

**ANNEX I**

**SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS**

## 1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Trilocur 10 mg/ml oral suspension for dogs

## 2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each ml contains:

**Active substance:** Trilostane 10 mg

**Excipients:**

Qualitative composition of excipients and other constituents	Quantitative composition if that information is essential for proper administration of the veterinary medicinal product
Sorbitol liquid (non-crystallising)	
Glycerol	
Water, purified	
Xanthan gum	
Sodium benzoate	1.5 mg
Saccharin sodium	
Xylitol	
Sodium dihydrogen phosphate dihydrate	
Citric acid monohydrate or citric acid anhydrous	
Silica, colloidal anhydrous	
Vanillin	

White to off-white suspension.

## 3. CLINICAL INFORMATION

### 3.1 Target species

Dogs

### 3.2 Indications for use for each target species

For the treatment of pituitary-dependent and adrenal-dependent hyperadrenocorticism (Cushing's disease and syndrome) in dogs.

### 3.3 Contraindications

Do not use in animals suffering from primary hepatic disease and/or renal insufficiency.  
Do not use in cases of hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients.

### 3.4 Special warnings

An accurate diagnosis of hyperadrenocorticism is essential.

Where there is no apparent response to treatment, the diagnosis should be re-evaluated. Dose increases may be necessary.

Veterinarians should be aware that dogs with hyperadrenocorticism are at increased risk of pancreatitis. This risk may not diminish following treatment with trilostane.

### **3.5 Special precautions for use**

#### Special precautions for safe use in the target species:

As the majority of cases of hyperadrenocorticism are diagnosed in dogs between the ages of 10-15 years, other pathological processes are frequently present. It is particularly important to screen cases for primary hepatic disease and renal insufficiency as the product is contraindicated in these cases.

Subsequent close monitoring during treatment should be carried out. Particular attention should be paid to liver enzymes, electrolytes, urea and creatinine.

The presence of diabetes mellitus and hyperadrenocorticism together requires specific monitoring. If a dog has previously been treated with mitotane, its adrenal function will have been reduced. Experience in the field suggests that an interval of at least a month should elapse between cessation of mitotane and the introduction of trilostane. Close monitoring of adrenal function is advised, as dogs may be more susceptible to the effects of trilostane.

The veterinary medicinal product should be used with extreme caution in dogs with pre-existing anaemias as further reductions in packed-cell volume and haemoglobin may occur. Regular monitoring should be undertaken.

The veterinary medicinal product contains the excipient xylitol which may be a cause of adverse effects if administered at high doses. Administration of Trilocur 10 mg/ml oral suspension for dogs at doses in excess of 2 mg trilostane/kg bodyweight has the potential to result in xylitol toxicity. To mitigate this risk in dogs requiring doses higher than 2 mg trilostane/kg, use Trilocur 50 mg/ml oral suspension for dogs.

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

Trilostane may decrease testosterone synthesis and has anti-progesterone properties. Women who are pregnant or are intending to become pregnant should avoid handling the veterinary medicinal product. Wash hands with soap and water following accidental exposure and after use.

The veterinary medicinal product may cause skin and eye irritation and sensitisation. In the event of accidental contact of the suspension with eyes or skin, wash immediately with plenty of water. If irritation persists, seek medical advice.

People with known hypersensitivity to trilostane, vanillin or sodium benzoate should avoid contact with the veterinary medicinal product.

Accidental ingestion may cause harmful effects, including nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea. Care should be taken to avoid accidental ingestion, especially by a child. Keep filled syringes away from children and store used syringes out of the sight and reach of children. In the event of accidental ingestion, seek medical advice immediately and show the package leaflet or the label to the physician.

#### Special precautions for the protection of the environment:

Not applicable.

### **3.6 Adverse events**

Dogs:

Uncommon (1 to 10 animals / 1,000 animals treated):	Lethargy <sup>2</sup> , anorexia <sup>2</sup> , vomiting <sup>2</sup> , diarrhoea <sup>2</sup>
Rare (1 to 10 animals / 10,000 animals treated):	hypoadrenocorticism, hypersalivation. Bloated, ataxia, muscle tremor, skin disorders, renal insufficiency <sup>3</sup> and arthritis <sup>3</sup>
Very rare (<1 animal / 10,000 animals treated, including isolated reports):	Weakness <sup>2</sup> , adrenal necrosis <sup>1</sup> and sudden death
Undetermined frequency (Cannot be estimated from the available data):	Acute Addisonian crisis (collapse)

<sup>1</sup> May result in hypoadrenocorticism.

<sup>2</sup> These signs associated with iatrogenic hypoadrenocorticism may occur, particularly if monitoring is not adequate (see section 3.9). Signs are generally reversible within a variable period following withdrawal of treatment.

Lethargy, vomiting, diarrhoea and anorexia have been seen in dogs treated with trilostane in the absence of evidence of hypoadrenocorticism.

<sup>3</sup> May be unmasked by treatment with the product.

Treatment may unmask arthritis due to a reduction in endogenous corticosteroid levels.

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 the package leaflet for respective contact details.

### **3.7 Use during pregnancy, lactation or lay**

#### Pregnancy and lactation

Do not use in pregnant or lactating bitches.

#### Fertility

Do not use in breeding animals.

### **3.8 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction**

The possibility of interactions with other medicinal products has not been specifically studied. Given that hyperadrenocorticism tends to occur in older dogs, many will be receiving concurrent medication. In clinical studies, no interactions were observed. The risk of hyperkalaemia developing should be considered if trilostane is used in conjunction with potassium-sparing diuretics or Angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitors (ACE inhibitors). The concurrent use of such drugs should be subject to a risk-benefit analysis by the veterinary surgeon, as there have been a few reports of deaths (including sudden death) in dogs when treated concurrently with trilostane and an ACE inhibitor.

### **3.9 Administration routes and dosage**

Administer orally, once daily, directly into the mouth of the dog at time of feeding.

The starting dose for treatment is approximately 2 mg/kg. Titrate the dose according to individual response as determined by monitoring (see below). If a dose increase is required, slowly increase the once daily dose.

However, Trilocur 10 mg/ml oral suspension for dogs should not be administered at doses greater than 2 mg trilostane/kg bodyweight. For dogs requiring doses higher than 2 mg trilostane/kg, use Trilocur 50 mg/ml oral suspension for dogs. See section 3.5 Special precautions for safe use in the target species. Administer the lowest dose necessary to control the clinical signs.

Ultimately, if symptoms are not adequately controlled for an entire 24 hour inter-dose period, consider increasing the total daily dose by up to 50% and dividing it equally between morning and evening doses.

A small number of animals may require doses significantly in excess of 10 mg per kg body weight per day. In these situations appropriate additional monitoring should be implemented.

The dose can be calculated as follows:

$$Volume (ml) = \frac{\text{Daily dose } \left(\frac{mg}{kg}\right) \times \text{body weight (kg)}}{10 \left(\frac{mg}{ml}\right)}$$

#### Monitoring:

Samples should be taken for biochemistry (including electrolytes) and an ACTH stimulation test pre-treatment and then at 10 days, 4 weeks, 12 weeks, and thereafter every 3 months, following initial diagnosis and after each dose adjustment. It is imperative that ACTH stimulation tests are performed 4–6 hours post-dosing to enable accurate interpretation of results. Dosing in the morning is preferable as this will allow your veterinary surgeon to perform monitoring tests 4-6 hours following administration of the dose. Regular assessment of the clinical progress of the disease should also be made at each of the above time points.

In the event of a non-stimulatory ACTH stimulation test during monitoring, treatment should be stopped for 7 days and then re-started at a lower dose. Repeat the ACTH stimulation test after a further 14 days. If the result is still non-stimulatory, stop treatment until clinical signs of hyperadrenocorticism recur. Repeat the ACTH stimulation test one month after re-starting treatment.

Shake well before use.

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

Overdose may lead to signs of hypoadrenocorticism (lethargy, anorexia, vomiting, diarrhoea, cardiovascular signs, collapse). There were no mortalities following chronic administration at 36 mg/kg to healthy dogs, however mortalities may be expected if higher doses are administered to dogs with hyperadrenocorticism.

There is no specific antidote for trilostane. Treatment should be withdrawn and supportive therapy, including corticosteroids, correction of electrolyte imbalances and fluid therapy may be indicated depending on clinical signs.

In cases of acute overdosage, induction of emesis followed by administration of activated charcoal may be beneficial.

Any iatrogenic adrenocortical insufficiency is usually quickly reversed following cessation of treatment. However in a small percentage of dogs, effects may be prolonged. Following a one week withdrawal of trilostane treatment, treatment should be reinstated at a reduced dose rate.

### **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**

Not applicable.

### **3.12 Withdrawal periods**

Not applicable.

## **4. PHARMACOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

### **4.1 ATCvet code:**

QH02CA01

### **4.2 Pharmacodynamics**

Trilostane selectively and reversibly inhibits the enzyme system 3 beta hydroxysteroid isomerase, thus blocking the production of cortisol, corticosterone and aldosterone. When used to treat hyperadrenocorticism, it reduces the production of glucocorticoid and mineralocorticoid steroids in the adrenal cortex. Circulating concentrations of these steroids are thus reduced. Trilostane also antagonises the activity of exogenous adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH). It has no direct effect on either the central nervous or cardiovascular systems.

### **4.3 Pharmacokinetics**

Pharmacokinetic data in dogs have demonstrated large inter-individual variability. In a pharmacokinetic study in laboratory beagles, AUC ranged from 52 to 281 micrograms/ml/min in fed dogs, and from 16 to 175 micrograms/ml/min in fasted dogs. Generally trilostane is rapidly removed from the plasma with concentrations in the plasma reaching a maximum between 0.5 to 2.5 hours and returning almost to baseline by six to twelve hours after administration. The primary active metabolite of trilostane, ketotrilostane follows a similar pattern. Furthermore, there was no evidence that trilostane or its metabolites accumulated with time. An oral bioavailability study in dogs demonstrated that trilostane was absorbed more extensively when administered with food.

Trilostane has been demonstrated to be excreted primarily in the faeces of the rat, indicating biliary excretion as the major metabolic pathway. In the monkey, trilostane is excreted in equal amounts in the faeces and urine. Results have shown that trilostane is rapidly and well absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract in both the rat and monkey and that it accumulates in the adrenal glands of the rat.

## **5. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS**

### **5.1 Major incompatibilities**

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

### **5.2 Shelf life**

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

Shelf life after first opening the immediate packaging: 6 months

### **5.3 Special precautions for storage**

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

#### **5.4 Nature and composition of immediate packaging**

High density polyethylene bottle with child resistant polypropylene/high density polyethylene stoppers and a polyethylene plug in a cardboard box.

##### Pack sizes:

Cardboard box containing one bottle of 30 ml, and a 1-ml and a 5-ml polypropylene measuring syringe

Cardboard box containing one bottle of 90 ml, and a 1-ml and a 5-ml polypropylene measuring syringe

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

#### **5.5 Special precautions for the disposal of unused veterinary medicinal product 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**

Emdoka

### **7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)**

EU/2/24/312/001 (30 ml)

EU/2/24/312/002 (90 ml)

### **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**

### **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/en>).

## 1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Trilocur 50 mg/ml oral suspension for dogs

## 2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each ml contains:

**Active substance:** Trilostane 50 mg

**Excipients:**

Qualitative composition of excipients and other constituents	Quantitative composition if that information is essential for proper administration of the veterinary medicinal product
Sorbitol liquid (non-crystallising)	
Glycerol	
Water, purified	
Xanthan gum	
Sodium benzoate	1.5 mg
Saccharin sodium	
Xylitol	
Sodium dihydrogen phosphate dihydrate	
Citric acid monohydrate or citric acid anhydrous	
Silica, colloidal anhydrous	
Vanillin	

White to off-white suspension.

## 3. CLINICAL INFORMATION

### 3.1 Target species

Dogs

### 3.2 Indications for use for each target species

For the treatment of pituitary-dependent and adrenal-dependent hyperadrenocorticism (Cushing's disease and syndrome) in dogs.

### 3.3 Contraindications

Do not use in animals suffering from primary hepatic disease and/or renal insufficiency.  
Do not use in cases of hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients.

### 3.4 Special warnings

An accurate diagnosis of hyperadrenocorticism is essential.

Where there is no apparent response to treatment, the diagnosis should be re-evaluated. Dose increases may be necessary.

Veterinarians should be aware that dogs with hyperadrenocorticism are at increased risk of pancreatitis. This risk may not diminish following treatment with trilostane.

### 3.5 Special precautions for use

#### Special precautions for safe use in the target species:

As the majority of cases of hyperadrenocorticism are diagnosed in dogs between the ages of 10-15 years, other pathological processes are frequently present. It is particularly important to screen cases for primary hepatic disease and renal insufficiency as the product is contraindicated in these cases.

Subsequent close monitoring during treatment should be carried out. Particular attention should be paid to liver enzymes, electrolytes, urea and creatinine.

The presence of diabetes mellitus and hyperadrenocorticism together requires specific monitoring. If a dog has previously been treated with mitotane, its adrenal function will have been reduced. Experience in the field suggests that an interval of at least a month should elapse between cessation of mitotane and the introduction of trilostane. Close monitoring of adrenal function is advised, as dogs may be more susceptible to the effects of trilostane.

The veterinary medicinal product should be used with extreme caution in dogs with pre-existing anaemias as further reductions in packed-cell volume and haemoglobin may occur. Regular monitoring should be undertaken.

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

Trilostane may decrease testosterone synthesis and has anti-progesterone properties. Women who are pregnant or are intending to become pregnant should avoid handling the veterinary medicinal product. Wash hands with soap and water following accidental exposure and after use.

The veterinary medicinal product may cause skin and eye irritation and sensitisation. In the event of accidental contact of the suspension with eyes or skin, wash immediately with plenty of water. If irritation persists, seek medical advice.

People with known hypersensitivity to trilostane, vanillin or sodium benzoate should avoid contact with the veterinary medicinal product.

Accidental ingestion may cause harmful effects, including nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea. Care should be taken to avoid accidental ingestion, especially by a child. Keep filled syringes away from children and store used syringes out of the sight and reach of children. In the event of accidental ingestion, seek medical advice immediately and show the package leaflet or the label to the physician.

#### Special precautions for the protection of the environment:

Not applicable.

### 3.6 Adverse events

Dogs:

Uncommon	Lethargy <sup>2</sup> , anorexia <sup>2</sup> , vomiting <sup>2</sup> , diarrhoea <sup>2</sup>
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(1 to 10 animals / 1,000 animals treated):	
Rare (1 to 10 animals / 10,000 animals treated):	hypoadrenocorticism, hypersalivation. Bloating, ataxia, muscle tremor, skin disorders, renal insufficiency <sup>3</sup> and arthritis <sup>3</sup>
Very rare ( $<1$ animal / 10,000 animals treated, including isolated reports):	Weakness <sup>2</sup> , adrenal necrosis <sup>1</sup> and sudden death
Undetermined frequency (Cannot be estimated from the available data):	Acute Addisonian crisis (collapse)

<sup>1</sup> May result in hypoadrenocorticism.

<sup>2</sup> These signs associated with iatrogenic hypoadrenocorticism may occur, particularly if monitoring is not adequate (see section 3.9). Signs are generally reversible within a variable period following withdrawal of treatment.

Lethargy, vomiting, diarrhoea and anorexia have been seen in dogs treated with trilostane in the absence of evidence of hypoadrenocorticism.

<sup>3</sup> May be unmasked by treatment with the product.

Treatment may unmask arthritis due to a reduction in endogenous corticosteroid levels.

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 the package leaflet for respective contact details.

### **3.7 Use during pregnancy, lactation or lay**

#### Pregnancy and lactation

Do not use in pregnant or lactating bitches.

#### Fertility

Do not use in breeding animals.

### **3.8 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction**

The possibility of interactions with other medicinal products has not been specifically studied. Given that hyperadrenocorticism tends to occur in older dogs, many will be receiving concurrent medication. In clinical studies, no interactions were observed. The risk of hyperkalaemia developing should be considered if trilostane is used in conjunction with potassium-sparing diuretics or Angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitors (ACE inhibitors). The concurrent use of such drugs should be subject to a risk-benefit analysis by the veterinary surgeon, as there have been a few reports of deaths (including sudden death) in dogs when treated concurrently with trilostane and an ACE inhibitor.

### **3.9 Administration routes and dosage**

Administer orally, once daily, directly into the mouth of the dog at time of feeding.

The starting dose for treatment is approximately 2 mg/kg. Titrate the dose according to individual response as determined by monitoring (see below). If a dose increase is required, slowly increase the once daily dose.

Ultimately, if symptoms are not adequately controlled for an entire 24 hour inter-dose period, consider increasing the total daily dose by up to 50% and dividing it equally between morning and evening doses.

A small number of animals may require doses significantly in excess of 10 mg per kg body weight per day. In these situations appropriate additional monitoring should be implemented.

The dose can be calculated as follows:

$$Volume\ (ml) = \frac{\text{Daily dose } \left(\frac{mg}{kg}\right) \times \text{body weight (kg)}}{50 \left(\frac{mg}{ml}\right)}$$

For volumes smaller than 0.1 ml, use another product.

### Monitoring:

Samples should be taken for biochemistry (including electrolytes) and an ACTH stimulation test pre-treatment and then at 10 days, 4 weeks, 12 weeks, and thereafter every 3 months, following initial diagnosis and after each dose adjustment. It is imperative that ACTH stimulation tests are performed 4–6 hours post-dosing to enable accurate interpretation of results. Dosing in the morning is preferable as this will allow your veterinary surgeon to perform monitoring tests 4-6 hours following administration of the dose. Regular assessment of the clinical progress of the disease should also be made at each of the above time points.

In the event of a non-stimulatory ACTH stimulation test during monitoring, treatment should be stopped for 7 days and then re-started at a lower dose. Repeat the ACTH stimulation test after a further 14 days. If the result is still non-stimulatory, stop treatment until clinical signs of hyperadrenocorticism recur. Repeat the ACTH stimulation test one month after re-starting treatment.

Shake well before use.

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

Overdose may lead to signs of hypoadrenocorticism (lethargy, anorexia, vomiting, diarrhoea, cardiovascular signs, collapse). There were no mortalities following chronic administration at 36 mg/kg to healthy dogs, however mortalities may be expected if higher doses are administered to dogs with hyperadrenocorticism.

There is no specific antidote for trilostane. Treatment should be withdrawn and supportive therapy, including corticosteroids, correction of electrolyte imbalances and fluid therapy may be indicated depending on clinical signs.

In cases of acute overdosage, induction of emesis followed by administration of activated charcoal may be beneficial.

Any iatrogenic adrenocortical insufficiency is usually quickly reversed following cessation of treatment. However in a small percentage of dogs, effects may be prolonged. Following a one week withdrawal of trilostane treatment, treatment should be reinstated at a reduced dose rate.

### **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**

Not applicable.

### **3.12 Withdrawal periods**

Not applicable.

## **4. PHARMACOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

### **4.1 ATCvet code:**

QH02CA01

### **4.2 Pharmacodynamics**

Trilostane selectively and reversibly inhibits the enzyme system 3 beta hydroxysteroid isomerase, thus blocking the production of cortisol, corticosterone and aldosterone. When used to treat hyperadrenocorticism, it reduces the production of glucocorticoid and mineralocorticoid steroids in the adrenal cortex. Circulating concentrations of these steroids are thus reduced. Trilostane also antagonises the activity of exogenous adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH). It has no direct effect on either the central nervous or cardiovascular systems.

### **4.3 Pharmacokinetics**

Pharmacokinetic data in dogs have demonstrated large inter-individual variability. In a pharmacokinetic study in laboratory beagles, AUC ranged from 52 to 281 micrograms/ml/min in fed dogs, and from 16 to 175 micrograms/ml/min in fasted dogs. Generally trilostane is rapidly removed from the plasma with concentrations in the plasma reaching a maximum between 0.5 to 2.5 hours and returning almost to baseline by six to twelve hours after administration. The primary active metabolite of trilostane, ketotrilostane follows a similar pattern. Furthermore, there was no evidence that trilostane or its metabolites accumulated with time. An oral bioavailability study in dogs demonstrated that trilostane was absorbed more extensively when administered with food.

Trilostane has been demonstrated to be excreted primarily in the faeces of the rat, indicating biliary excretion as the major metabolic pathway. In the monkey, trilostane is excreted in equal amounts in the faeces and urine. Results have shown that trilostane is rapidly and well absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract in both the rat and monkey and that it accumulates in the adrenal glands of the rat.

## **5. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS**

### **5.1 Major incompatibilities**

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

### **5.2 Shelf life**

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

Shelf life after first opening the immediate packaging: 6 months

### **5.3 Special precautions for storage**

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

### **5.4 Nature and composition of immediate packaging**

High density polyethylene bottle with child resistant polypropylene/high density polyethylene stoppers and a polyethylene plug in a cardboard box.

Pack sizes:

Cardboard box containing one bottle of 10 ml and a 1-ml and a 5-ml polypropylene measuring syringe  
Cardboard box containing one bottle of 25 ml and a 1-ml and a 5-ml polypropylene measuring syringe  
Cardboard box containing one bottle of 36 ml and a 1-ml and a 5-ml polypropylene measuring syringe  
Cardboard box containing one bottle of 50 ml and a 1-ml and a 5-ml polypropylene measuring syringe  
Cardboard box containing one bottle of 72 ml and a 1-ml and a 5-ml polypropylene measuring syringe  
Cardboard box containing one bottle of 100 ml and a 1-ml and a 5-ml polypropylene measuring syringe

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

#### **5.5 Special precautions for the disposal of unused veterinary medicinal product 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**

Emdoka

### **7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)**

EU/2/24/312/003 (10 ml)  
EU/2/24/312/004 (25 ml)  
EU/2/24/312/005 (36 ml)  
EU/2/24/312/006 (50 ml)  
EU/2/24/312/007 (72 ml)  
EU/2/24/312/008 (100 ml)

### **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**

### **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/en>).

## **ANNEX II**

### **OTHER CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION**

None

**ANNEX III**  
**LABELLING AND PACKAGE LEAFLET**

## **A. LABELLING**

**PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGE**

**Cardboard box – 10 mg/ml**

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

Trilocur 10 mg/ml oral suspension

**2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCES**

Trilostane 10 mg/ml

**3. PACKAGE SIZE**

30 ml

90 ml

1 ml and 5 ml oral syringe

**4. TARGET SPECIES**

Dogs

**5. INDICATIONS**

**6. ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION**

Oral use.

**7. WITHDRAWAL PERIODS**

**8. EXPIRY DATE**

Exp. {mm/yyyy}

Once opened use within 6 months.

**9. SPECIAL STORAGE PRECAUTIONS**

**10. THE WORDS “READ THE PACKAGE LEAFLET BEFORE USE”**

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**

Emdoka

**14. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBERS**

EU/2/24/312/001 (30 ml)

EU/2/24/312/002 (90 ml)

**15. BATCH NUMBER**

Lot {number}

**PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE IMMEDIATE PACKAGE****HDPE/BOTTLE (10 mg/ml - 90 ml)****1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT**

Trilocur 10 mg/ml oral suspension

**2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCES**

Trilostane 10 mg/ml

**3. TARGET SPECIES**

Dogs

**4. ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION**

Oral use. Read the package leaflet before use.

**5. WITHDRAWAL PERIODS****6. EXPIRY DATE**

Exp. {mm/yyyy}

Once opened use within 6 months.

**7. SPECIAL STORAGE PRECAUTIONS****8. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER**

Emdoka

**9. BATCH NUMBER**

Lot {number}

<b>MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON SMALL IMMEDIATE PACKAGING UNITS</b>
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<b>HDPE/BOTTLE (10 mg/ml - 30 ml)</b>
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<b>1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT</b>
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Trilocur

<b>2. QUANTITATIVE PARTICULARS OF THE ACTIVE SUBSTANCES</b>
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Trilostane 10 mg/ml

<b>3. BATCH NUMBER</b>
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Lot {number}

<b>4. EXPIRY DATE</b>
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Exp. {mm/yyyy}

Once opened use within 6 months.

**PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGE**

**Cardboard box – 50 mg/ml**

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

Trilocur 50 mg/ml oral suspension

**2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCES**

Trilostane 50 mg/ml

**3. PACKAGE SIZE**

10 ml

25 ml

36 ml

50 ml

72 ml

100 ml

1 ml and 5 ml oral syringe

**4. TARGET SPECIES**

Dogs

**5. INDICATIONS**

**6. ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION**

Oral use.

**7. WITHDRAWAL PERIODS**

**8. EXPIRY DATE**

Exp. {mm/yyyy}

Once opened, use within 6 months

**9. SPECIAL STORAGE PRECAUTIONS**

<b>10. THE WORDS “READ THE PACKAGE LEAFLET BEFORE USE”</b>
--

Read the package leaflet before use.

<b>11. THE WORDS “FOR ANIMAL TREATMENT ONLY”</b>
--

For animal treatment only.

<b>12. THE WORDS “KEEP OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN”</b>
--

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

<b>13. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER</b>
---

Emdoka

<b>14. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBERS</b>
--

EU/2/24/312/003 (10 ml)  
EU/2/24/312/004 (25 ml)  
EU/2/24/312/005 (36 ml)  
EU/2/24/312/006 (50 ml)  
EU/2/24/312/007 (72 ml)  
EU/2/24/312/008 (100 ml)

<b>15. BATCH NUMBER</b>
-------------------------

Lot {number}

**PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE IMMEDIATE PACKAGE**

**HDPE/BOTTLE (50 mg/ml – 72 ml and 100 ml)**

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

Trilocur 50 mg/ml oral suspension

**2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCES**

Trilostane 50 mg/ml

**3. TARGET SPECIES**

Dogs

**4. ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION**

Oral use. Read the package leaflet before use.

**5. WITHDRAWAL PERIODS**

**6. EXPIRY DATE**

Exp. {mm/yyyy}

Once opened within 6 months

**7. SPECIAL STORAGE PRECAUTIONS**

**8. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER**

Emdoka

**9. BATCH NUMBER**

Lot {number}

<b>MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON SMALL IMMEDIATE PACKAGING UNITS</b>
---

<b>HDPE/BOTTLE (50 mg/ml - 10 ml, 25 ml, 36 ml, 50 ml)</b>
--

<b>1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT</b>
--

Trilocur

<b>2. QUANTITATIVE PARTICULARS OF THE ACTIVE SUBSTANCES</b>
---

Trilostane 50 mg/ml

<b>3. BATCH NUMBER</b>
------------------------

Lot {number}

<b>4. EXPIRY DATE</b>
-----------------------

Exp. {mm/yyyy}

Once opened, within 6 months.

**B. PACKAGE LEAFLET**

## PACKAGE LEAFLET

### 1. Name of the veterinary medicinal product

Trilocur 10 mg/ml oral suspension for dogs

### 2. Composition

Each ml contains:

**Active substance:** Trilostane 10 mg

**Excipients:**

Qualitative composition of excipients and other constituents	Quantitative composition if that information is essential for proper administration of the veterinary medicinal product
Sodium benzoate	1.5 mg

White to off-white suspension.

### 3. Target species

Dogs

### 4. Indications for use

For the treatment of pituitary-dependent and adrenal-dependent hyperadrenocorticism (Cushing's disease and syndrome) in dogs.

### 5. Contraindications

Do not use in animals suffering from primary hepatic disease and/or renal insufficiency.

Do not use in cases of hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients.

### 6. Special warnings

Special warnings:

An accurate diagnosis of hyperadrenocorticism is essential.

Where there is no apparent response to treatment, the diagnosis should be re-evaluated. Dose increases may be necessary.

Veterinarians should be aware that dogs with hyperadrenocorticism are at increased risk of pancreatitis. This risk may not diminish following treatment with trilostane.

Special precautions for safe use in the target species:

As the majority of cases of hyperadrenocorticism are diagnosed in dogs between the ages of 10-15 years, other pathological processes are frequently present. It is particularly important to screen cases for primary hepatic disease and renal insufficiency as the product is contraindicated in these cases.

Subsequent close monitoring during treatment should be carried out. Particular attention should be paid to liver enzymes, electrolytes, urea and creatinine.

The presence of diabetes mellitus and hyperadrenocorticism together requires specific monitoring. If a dog has previously been treated with mitotane, its adrenal function will have been reduced. Experience in the field suggests that an interval of at least a month should elapse between cessation of mitotane and the introduction of trilostane. Close monitoring of adrenal function is advised, as dogs may be more susceptible to the effects of trilostane.

The veterinary medicinal product should be used with extreme caution in dogs with pre-existing anaemias as further reductions in packed-cell volume and haemoglobin may occur. Regular monitoring should be undertaken.

The veterinary medicinal product contains the excipient xylitol which may be a cause of adverse effects if administered at high doses. Administration of Trilocur 10 mg/ml oral suspension for dogs at doses in excess of 2 mg trilostane/kg bodyweight has the potential to result in xylitol toxicity. To mitigate this risk in dogs requiring doses higher than 2 mg trilostane/kg, use Trilocur 50 mg/ml oral suspension for dogs

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

Trilostane may decrease testosterone synthesis and has anti-progesterone properties. Women who are pregnant or are intending to become pregnant should avoid handling the veterinary medicinal product. Wash hands with soap and water following accidental exposure and after use.

The veterinary medicinal product may cause skin and eye irritation and sensitisation. In the event of accidental contact of the suspension with eyes or skin, wash immediately with plenty of water. If irritation persists, seek medical advice.

People with known hypersensitivity to trilostane, vanillin or sodium benzoate should avoid contact with the veterinary medicinal product.

Accidental ingestion may cause harmful effects, including nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea. Care should be taken to avoid accidental ingestion, especially by a child. Keep filled syringes away from children and store used syringes out of the sight and reach of children. In the event of accidental ingestion, seek medical advice immediately and show the package leaflet or the label to the physician.

Pregnancy and lactation:

Do not use in pregnant or lactating bitches.

Fertility:

Do not use in breeding animals.

Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction:

The possibility of interactions with other medicinal products has not been specifically studied. Given that hyperadrenocorticism tends to occur in older dogs, many will be receiving concurrent medication. In clinical studies, no interactions were observed. The risk of hyperkalaemia developing should be considered if trilostane is used in conjunction with potassium-sparing diuretics or Angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitors (ACE inhibitors). The concurrent use of such drugs should be subject to a risk-benefit analysis by the veterinary surgeon, as there have been a few reports of deaths (including sudden death) in dogs when treated concurrently with trilostane and an ACE inhibitor.

Overdose:

Overdose may lead to signs of hypoadrenocorticism (lethargy, anorexia, vomiting, diarrhoea, cardiovascular signs, collapse). There were no mortalities following chronic administration at 36 mg/kg to healthy dogs, however mortalities may be expected if higher doses are administered to dogs with hyperadrenocorticism.

There is no specific antidote for trilostane. Treatment should be withdrawn and supportive therapy, including corticosteroids, correction of electrolyte imbalances and fluid therapy may be indicated depending on clinical signs.

In cases of acute overdosage, induction of emesis followed by administration of activated charcoal may be beneficial.

Any iatrogenic adrenocortical insufficiency is usually quickly reversed following cessation of treatment. However in a small percentage of dogs, effects may be prolonged. Following a one week withdrawal of trilostane treatment, treatment should be reinstated at a reduced dose rate.

## **7. Adverse events**

Dogs:

Uncommon (1 to 10 animals / 1,000 animals treated):	Lethargy <sup>2</sup> , anorexia <sup>2</sup> , vomiting <sup>2</sup> , diarrhoea <sup>2</sup>
Rare (1 to 10 animals / 10,000 animals treated):	hypoadrenocorticism, hypersalivation. Bloating, ataxia, muscle tremor, skin disorders, renal insufficiency <sup>3</sup> and arthritis <sup>3</sup>
Very rare (<1 animal / 10,000 animals treated, including isolated reports):	Weakness <sup>2</sup> , adrenal necrosis <sup>1</sup> and sudden death
Undetermined frequency (Cannot be estimated from the available data):	Acute Addisonian crisis (collapse)

<sup>1</sup> May result in hypoadrenocorticism.

<sup>2</sup> These signs associated with iatrogenic hypoadrenocorticism may occur, particularly if monitoring is not adequate (see section 'Dosage for each species, routes and method of administration'). Signs are generally reversible within a variable period following withdrawal of treatment. Lethargy, vomiting, diarrhoea and anorexia have been seen in dogs treated with trilostane in the absence of evidence of hypoadrenocorticism.

<sup>3</sup> May be unmasked by treatment with the product.

Treatment may unmask arthritis due to a reduction in endogenous corticosteroid levels.

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 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**

Administer orally, once daily, directly into the mouth of the dog, at time of feed.

The starting dose for treatment is approximately 2 mg/kg. Titrate the dose according to individual response as determined by monitoring (see below). If a dose increase is required, slowly increase the once daily dose.

However, Trilocur 10 mg/ml oral suspension for dogs should not be administered at doses greater than 2 mg trilostane/kg bodyweight. For dogs requiring doses higher than 2 mg trilostane/kg, use Trilocur 50 mg/ml oral suspension for dogs. See section ‘Special precautions for safe use in the target species’. Administer the lowest dose necessary to control the clinical signs.

Ultimately, if symptoms are not adequately controlled for an entire 24 hour inter-dose period, consider increasing the total daily dose by up to 50% and dividing it equally between morning and evening doses.

A small number of animals may require doses significantly in excess of 10 mg per kg body weight per day. In these situations appropriate additional monitoring should be implemented.

The dose can be calculated as follows:

$$Volume (ml) = \frac{\text{Daily dose } \left(\frac{mg}{kg}\right) \times \text{body weight (kg)}}{10 \left(\frac{mg}{ml}\right)}$$

#### Monitoring:

Samples should be taken for biochemistry (including electrolytes) and an ACTH stimulation test pre-treatment and then at 10 days, 4 weeks, 12 weeks, and thereafter every 3 months, following initial diagnosis and after each dose adjustment. It is imperative that ACTH stimulation tests are performed 4–6 hours post-dosing to enable accurate interpretation of results. Dosing in the morning is preferable as this will allow your veterinary surgeon to perform monitoring tests 4-6 hours following administration of the dose. Regular assessment of the clinical progress of the disease should also be made at each of the above time points.

In the event of a non-stimulatory ACTH stimulation test during monitoring, treatment should be stopped for 7 days and then re-started at a lower dose. Repeat the ACTH stimulation test after a further 14 days. If the result is still non-stimulatory, stop treatment until clinical signs of hyperadrenocorticism recur. Repeat the ACTH stimulation test one month after re-starting treatment.

Shake well before use.

#### **9. Advise on correct administration**

None.

#### **10. Withdrawal periods**

Not applicable.

#### **11. Special storage precautions**

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

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

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

Shelf life after first opening the immediate packaging: 6 months.

## **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 applicable national collection systems. 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:

EU/2/24/312/001 - Cardboard box containing one bottle of 30 ml, and a 1-ml and a 5-ml polypropylene measuring syringe

EU/2/24/312/002 - Cardboard box containing one bottle of 90 ml, and a 1-ml and a 5-ml polypropylene measuring syringe

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

## **15. Date on which the package leaflet was last revised**

MM/YYYY

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

## **16. Contact details**

Marketing authorisation holder:

Emdoka  
John Lijzenstraat 16  
2321 Hoogstraten  
Belgium  
Tel: +3233150426  
[mail@emdoka.be](mailto:mail@emdoka.be)

Manufacturer responsible for batch release:

Lelypharma bv  
Zuiveringsweg 42  
8243 PZ Lelystad  
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.

**België/Belgique/Belgien**

Emdoka  
John Lijsenstraat 16,  
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**Република България**

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Tel: +385 43 440 527

**Ireland**  
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Thurles, Co. Tipperary,  
IE-E41 E7K7  
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**Slovenská republika**  
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Tel: +46 76 11 333 27

**United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)**  
Duggan Veterinary Supplies Ltd.,  
Unit 9, Thurles Retail Park,  
Thurles, Co. Tipperary,  
E41 E7K7  
Ireland  
Tel: +353 (0) 504 43169

## **1. Name of the veterinary medicinal product**

Trilocur 50 mg/ml oral suspension for dogs

## **2. Composition**

Each ml contains:

**Active substance:** Trilostane 50 mg

**Excipients:**

<b>Qualitative composition of excipients and other constituents</b>	<b>Quantitative composition if that information is essential for proper administration of the veterinary medicinal product</b>
Sodium benzoate	1.5 mg

White to off-white suspension.

## **3. Target species**

Dogs

## **4. Indications for use**

For the treatment of pituitary-dependent and adrenal-dependent hyperadrenocorticism (Cushing's disease and syndrome) in dogs.

## **5. Contraindications**

Do not use in animals suffering from primary hepatic disease and/or renal insufficiency.

Do not use in cases of hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients.

## **6. Special warnings**

Special warnings:

An accurate diagnosis of hyperadrenocorticism is essential.

Where there is no apparent response to treatment, the diagnosis should be re-evaluated. Dose increases may be necessary.

Veterinarians should be aware that dogs with hyperadrenocorticism are at increased risk of pancreatitis. This risk may not diminish following treatment with trilostane.

Special precautions for safe use in the target species:

As the majority of cases of hyperadrenocorticism are diagnosed in dogs between the ages of 10-15 years, other pathological processes are frequently present. It is particularly important to screen cases for primary hepatic disease and renal insufficiency as the product is contraindicated in these cases.

Subsequent close monitoring during treatment should be carried out. Particular attention should be paid to liver enzymes, electrolytes, urea and creatinine.

The presence of diabetes mellitus and hyperadrenocorticism together requires specific monitoring. If a dog has previously been treated with mitotane, its adrenal function will have been reduced. Experience in the field suggests that an interval of at least a month should elapse between cessation of mitotane and the introduction of trilostane. Close monitoring of adrenal function is advised, as dogs may be more susceptible to the effects of trilostane.

The veterinary medicinal product should be used with extreme caution in dogs with pre-existing anaemias as further reductions in packed-cell volume and haemoglobin may occur. Regular monitoring should be undertaken.

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

Trilostane may decrease testosterone synthesis and has anti-progesterone properties. Women who are pregnant or are intending to become pregnant should avoid handling the veterinary medicinal product. Wash hands with soap and water following accidental exposure and after use.

The veterinary medicinal product may cause skin and eye irritation and sensitisation. In the event of accidental contact of the suspension with eyes or skin, wash immediately with plenty of water. If irritation persists, seek medical advice.

People with known hypersensitivity to trilostane, vanillin or sodium benzoate should avoid contact with the veterinary medicinal product.

Accidental ingestion may cause harmful effects, including nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea. Care should be taken to avoid accidental ingestion, especially by a child. Keep filled syringes away from children and store used syringes out of the sight and reach of children. In the event of accidental ingestion, seek medical advice immediately and show the package leaflet or the label to the physician.

Pregnancy and lactation:

Do not use in pregnant or lactating bitches.

Fertility:

Do not use in breeding animals.

Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction:

The possibility of interactions with other medicinal products has not been specifically studied. Given that hyperadrenocorticism tends to occur in older dogs, many will be receiving concurrent medication. In clinical studies, no interactions were observed. The risk of hyperkalaemia developing should be considered if trilostane is used in conjunction with potassium-sparing diuretics or Angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitors (ACE inhibitors). The concurrent use of such drugs should be subject to a risk-benefit analysis by the veterinary surgeon, as there have been a few reports of deaths (including sudden death) in dogs when treated concurrently with trilostane and an ACE inhibitor.

Overdose:

Overdose may lead to signs of hypoadrenocorticism (lethargy, anorexia, vomiting, diarrhoea, cardiovascular signs, collapse). There were no mortalities following chronic administration at 36 mg/kg to healthy dogs, however mortalities may be expected if higher doses are administered to dogs with hyperadrenocorticism.

There is no specific antidote for trilostane. Treatment should be withdrawn and supportive therapy, including corticosteroids, correction of electrolyte imbalances and fluid therapy may be indicated depending on clinical signs.

In cases of acute overdosage, induction of emesis followed by administration of activated charcoal may be beneficial.

Any iatrogenic adrenocortical insufficiency is usually quickly reversed following cessation of treatment. However in a small percentage of dogs, effects may be prolonged. Following a one week withdrawal of trilostane treatment, treatment should be reinstated at a reduced dose rate.

## **7. Adverse events**

Dogs:

Uncommon (1 to 10 animals / 1,000 animals treated):	Lethargy <sup>2</sup> , anorexia <sup>2</sup> , vomiting <sup>2</sup> , diarrhoea <sup>2</sup>
Rare (1 to 10 animals / 10,000 animals treated):	hypoadrenocorticism, hypersalivation. Bloated, ataxia, muscle tremor, skin disorders, renal insufficiency <sup>3</sup> and arthritis <sup>3</sup>
Very rare (<1 animal / 10,000 animals treated, including isolated reports):	Weakness <sup>2</sup> , adrenal necrosis <sup>1</sup> and sudden death
Undetermined frequency (Cannot be estimated from the available data):	Acute Addisonian crisis (collapse)

<sup>1</sup> May result in hypoadrenocorticism.

<sup>2</sup> These signs associated with iatrogenic hypoadrenocorticism may occur, particularly if monitoring is not adequate (see section 'Dosage for each species, routes and method of administration'). Signs are generally reversible within a variable period following withdrawal of treatment. Lethargy, vomiting, diarrhoea and anorexia have been seen in dogs treated with trilostane in the absence of evidence of hypoadrenocorticism.

<sup>3</sup> May be unmasked by treatment with the product.  
Treatment may unmask arthritis due to a reduction in endogenous corticosteroid levels.

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 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**

Administer orally, once daily, directly into the mouth of the dog, at time of feed.

The starting dose for treatment is approximately 2 mg/kg. Titrate the dose according to individual response as determined by monitoring (see below). If a dose increase is required, slowly increase the once daily dose.

Ultimately, if symptoms are not adequately controlled for an entire 24 hour inter-dose period, consider increasing the total daily dose by up to 50% and dividing it equally between morning and evening doses.

A small number of animals may require doses significantly in excess of 10 mg per kg body weight per day. In these situations appropriate additional monitoring should be implemented.

The dose can be calculated as follows:

$$Volume\ (ml) = \frac{\text{Daily dose } \left(\frac{mg}{kg}\right) \times \text{body weight (kg)}}{50 \left(\frac{mg}{ml}\right)}$$

For volumes smaller than 0.1 ml, use another product.

#### Monitoring:

Samples should be taken for biochemistry (including electrolytes) and an ACTH stimulation test pre-treatment and then at 10 days, 4 weeks, 12 weeks, and thereafter every 3 months, following initial diagnosis and after each dose adjustment. It is imperative that ACTH stimulation tests are performed 4– 6 hours post-dosing to enable accurate interpretation of results. Dosing in the morning is preferable as this will allow your veterinary surgeon to perform monitoring tests 4-6 hours following administration of the dose. Regular assessment of the clinical progress of the disease should also be made at each of the above time points.

In the event of a non-stimulatory ACTH stimulation test during monitoring, treatment should be stopped for 7 days and then re-started at a lower dose. Repeat the ACTH stimulation test after a further 14 days. If the result is still non-stimulatory, stop treatment until clinical signs of hyperadrenocorticism recur. Repeat the ACTH stimulation test one month after re-starting treatment.

Shake well before use.

#### **9. Advise on correct administration**

None.

#### **10. Withdrawal periods**

Not applicable.

#### **11. Special storage precautions**

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

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

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

Shelf life after first opening the immediate packaging: 6 months.

#### **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 applicable national collection systems. 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:

EU/2/24/312/003 - Cardboard box containing one bottle of 10 ml, and a 1-ml and a 5-ml polypropylene measuring syringe

EU/2/24/312/004 - Cardboard box containing one bottle of 25 ml, and a 1-ml and a 5-ml polypropylene measuring syringe

EU/2/24/312/005 - Cardboard box containing one bottle of 36 ml, and a 1-ml and a 5-ml polypropylene measuring syringe

EU/2/24/312/006 - Cardboard box containing one bottle of 50 ml, and a 1-ml and a 5-ml polypropylene measuring syringe

EU/2/24/312/007 - Cardboard box containing one bottle of 72 ml, and a 1-ml and a 5-ml polypropylene measuring syringe

EU/2/24/312/008 - Cardboard box containing one bottle of 100 ml, and a 1-ml and a 5-ml polypropylene measuring syringe

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

### **15. Date on which the package leaflet was last revised**

MM/YYYY

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

### **16. Contact details**

Marketing authorisation holder:

Emdoka

John Lijsenstraat 16

2321 Hoogstraten

Belgium

Tel: +3233150426

[mail@emdoka.be](mailto:mail@emdoka.be)

Manufacturer responsible for batch release:

Lelypharma bv

Zuiveringsweg 42

8243 PZ Lelystad

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.

**België/Belgique/Belgien**

Emdoka  
John Lijsenstraat 16,  
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