

*[Version 8.2,01/2021]*

## **B. PACKAGE LEAFLET**

**PACKAGE LEAFLET:**  
**TROXXAN 100 mg/ml solution for injection for cattle, pigs and sheep**

**1. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER AND OF THE MANUFACTURING AUTHORISATION HOLDER RESPONSIBLE FOR BATCH RELEASE, IF DIFFERENT**

Marketing authorisation holder and manufacturer responsible for batch release:

laboratorios syva, s.a.u.  
Avda. Párroco Pablo Díez,  
49-57 (24010) León  
Spain

**2. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT**

TROXXAN 100 mg/ml solution for injection for cattle, pigs and sheep  
tulathromycin

**3. STATEMENT OF THE ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S) AND OTHER INGREDIENT(S)**

Each ml contains:

**Active substance:**

Tulathromycin                      100 mg

**Excipients:**

Monothioglycerol                5 mg

Clear colourless to slightly yellow solution, free from visible particles.

**4. INDICATION(S)**

Cattle

Treatment and metaphylaxis of bovine respiratory disease (BRD) associated with *Mannheimia haemolytica*, *Pasteurella multocida*, *Histophilus somni* and *Mycoplasma bovis* susceptible to tulathromycin. The presence of the disease in the group must be established before the veterinary medicinal product is used.

Treatment of infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis (IBK) associated with *Moraxella bovis* sensitive to tulathromycin.

Pigs

Treatment and metaphylaxis of swine respiratory disease (SRD) associated with *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*, *Pasteurella multocida*, *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae*, *Haemophilus parasuis* and *Bordetella bronchiseptica* susceptible to tulathromycin. The presence of the disease in the group must be established before the veterinary medicinal product is used. The veterinary medicinal product should only be used if pigs are expected to develop the disease within 2–3 days.

Sheep

Treatment of the early stages of infectious pododermatitis (foot rot) associated with virulent *Dichelobacter nodosus* requiring systemic treatment.

**5. CONTRAINDICATIONS**

Do not use in cases of hypersensitivity to macrolide antibiotics or to any of the excipients.

## **6. ADVERSE REACTIONS**

Subcutaneous administration of the veterinary medicinal product to cattle causes very commonly transient pain reactions and local swellings at the injection site that can persist for up to 30 days. No such reactions have been observed in pigs and sheep after intramuscular administration. Pathomorphological injection site reactions (including reversible changes of congestion, oedema, fibrosis and haemorrhage) are very common for approximately 30 days after injection in cattle and pig.

In sheep transient signs of discomfort (head shaking, rubbing injection site, backing away) are very common after intramuscular injection. These signs resolve within a few minutes.

The frequency of adverse reactions is defined using the following convention:

- very common (more than 1 in 10 animals treated displaying adverse reaction(s))
- common (more than 1 but less than 10 animals in 100 animals treated)
- uncommon (more than 1 but less than 10 animals in 1,000 animals treated)
- rare (more than 1 but less than 10 animals in 10,000 animals treated)
- very rare (less than 1 animal in 10,000 animals treated, including isolated reports).

If you notice any side effects, even those not already listed in this package leaflet or you think that the medicine has not worked, please inform your veterinary surgeon.

## **7. TARGET SPECIES**

Cattle, pigs and sheep

## **8. DOSAGE FOR EACH SPECIES, ROUTE(S) AND METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION**

### **Cattle**

2.5 mg tulathromycin/kg bodyweight (equivalent to 1 ml/40 kg bodyweight).

A single subcutaneous injection. For treatment of cattle over 300 kg bodyweight, divide the dose so that no more than 7.5 ml are injected at one site.

### **Pigs**

2.5 mg tulathromycin/kg bodyweight (equivalent to 1 ml/40 kg bodyweight).

A single intramuscular injection in the neck. For treatment of pigs over 80 kg bodyweight, divide the dose so that no more than 2 ml are injected at one site.

### **Sheep**

2.5 mg tulathromycin/kg bodyweight (equivalent to 1 ml/40 kg bodyweight).

A single intramuscular injection in the neck.

The cap may be safely punctured up to 25 times in 100 ml vials and 50 times in 250 ml vials.

## **9. ADVICE ON CORRECT ADMINISTRATION**

For any respiratory disease, it is recommended to treat animals in the early stages of the disease and to evaluate the response to treatment within 48 hours after injection. If clinical signs of respiratory

disease persist or increase, or if relapse occurs, treatment should be changed, using another antibiotic, and continued until clinical signs have resolved.

To ensure correct dosage bodyweight should be determined as accurately as possible to avoid underdosing. For multiple vial entry, an aspirating needle or multi-dose syringe is recommended to avoid excessive broaching of the stopper.

#### **10. WITHDRAWAL PERIOD(S)**

Cattle (meat and offal): 22 days.

Pigs (meat and offal): 13 days.

Sheep (meat and offal): 16 days.

Not authorised for use in animals producing milk for human consumption.

Do not use in pregnant animals, which are intended to produce milk for human consumption, within 2 months of expected parturition.

#### **11. SPECIAL STORAGE PRECAUTIONS**

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

This veterinary medicinal product does not require any special storage conditions.

Do not use this veterinary medicinal product after the expiry date which is stated on the label after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Shelf life after first opening the container: 28 days.

#### **12. SPECIAL WARNING(S)**

##### Special warnings for each target species:

Cross resistance occurs with other macrolides. Do not administer simultaneously with antimicrobials with a similar mode of action such as other macrolides or lincosamides.

##### Sheep:

The efficacy of antimicrobial treatment of foot rot might be reduced by other factors, such as wet environmental conditions, as well as inappropriate farm management. Treatment of foot rot should therefore be undertaken along with other flock management tools, for example providing dry environment.

Antibiotic treatment of benign foot rot is not considered appropriate. Tulathromycin showed limited efficacy in sheep with severe clinical signs or chronic foot rot and should therefore only be given at an early stage of foot rot.

##### Special precautions for use in animals:

Use of the veterinary medicinal product should be based on susceptibility testing of the bacteria isolated from the animal. If this is not possible, therapy should be based on local (regional, farm level) epidemiological information about susceptibility of the target bacteria.

Official, national and regional antimicrobial policies should be taken into account when the veterinary medicinal product is used.

Use of the veterinary medicinal product deviating from the instructions given in the SPC may increase the prevalence of bacteria resistant to tulathromycin and may decrease the effectiveness of treatment

with other macrolides, linconsamides and group B streptogramins due to the potential for cross resistance.

If a hypersensitivity reaction occurs appropriate treatment should be administered without delay.

Special precautions to be taken by the person administering the veterinary medicinal product to animals:

Tulathromycin is irritating to eyes. In case of accidental eye exposure, flush the eyes immediately with clean water.

Tulathromycin may cause sensitisation by skin contact. In case of accidental spillage onto skin, wash the skin immediately with soap and water.

Wash hands after use.

In case of accidental self-injection, seek medical advice immediately and show the package leaflet or the label to the physician.

Pregnancy and lactation:

Laboratory studies in rats and rabbits have not produced any evidence of teratogenic, foetotoxic or maternotoxic effects. The safety of the veterinary medicinal product has not been established during pregnancy and lactation. Use only according to the benefit/risk assessment by the responsible veterinarian.

Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction:

None known.

Overdose (symptoms, emergency procedures, antidotes):

In cattle at dosages of three, five or ten times the recommended dose, transient signs attributed to injection site discomfort were observed and included restlessness, head-shaking, pawing the ground, and brief decrease in feed intake. Mild myocardial degeneration has been observed in cattle receiving five to six times the recommended dose.

In young pigs weighing approximately 10 kg given three or five times the therapeutic dose, transient signs attributed to injection site discomfort were observed and included excessive vocalisation and restlessness. Lameness was also observed when the hind leg was used as the injection site.

In lambs (approx. 6 weeks old), at dosages of three or five times the recommended dose, transient signs attributed to injection site discomfort were observed, and included walking backwards, head shaking, rubbing the injection site, lying down and getting up, bleating.

Incompatibilities:

In the absence of compatibility studies, this veterinary medicinal product must not be mixed with other veterinary medicinal products.

**13. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF UNUSED PRODUCT OR WASTE MATERIALS, IF ANY**

Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or household waste. Ask your veterinary surgeon or pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures should help to protect the environment.

**14. DATE ON WHICH THE PACKAGE LEAFLET WAS LAST APPROVED**

MM/YYYY

## **15. OTHER INFORMATION**

### **Pack sizes:**

Cardboard box with one vial of 100 ml

Cardboard box with one vial of 250 ml

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

For any information about this veterinary medicinal product, please contact the local representative of the marketing authorisation holder.