**BACKGROUND**

Sulfadimethoxine, a white, almost tasteless and odorless compound, is a controversial molecule used to treat some bacterial infections occurring in pet animals. Sulfadimethoxine inhibits enzymes in the folic acid pathway, subsequently inhibiting bacterial thymidine synthesis. Readily absorbed in the gut, Sulfadimethoxine undergoes excretion through urine or metabolism in the liver. Felines specifically excrete it as acetyl sulfadimethoxine in their bile. Sulfadimethoxine targets Gram-positive bacteria that are generally susceptible. Sulfadimethoxine remains effective against a variety of organisms, such as *Streptococci*, *Klebsiella*, *Proteus*, *Shigella*, *Staphylococci*, *Escherichia*, *Nocardia* and *Salmonella*. These organisms appear in respiratory, genitourinary, enteric and soft tissue infections of dogs and cats. In addition, Sulfadimethoxine provides an important antimicrobial in aquaculture, allowing the treatment of bacterial disease in a wide variety of fish.

**REFERENCES**


**SOURCE**

Sulfadimethoxine (CH-2027) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against Sulfadimethoxine.