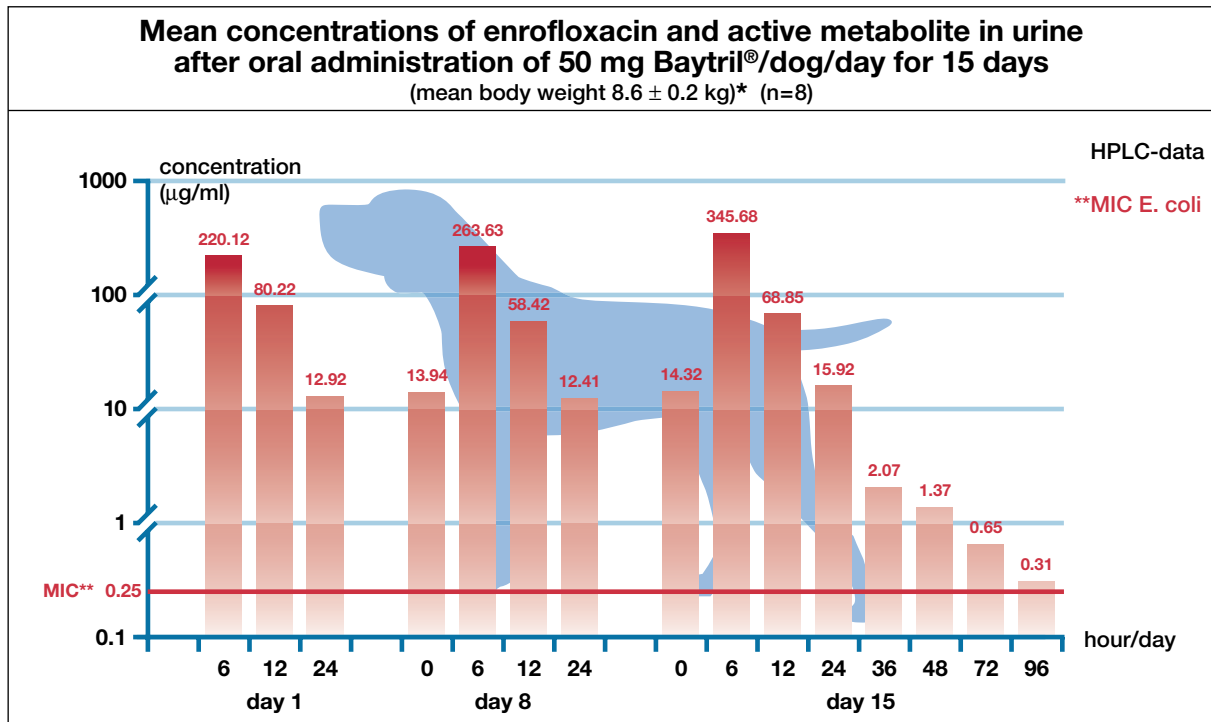


In the organism, enrofloxacin is partly transferred to metabolites, primarily to ciprofloxacin, which has similar antimicrobial activity (11).

Enrofloxacin and its active metabolite are excreted in bile (70%) and urine (30%) in concentrations far exceeding the plasma levels (12). Elimination through the kidneys occurs by glomerular filtration of the non protein-bound drug fraction and by active secretion via the organic anion transport system of the tubuli (1). Together with the excellent tissue penetration abilities of Baytril, high therapeutic concentrations not only in urine but also in the tissues of the genitourinary tract are achieved (13).



* Monlouis et al. 1997. (13)

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