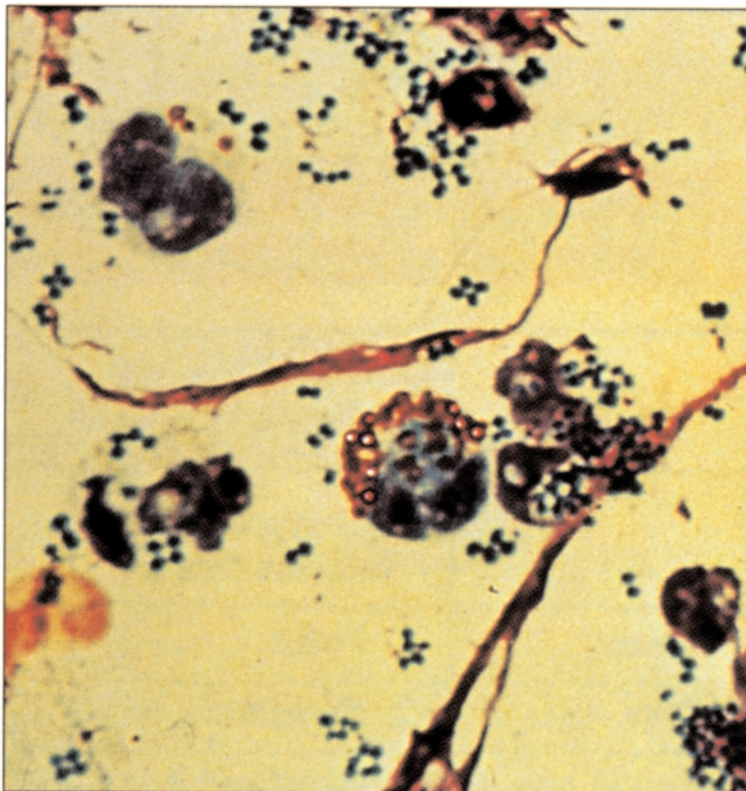


Due to its lipophilic nature, enrofloxacin is able to cross cell membranes (7) and thus attain high concentrations not only extracellularly, but also intracellularly.

In contrast to some antibiotics of other classes, it is not sequestered inside the cell and bound to subcellular organelles, but remains free in cytosol as an active compound (7).

In this way, obligate or facultative intracellular pathogens such as mycoplasmas, chlamydiae, rickettsiae, or staphylococci are eliminated as well.



Cytology of a dog with pyoderma showing cocci and Gram-negative bacteria. Note the large numbers of intraphagocytic bacteria. Systemic antibacterial therapy is required in such cases.

References

- (7) Aucoin DP: Intracellular-intraphagocytic dynamics of fluoroquinolone antibiotics: a comparative review. *Suppl Compend Contin Educ Pract Vet* 18 (2): 9-13, 1996.