PHARMACOKINETICS OF CEFQUINOME AFTER SINGLE INTRAMUSCULAR ADMINISTRATION IN DROMEDARY CAMEL (Camelus dromedarius)

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to investigate the pharmacokinetics of cefquinome in 5 healthy male dromedary camels following a single intramuscular (IM) administration at the dose rate of 1 mg/kg body weight in the caudal cervical epiaxial muscles. Blood samples were collected prior to drug administration and up to 48 h after drug administration. No clinical symptoms or signs suggestive of adverse drug reaction could be recorded in any animal. Plasma cefquinome concentration was estimated by high-performance liquid chromatography. The disposition kinetics of cefquinome best fitted to a 2 compartment open model. The peak plasma cefquinome concentration ($C_{max cal}$) of 1.013 ± 0.038 µg/ml⁻¹ was achieved at 5.257 ± 0.067 h ($t_{max cal}$). The absorption half-life ($t^{1/2}_{ka}$), elimination half-life ($t^{1/2}_{\beta}$), area under plasma drug concentration-time curve (AUC) and apparent volume of distribution (Vd_{area}) of cefquinome were 3.401 ± 0.042 h, 3.754 ± 0.072 h, 14.417 ± 0.621 µg/ml⁻¹ h and 0.379 ± 0.016 l/kg⁻¹, respectively. The results of the present study suggested that an intramuscular dosage regimen of 1 mg/kg body weight at 24 h interval would maintain the plasma drug levels required to be effective against the common bacterial pathogens in dromedary camel.

Key words: Camel, Cefquinome, Intramuscular, Pharmacokinetics