To report suspected adverse drug events and other parameters remained within the normal range. In the placebo group. For all six of these eosinophils, A/G Ratio values, and total significantly higher in the placebo group Chewable Tablets and placebo-treated dogs. No clinically significant differences were more than one adverse reaction or more *Some dogs may have experienced absolute bioavailability). Blood concentrations but has negligible effect on the Food reduces the peak cephalexin concentrations of 0.5 to 100 µg/mL. Owners should be advised to contact their study safety analysis. Adverse reactions vomiting, anorexia and lethargy. To report any of the penicillins or cephalosporins group interference with certain testing methods. Some antimicrobials, including cephalosporins, can cause allergic reactions children. Antimicrobials, including penicillins and cephalosporins, can cause allergic reactions therapy include neutropenia, anemia, a toxic neutropenia sizes containing 150 mg, 300 mg, and 600 mg **Of the 27 failures, 10 did not have positive due to the absence of lesions. *No post-treatment sampling was conducted consideration. The most common the results become available, antimicrobial acceptable response to treatment is not evaluation and appropriate alternative therapy antibiotic of choice was evaluated. Five of seven FTI positive samples were RILEXINE Chewable Tablets and 100% of FTI negative samples were RILEXINE Chewable Tablets. Therapy was considered superior to the placebo (70% vs. 49%). The average cephalexin concentration following therapy was 32 µg/mL (range 20-62 µg/mL) in the placebo group. The geometric mean plasma cephalexin trough concentration following therapy in the placebo group was 4.3 µg/mL (range 0-20 µg/mL). In the RILEXINE Chewable Tablets group, the geometric mean plasma cephalexin trough concentration was 32.6 µg/mL (range 9.1-68.2 µg/mL). The geometric mean plasma cephalexin concentration was significantly higher in the RILEXINE Chewable Tablets group than in the placebo group (P < 0.001). The geometric mean plasma cephalexin concentration was significantly higher in the RILEXINE Chewable Tablets group than in the placebo group (P < 0.001). The geometric mean plasma cephalexin concentration was significantly higher in the RILEXINE Chewable Tablets group than in the placebo group (P < 0.001). The geometric mean plasma cephalexin concentration was significantly higher in the RILEXINE Chewable Tablets group than in the placebo group (P < 0.001). The geometric mean plasma cephalexin concentration was significantly higher in the RILEXINE Chewable Tablets group than in the placebo group (P < 0.001).
myelotoxicity, thereby creating a toxic neutropenia.

Stress and ADRENAL INHIBITION have been demonstrated in the rat and certain testing methods can cause lowered albumin values due to interference with protein synthesis. The safe use of RILEXINE Chewable Tablets in dogs intended for treatment of bacterial pyoderma in other pets is not recommended in the absence of a controlled study comparing the effects of RILEXINE Chewable Tablets to those of an effective alternative treatment.

PRECAUTIONS:

- The safe use of RILEXINE Chewable Tablets in dogs intended for treatment of bacterial pyoderma in other pets is not recommended in the absence of a controlled study comparing the effects of RILEXINE Chewable Tablets to those of an effective alternative treatment.

- Post approval experience concerning cases of ingestion by humans.

- Antimicrobials, including cephalexin, should avoid contact of RILEXINE Chewable Tablets to the oral mucosa.
**RILEXINE® (cephalexin tablets) Chewable Tablets**

antimicrobial for the treatment of dog pyoderma

**INDICATIONS**

RILEXINE Chewable Tablets are indicated for the treatment of secondary superficial bacterial pyoderma in dogs caused by susceptible strains of *Staphylococcus aureus*, *S. pseudintermedius*, and *Cutibacterium acnes*.

**CONTRAINDICATIONS**

RILEXINE Chewable Tablets are contraindicated in dogs with a known allergy to cephalexin or to the parenteral form of cephalexin group of antibiotics.

**WARNINGS**

- Store at 20°C-25°C (68°F-77°F), with excursions permitted to 15°C-30°C (59°F-86°F).
- The patient should be observed for systemic reactions, especially skin reactions. A careful history and skin test may be indicated before treatment in animals with a history of adverse reactions to other cephalosporins.
- RILEXINE Chewable Tablets are designed to taste good and should be moved out of reach of children.

**PRECAUTIONS**

- Prescribing antimicrobial drugs in the absence of systemic signs of infection is contraindicated. Prescribing the drug to avoid potential benefit to the animal is also likely to increase the risk of development of drug-resistant bacteria.

**USE IN PREGNANT OR LACTATING Bitches**

The safety of RILEXINE Chewable Tablets in pregnant or lactating bitches has not been evaluated.

**DOSE AND ADMINISTRATION**

The recommended dose is 22 mg/kg (10 mg/lb) of tablets, administered orally twice a day, administered orally twice a day, 22 mg/kg three times a day, and the 66 mg/kg three times a day groups. Three dogs had decreased activity (1 in each from the 22 mg/kg twice a day, 22 mg/kg three times a day, and the 66 mg/kg three times a day groups). These observations were mild and sporadic.

**CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY**

Cephalexin is readily and almost completely absorbed following oral administration. Mean peak concentrations (Cmax) and area under the curve (AUC) were significantly higher in fed dogs compared to fasted dogs. Tmax was 1.42 ± 0.42 h in the fed group and 1.17 ± 0.25 h in the fasted group. Theophylline, used as a probe drug, was absorbed well and exhibited a 2-fold increase in the fed (N = 31) group compared to the fasted (N = 31) group. The AUC ratio in the fed group was 2.41 ± 0.42 fold compared to the fasted group. The Cmax ratio in the fed group was 1.97 ± 0.32 fold compared to the fasted group. The PK parameters were calculated using 2-compartment model using the non-linear least squares method (WinNonlin).

**ADVERSE REACTIONS**

The most common adverse reactions in dogs were diarrhea, vomiting, anorexia and lethargy. To report suspected adverse reactions, contact Virbac at 1-800-338-3659.

**EFFICACY**

The clinical effectiveness of RILEXINE Chewable Tablets was determined by evaluating dose response, clinical improvement, and rate of recurrence. The efficacy of RILEXINE Chewable Tablets was considered superior to the placebo/CNS controls in the treatment of secondary superficial bacterial pyoderma treated with either RILEXINE Chewable Tablets and placebo/CNS at 22 mg/kg (10 mg/lb) body weight or with a variety of beta-lactam antimicrobials, cephalexin exerts its inhibitory effect by interfering with cellular wall synthesis, which results in bacterial cell death. Cephalexin is rapidly and almost completely absorbed following oral administration. Mean peak concentrations (Cmax) and area under the curve (AUC) were significantly higher in fed dogs compared to fasted dogs. Tmax was 1.42 ± 0.42 h in the fed group and 1.17 ± 0.25 h in the fasted group. Theophylline, used as a probe drug, was absorbed well and exhibited a 2-fold increase in the fed (N = 31) group compared to the fasted (N = 31) group. The AUC ratio in the fed group was 2.41 ± 0.42 fold compared to the fasted group. The Cmax ratio in the fed group was 1.97 ± 0.32 fold compared to the fasted group. The PK parameters were calculated using 2-compartment model using the non-linear least squares method (WinNonlin).