

ANNEX I

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

In ES: Mastiplan, 300mg/20mg (Cefapirin/Prednisolone), intramammary suspension for lactating cows
In PL: Mastiplan LC, 300mg+20mg/8g, intramammary suspension for lactating cows
In FR: Mastiplan LC intramammary suspension for lactating cows
All other countries: Mastiplan LC, 300mg/20mg (Cefapirin/Prednisolone), intramammary suspension for lactating cows

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each 8 g syringe contains:

Active substances:

300 mg cefapirin as cefapirin sodium

20 mg prednisolone

Qualitative composition of excipients and other constituents
--

Glycerol monostearate

Sodium calcium aluminosilicate

Arachis oil, refined

Off-white/yellow to pink, oily, homogenous suspension

3. CLINICAL INFORMATION

3.1 Target species

Cattle (lactating cows)

3.2 Indications for use for each target species

Treatment of clinical mastitis in lactating dairy cows caused by *Staphylococcus aureus*, coagulase-negative staphylococci, *Streptococcus agalactiae*, *Streptococcus dysgalactiae*, *Streptococcus uberis* and *Escherichia coli* sensitive to cefapirin.

3.3 Contraindications

Do not use in cases of hypersensitivity to cephalosporins, other β -lactam antibiotics or to any of the excipients.

3.4 Special warnings

None.

3.5 Special precautions for use

Special precautions for safe use in the target species:

Do not use the cleaning towels on teats with open wounds.

Use of the product should be based on identification and susceptibility testing of the target pathogens. If this is not possible, therapy should be based on epidemiological information and knowledge of susceptibility of the target pathogens at farm level, or at local/regional level.

Use of the product should be in accordance with official, national and regional antimicrobial policies.

An antibiotic with a lower risk of antimicrobial resistance selection (lower AMEG category) should be used for first line treatment where susceptibility testing suggests the likely efficacy of this approach.

The feeding of waste milk containing residues of cefapirin to calves should be avoided up to the end of the milk withdrawal period (except during the colostral phase), because it could select antimicrobial-resistant bacteria within the intestinal microbiota of the calf and increase the faecal shedding of these bacteria.

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

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

Penicillins and cephalosporins may cause hypersensitivity (allergy) following injection, inhalation, ingestion or skin contact. Hypersensitivity to penicillins may lead to cross sensitivity to cephalosporin and vice versa. Allergic reactions to these substances may occasionally be serious.

People with known hypersensitivity to cephalosporins, penicillins or prednisolone should avoid contact with the veterinary medicinal product.

Handle this product with care to avoid exposure, taking all recommended precautions.

If you develop symptoms following exposure, such as skin rash, you should seek medical advice immediately and show the package leaflet or the label to the physician. Swellings of the face, lips or eyes or difficulty breathing are more serious symptoms and require urgent medical attention.

Wash hands after using the cleaning towels and wear protective gloves if skin irritation due to isopropyl alcohol is known or suspected.

Special precautions for the protection of the environment:

Not applicable.

3.6 Adverse events

Cattle (Lactating cows):

Very rare (<1 animal / 10,000 animals treated, including isolated reports):	Hypersensitivity reaction
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Reporting adverse events is important. It allows continuous safety monitoring of a veterinary medicinal product. Reports should be sent, preferably via a veterinarian, to either the marketing authorisation holder or its local representative or the national competent authority via the national reporting system. See also 'Contact details' of the package leaflet.

3.7 Use during pregnancy, lactation or lay

Pregnancy and lactation:

The veterinary medicinal product is intended for use during lactation.

Laboratory studies in mice, rats, rabbits, and hamster have not produced any evidence of a teratogenic, foetotoxic, maternotoxic effects.

Because no specific studies have been performed in the target animal species, use only according to the benefit/risk assessment by the responsible veterinarian during pregnancy and in breeding animals.

3.8 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

The concurrent use with bacteriostatic antibiotics may cause antagonistic effects.

The concurrent use of parenteral aminoglycosides or other nephrotoxic drugs is not recommended.

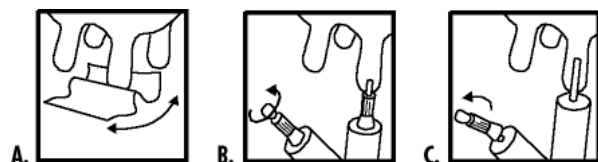
3.9 Administration routes and dosage

For intramammary use:

The contents of one syringe should be infused into each affected quarter via the teat canal, immediately after milking, at 12 hour intervals for four consecutive milkings. Each syringe contains 300 mg cefapirin and 20 mg prednisolone. The syringe must only be used once for one teat.

Before infusion, the udder should be milked out completely. The teat and its orifice should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with the cleaning towel provided (A). Care should be taken to avoid contamination of the syringe nozzle. Break the top of cap and gently insert either about 5 mm (B) or remove whole cap and gently insert the total length of the nozzle (C) into the teat canal. Infuse the total content of the syringe into the quarter.

Disperse the product by gentle massage of the teat and the udder of the affected cow.



3.10 Symptoms of overdose (and where applicable, emergency procedures and antidotes)

None known.

3.11 Special restrictions for use and special conditions for use, including restrictions on the use of antimicrobial and antiparasitic veterinary medicinal products in order to limit the risk of development of resistance

3.12 Withdrawal periods

Meat and offal: 4 days (96 hours)

Milk: 5.5 days (132 hours)

4. PHARMACOLOGICAL INFORMATION

4.1 ATCvet code:

QJ51RV01

4.2 Pharmacodynamics

Cefapirin is a first generation cephalosporin which acts by inhibition of cell wall synthesis. It is bactericidal with a time dependant mechanism of action and is characterised by its broad therapeutic spectrum of activity.

In vitro activity has been demonstrated against common Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria including *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, coagulase-negative staphylococci, *Streptococcus dysgalactiae*, *Streptococcus agalactiae*, and *Streptococcus uberis*.

An overview of the MIC₅₀ and MIC₉₀ values of common bacterial mastitis pathogens collected for a resistance monitoring programme (VetPath programme from the European Animal Health Study Centre (CEESA)) is presented in the table below (except for data regarding *Streptococcus agalactiae*, which were gathered during clinical trials conducted between 1984 and 2005):

Bacterial species isolated	N	MIC ₅₀ (µg/ml)	MIC ₉₀ (µg/ml)
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	192	0.12	0.25
Coagulase-negative staphylococci	165	0.12	0.25
<i>Streptococcus uberis</i>	188	0.25	0.5
<i>Streptococcus dysgalactiae</i>	95	0.06	0.06
<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i>	58	0.25	0.25
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	207	16	>32

During the last 10 years only an increase in the MIC₉₀ values of *E.coli* was observed.

Prednisolone exerts anti-inflammatory properties through the inhibition of the early and the late phases of inflammation. After intramammary application, prednisolone induces a reduction in the swelling and subsequent size of the infected quarter and promotes a return to normal temperature in infected animals.

4.3 Pharmacokinetics

After intramammary administration of the veterinary medicinal product, cefapirin and prednisolone are mainly excreted via milk during milking. The absorption of both cefapirin and prednisolone into the blood stream is fast and limited. The absorbed fractions of both cefapirin and prednisolone are mainly excreted in urine.

An overview of the concentrations of cefapirin and prednisolone in milk during treatment is presented in the table below:

Active substance	Mean milk concentrations of active substances at milking relative to first treatment				
	0	1 st milking	2 nd milking	3 rd milking	4 th milking
Cefapirin (µg/ml)	0	27.0 ± 6.2	30.2 ± 7.9	40.0 ± 8.8	34.6 ± 6.5
Prednisolone (ng/ml)	0	182.0 ± 61.7	100.8 ± 51.0	283.7 ± 129.8	101.5 ± 38.8

5. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

5.1 Major incompatibilities

Not applicable.

5.2 Shelf life

Shelf life of the veterinary medicinal product as packaged for sale: 3 years

5.3 Special precautions for storage

Store below 25 °C.

Keep the syringes in the aluminium sachets and the outer carton.

5.4 Nature and composition of immediate packaging

Nature of the packaging:

A 10 ml polyethylene syringe composed of three parts:

- cylinder
- plunger
- cap

The syringes are thereafter inserted in laminated aluminium foiled sachets.

Pack sizes:

Box of 1 sachet of 4 syringes and 4 cleaning towels.

Box of 1 sachet of 20 syringes and 20 cleaning towels.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Cleaning towels:

Paper cleaning towels moistened in isopropyl alcohol 70% v/v solution (2.4 ml/towel).

5.5 Special precautions for the disposal of unused veterinary medicinal products or waste materials derived from the use of such products

Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater <or household waste>.

Use take-back schemes for the disposal of any unused veterinary medicinal product or waste materials derived thereof in accordance with local requirements and with any national collection systems applicable to the veterinary medicinal product concerned.

6. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Intervet International B.V.

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

8. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION

Date of first authorisation: {DD/MM/YYYY}

9. DATE OF THE LAST REVISION OF THE SUMMARY OF THE PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

{DD/MM/YYYY}

10. CLASSIFICATION OF VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCTS

Veterinary medicinal product subject to prescription.

Detailed information on this veterinary medicinal product is available in the Union Product Database (<https://medicines.health.europa.eu/veterinary>).

ANNEX III
LABELLING AND PACKAGE LEAFLET

A. LABELLING

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGE**CARTON BOX (4 and 20 syringes)****1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT**

In ES: Mastiplan, 300mg/20mg (Cefapirin/Prednisolone), intramammary suspension
In PL: Mastiplan LC, 300mg+20mg/8g, intramammary suspension
In FR: Mastiplan LC intramammary suspension for lactating cows
All other countries: Mastiplan LC, 300mg/20mg (Cefapirin/Prednisolone), intramammary suspension

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCES

Each 8 g syringe of suspension contains:
300 mg cefapirin as cefapirin sodium
20 mg prednisolone

3. PACKAGE SIZE

4 syringes and 4 cleaning towels
20 syringes and 20 cleaning towels

4. TARGET SPECIES

Cattle (lactating cows)

5. INDICATIONS**6. ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION**

Intramammary use.

7. WITHDRAWAL PERIODS

Withdrawal periods:
Meat and offal: 4 days (96 hours).
Milk: 5.5 days (132 hours).

8. EXPIRY DATE

Exp. {mm/yyyy}

9. SPECIAL STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

Store below 25 °C.

Keep the syringes in the aluminium sachet and the outer carton.

10. THE WORDS “READ THE PACKAGE LEAFLET BEFORE USE”
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Read the package leaflet before use.

11. THE WORDS “FOR ANIMAL TREATMENT ONLY”
--

For animal treatment only.

12. THE WORDS “KEEP OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN”
--

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

13. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Intervet International B.V.

14. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBERS
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15. BATCH NUMBER

Lot {number}

MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON SMALL IMMEDIATE PACKAGING UNITS SYRINGE

1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT
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In ES: Mastiplan
All other countries: Mastiplan LC

2. QUANTITATIVE PARTICULARS OF THE ACTIVE SUBSTANCES

Each 8 g syringe contains:
300 mg cefapirin as cefapirin sodium
20 mg prednisolone

3. BATCH NUMBER

Lot {number}

4. EXPIRY DATE

Exp. {mm/yyyy}

MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON SMALL IMMEDIATE PACKAGING UNITS SACHET
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1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT
--

In ES: Mastiplan
All other countries: Mastiplan LC

2. QUANTITATIVE PARTICULARS OF THE ACTIVE SUBSTANCES

3. BATCH NUMBER

Lot {number}

4. EXPIRY DATE

Exp. {mm/yyyy}

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B. PACKAGE LEAFLET

PACKAGE LEAFLET

1. Name of the veterinary medicinal product

In ES:	Mastiplan, 300mg/20mg (Cefapirin/Prednisolone), intramammary suspension for lactating cows
In PL:	Mastiplan LC, 300mg+20mg/8g, intramammary suspension for lactating cows
In FR:	Mastiplan LC intramammary suspension for lactating cows
All other countries:	Mastiplan LC, 300mg/20mg (Cefapirin/Prednisolone), intramammary suspension for lactating cows

2. Composition

Each 8 g syringe of suspension contains:
300 mg cefapirin as cefapirin sodium
20 mg prednisolone

Off-white/yellow to pink, oily, homogeneous suspension

3. Target species

Cattle (lactating cows)

4. Indications for use

Treatment of clinical mastitis in lactating dairy cows caused by *Staphylococcus aureus*, coagulase-negative staphylococci, *Streptococcus agalactiae*, *Streptococcus dysgalactiae*, *Streptococcus uberis* and *Escherichia coli* sensitive to cefapirin.

5. Contraindications

Do not use in cases of hypersensitivity to cephalosporins, other β -lactams antibiotics, or to any of the excipients.

6. Special warnings

Special precautions for safe use in the target species:

Do not use the cleaning towels on teats with open wounds.

Use of the product should be based on identification and susceptibility testing of the target pathogen. If this is not possible, therapy should be based epidemiological information and knowledge of susceptibility of the target pathogens at farm level, or at local/regional level.

Use of the product should be in accordance with official, national and regional antimicrobial policies.

An antibiotic with a lower risk of antimicrobial resistance selection (lower AMEG category) should be used for first line treatment where susceptibility testing suggests the likely efficacy of this approach.

The feeding of waste milk containing residues of cefapirin to calves should be avoided up to the end of the milk withdrawal period (except during the colostrum phase), because it could select antimicrobial-resistant bacteria within the intestinal microbiota of the calf and increase the faecal shedding of these bacteria.

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

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

Penicillins and cephalosporins may cause hypersensitivity (allergy) following injection, inhalation, ingestion or skin contact. Hypersensitivity to penicillins may lead to cross sensitivity to cephalosporin and vice versa. Allergic reactions to these substances may occasionally be serious.

People with known hypersensitivity to cephalosporins, penicillins or prednisolone should avoid contact with the veterinary medicinal product.

Handle this product with care to avoid exposure, taking all recommended precautions.

If you develop symptoms following exposure, such as skin rash, you should seek medical advice immediately and show the package leaflet or the label to the physician. Swellings of the face, lips or eyes or difficulty breathing are more serious symptoms and require urgent medical attention.

Wash hands after using the cleaning towels and wear protective gloves if skin irritation due to isopropyl alcohol is known or suspected.

Pregnancy and lactation:

The veterinary medicinal product is intended for use during lactation

Laboratory studies in mice, rats, rabbits, and hamster have not produced any evidence of a teratogenic, foetotoxic, maternotoxic effects.

Because no specific studies have been performed in the target animal species, use only according to the benefit/risk assessment by the responsible veterinarian during pregnancy and in breeding animals.

Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction:

The concurrent use with bacteriostatic antibiotics may cause antagonistic effects.

The concurrent use of parenteral aminoglycosides or other nephrotoxic drugs is not recommended.

<Special restrictions for use and special conditions for use:

For administration only by a veterinarian.>

7. Adverse events

Cattle (lactating cows)

Very rare (<1 animal / 10,000 animals treated, including isolated reports):	Hypersensitivity reaction
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Reporting adverse events is important. It allows continuous safety monitoring of a product. 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 contact, in the first instance, your veterinarian. You can also report any adverse events to the marketing authorisation holder <or the local representative of the marketing authorisation holder> using the contact details at the end of this leaflet, or via your national reporting system.

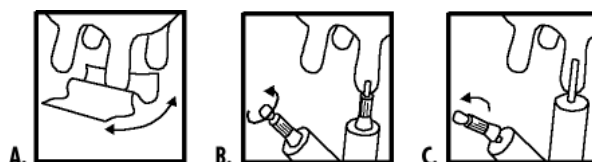
8. Dosage for each species, routes and method of administration

The contents of one syringe should be infused into each affected quarter via the teat canal, immediately after milking, at 12 hour intervals for four consecutive milkings. The syringe must only be used once for one teat.

9. Advice on correct administration

Before infusion, the udder should be milked out completely. The teat and its orifice should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with the cleaning towel provided (A). Care should be taken to avoid contamination of the syringe nozzle. Break the top of cap and gently insert either about 5 mm (B) or remove whole cap and gently insert the total length of the nozzle (C) into the teat canal. Infuse the total content of the syringe into the quarter.

Disperse the product by gentle massage of the teat and the udder of the affected cow.



10. Withdrawal periods

Meat and offal: 4 days (96 hours)

Milk: 5.5 days (132 hours)

11. Special storage precautions

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

Keep the syringes in the aluminium sachets and the outer carton.

Store below 25 °C.

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

12. Special precautions for disposal

Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater <or household waste>.

Use take-back schemes for the disposal of any unused veterinary medicinal product or waste materials derived thereof in accordance with local requirements and with any national collection systems applicable. These measures should help to protect the environment.

Ask your veterinary surgeon or pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required.

13. Classification of veterinary medicinal products

Veterinary medicinal product subject to prescription.

14. Marketing authorisation numbers and pack sizes

Pack sizes:

- Box of 1 sachet of 4 syringes and 4 cleaning towels.
- Box of 1 sachet of 20 syringes and 20 cleaning towels.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

15. Date on which the package leaflet was last revised

<{MM/YYYY}>

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16. Contact details

Marketing authorisation holder <and contact details to report adverse reactions>:

<Intervet International B.V.
Wim de Körverstraat 35
5831 AN BOXMEER
The Netherlands>

Manufacturer responsible for batch release:

Intervet International GmbH
Feldstrasse 1A
85716 Unterschleissheim
Germany

Intervet International B.V.
Wim de Körverstraat 35
5831 AN BOXMEER
The Netherlands

<Local representatives and contact details to report suspected adverse reactions>:

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

17. Other information

Cefapirin is a first generation cephalosporin which acts by inhibition of cell wall synthesis. It is bactericidal with a time dependant mechanism of action and is characterised by its broad therapeutic spectrum of activity.

In vitro activity has been demonstrated against common Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria including *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, coagulase-negative staphylococci, *Streptococcus dysgalactiae*, *Streptococcus agalactiae*, and *Streptococcus uberis*.

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During the last 10 years only an increase in the MIC₉₀ values of *E.coli* was observed.

Prednisolone exerts anti-inflammatory properties through the inhibition of the early and the late phases of inflammation. After intramammary application, prednisolone induces a reduction in the swelling and subsequent size of the infected quarter and promotes a return to normal temperature in infected animals.

After intramammary administration of the veterinary medicinal product, cefapirin and prednisolone are mainly excreted via milk during milking. The absorption of both cefapirin and prednisolone into the blood stream is fast and limited. The absorbed fractions of both cefapirin and prednisolone are mainly excreted in urine.

An overview of the concentrations of cefapirin and prednisolone in milk during treatment is presented in the table below:

Active substance	Mean milk concentrations of active substances at milking relative to first treatment				
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