

1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Toltranyl 50 mg/ml oral suspension for pigs, cattle and sheep (AT, BE, CY, DE, DK, EL, FR, UK(NI), IT, PT)

Tolzesya 50 mg/ml oral suspension for pigs, cattle and sheep (BG, CZ, EE, HU, LV, LT, PL, SK)

Coxaclear 50 mg/ml oral suspension for pigs, cattle and sheep (IE)

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each ml contains:

Active substances:

Toltrazuril 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
Sodium benzoate (E211)	2.1 mg
Sodium propionate (E281)	2.1 mg
Propylene glycol	
Docusate sodium	
Simeticone emulsion	
Aluminium magnesium silicate	
Citric acid monohydrate	
Xanthan gum	
Water, purified	

Thick white suspension.

3. CLINICAL INFORMATION

3.1 Target species

Pigs (piglets 3 - 5 days old).

Cattle (calves on dairy farms).

Sheep (lambs).

3.2 Indications for use for each target species

Pigs:

For the prevention of clinical signs of coccidiosis in neonatal piglets (3 – 5 days) on farms with a confirmed history of coccidiosis caused by *Isospora suis*.

Cattle:

For the prevention of clinical signs of coccidiosis and reduction of oocyst shedding in housed calves replacing cows producing milk for human consumption (dairy cows) on farms with a confirmed history of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria bovis* or *Eimeria zuernii*.

Sheep:

For the prevention of clinical signs of coccidiosis and reduction of oocyst shedding in lambs on farms with a confirmed history of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria crandallis* and *Eimeria ovinoidalis*.

3.3 Contraindications

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

Cattle (for environmental reasons):

Do not use in calves weighing more than 80 kg body weight.

Do not use in veal or beef calves.

3.4 Special warnings

As with any antiparasiticide frequent and repeated use of antiprotozoals from the same class may lead to the development of resistance.

It is recommended to treat all calves or lambs in a pen. Hygienic measures may reduce the risk of coccidiosis. It is therefore, recommended to improve concomitantly the hygienic conditions in the concerned facility, particularly dryness and cleanliness. To obtain maximum benefit, animals should be treated before the expected onset of clinical signs, i.e. in the prepatent period. To alter the course of an established clinical coccidial infection, in individual animals already showing signs of diarrhoea, additional supportive therapy may be required.

3.5 Special precautions for use

Special precautions for safe use in the target species:

Not applicable.

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

People with known hypersensitivity to any of the ingredients should avoid contact with the veterinary medicinal product.

Wash any splashes from skin or eyes immediately with water.

Special precautions for the protection of the environment:

In order to prevent any adverse effects on plants and possible contamination of groundwater, manure from treated calves must be not be spread onto land without dilution with manure from untreated cattle. Manure from treated calves must be diluted with at least 3 times the weight of manure from untreated cattle before it can be spread onto land.

Lambs kept throughout the whole life span indoors under an intensive rearing system must not be treated beyond the age of 6 weeks or body weight of more than 20 kg at treatment. Manure from treated animals should only be applied to the same piece of land every third year.

3.6 Adverse events

None known.

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

Not applicable.

3.8 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

None known.

3.9 Administration routes and dosage

Oral use.

The veterinary medicinal product must be shaken before use.

To ensure a correct dosage, body weight should be determined as accurately as possible.

To obtain maximum benefit, animals should be treated before the expected onset of clinical signs, i.e. in the prepatent period. Treatment during an outbreak will be of limited value for the individual animal, because of damage to the small intestine having already occurred.

Pigs:

Individual animal treatment.

Each piglet to be treated on day 3 to 5 of life with a single oral dose of 20 mg toltrazuril per kg body weight corresponding to 0.4 ml oral suspension per kg body weight.

Due to the small volumes required to treat individual piglets, use of dosing equipment with a dose accuracy of 0.1 ml is recommended.

Cattle:

Each animal should be treated with a single oral dose of 15 mg toltrazuril/kg body weight corresponding to 3.0 ml oral suspension per 10 kg body weight.

If animals are to be treated collectively rather than individually, they should be grouped according to their body weight and dosed accordingly, in order to avoid under- or over-dosing.

Sheep:

Each animal should be treated with a single oral dose of 20 mg toltrazuril/kg body weight corresponding to 0.4 ml oral suspension per kg body weight.

If animals are to be treated collectively rather than individually, they should be grouped according to their body weight and dosed accordingly, in order to avoid under- or over-dosing.

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

A threefold overdose is well tolerated by healthy piglets and calves without signs of intolerance. In lambs, no signs of overdose have been observed with threefold overdose at a single treatment and twofold overdose at treatment on two consecutive days.

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

Pigs:

Meat and offal: 77 days.

Cattle:

Meat and offal: 63 days.

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

Sheep:

Meat and offal: 42 days.

Milk: Not authorised for use in sheep producing milk for human consumption.

4. PHARMACOLOGICAL INFORMATION

4.1 ATCvet code : QP51BC01

4.2 Pharmacodynamics

Toltrazuril is a triazinon derivative. It acts against coccidia of the genera *Eimeria* and *Isospora*. It is active against all intracellular development stages of coccidia of the merogony (asexual multiplication) and gamogony (sexual phase). All stages are destroyed, and hence the mode of action is coccidiocidal.

4.3 Pharmacokinetics

Pigs:

After oral administration of the veterinary medicinal product in pigs, toltrazuril is slowly absorbed with a bioavailability of $\geq 70\%$. The maximum concentration (C_{\max}) of toltrazuril is 14 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ and is obtained after around 30 h after a single oral dose of 20 mg/kg bw. The main metabolite is characterized as toltrazuril sulfone. The elimination of toltrazuril is slow with a half-life elimination time around 3 days. The major route of excretion is via the faeces.

Cattle:

After oral administration of the veterinary medicinal product in cattle, toltrazuril is slowly absorbed. The maximal plasma concentration ($C_{\max} = 41.4 \text{ mg/L}$) was observed between 6.00 and 48 hours (mean 19 hours) following a single oral dose of 15 mg/bw. The elimination of toltrazuril is slow with a terminal half-life time of approximately 2.7 days (64.15 hours). The main metabolite is characterised as toltrazuril sulfone. The major route of excretion is via the faeces.

Sheep:

After oral administration of the veterinary medicinal product in lambs, toltrazuril is slowly absorbed. The main metabolite is characterised as toltrazuril sulfone. The maximal plasma concentration ($C_{\max} = 64.6 \text{ mg/L}$) was observed between 12 and 120 hours (mean 27 hours) following a single oral dose of 20 mg/bw. The elimination of toltrazuril is slow with an elimination half-life time of up to 9 days (mean 5 days). The major route of excretion is via the faeces.

Environmental properties

The metabolite of toltrazuril, toltrazuril sulfone (ponazuril) is a persistent (half-life >1 year) and mobile compound and has adverse effects on both the growth and emergence of plants. Given the persistent properties of ponazuril, repeated spreading of manure from treated animals may lead to an accumulation in the soil and consequently a risk to plants. The accumulation of ponazuril in soil together with its mobility also leads to a risk of leaching to groundwater.

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: 1 year.

5.3 Special precautions for storage

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

5.4 Nature and composition of immediate packaging

Bottle (HDPE), closure (HDPE), sealing liner (LDPE): 250 ml of oral suspension, in a box.
Bottle (HDPE), closure (HDPE), sealing liner (LDPE): 1000 ml of oral suspension.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

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

KRKA, d.d., Novo mesto

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

8. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION

Date of first authorisation: {DD/MM/YYYY}> <{DD month YYYY}.

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

<{MM/YYYY}>
<{DD/MM/YYYY}>
<{DD month 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 \(https://medicines.health.europa.eu/veterinary\)](https://medicines.health.europa.eu/veterinary).

ANNEX III
LABELLING AND PACKAGE LEAFLET

A. LABELLING

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGE

BOX 250 ml/LABEL 1000 ml

1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Coxaclear 50 mg/ml oral suspension

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCES

Each ml contains:

Toltrazuril 50 mg

3. PACKAGE SIZE

250 ml
1000 ml

4. TARGET SPECIES

Pigs (piglets 3 - 5 days old).
Cattle (calves on dairy farms).
Sheep (lambs).



5. INDICATIONS

6. ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION

Oral use.
The oral suspension must be shaken before use.

7. WITHDRAWAL PERIODS

Withdrawal period:

	Pigs	Cattle	Sheep
Meat and offal:	77 days	63 days	42 days
Milk:	/	Not authorised for use in animals producing milk for human consumption	

8. EXPIRY DATE

Exp. {mm/yyyy}
Once opened, use within 1 year.
Once opened, use by...

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

KRKA, d.d., Novo mesto

14. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBERS

15. BATCH NUMBER

Lot {number}

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE IMMEDIATE PACKAGE**LABEL 250 ml****1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT**

Coxaclear 50 mg/ml oral suspension

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCESEach ml contains:
Toltrazuril 50 mg**3. TARGET SPECIES**Pigs (piglets 3 - 5 days old).
Cattle (calves on dairy farms).
Sheep (lambs).**4. ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION**Oral use.
The oral suspension must be shaken before use.

Read the package leaflet before use.

5. WITHDRAWAL PERIODS

Withdrawal periods:

	Pigs	Cattle	Sheep
Meat and offal:	77 days	63 days	42 days
Milk:	/	Not authorised for use in animals producing milk for human consumption	

6. EXPIRY DATEExp. {mm/yyyy}
Once opened, use within 1 year.
Once opened, use by...**7. SPECIAL STORAGE PRECAUTIONS**

8. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

KRKA, d.d., Novo mesto

9. BATCH NUMBER

Lot {number}

B. PACKAGE LEAFLET

PACKAGE LEAFLET

1. Name of the veterinary medicinal product

Coxaclear 50 mg/ml oral suspension for pigs, cattle and sheep

2. Composition

Each ml contains:

Active substances:

Toltrazuril 50 mg

Excipients:

Sodium benzoate (E211) 2.1 mg

Sodium propionate (E281) 2.1 mg

Thick white suspension.

3. Target species

Pigs (piglets 3 - 5 days old).

Cattle (calves on dairy farms).

Sheep (lambs).



4. Indications for use

Pigs:

For the prevention of clinical signs of coccidiosis in neonatal piglets (3 – 5 days) on farms with a confirmed history of coccidiosis caused by *Isospora suis*.

Cattle:

For the prevention of clinical signs of coccidiosis and reduction of oocyst shedding in housed calves replacing cows producing milk for human consumption (dairy cows) on farms with a confirmed history of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria bovis* or *Eimeria zuernii*.

Sheep:

For the prevention of clinical signs of coccidiosis and reduction of oocyst shedding in lambs on farms with a confirmed history of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria crandallis* and *Eimeria ovinoidalis*.

5. Contraindications

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

Cattle (for environmental reasons):

Do not use in calves weighing more than 80 kg body weight.

Do not use in veal or beef calves.

6. Special warnings

Special precautions for safe use in the target species:

As with any antiparasiticide frequent and repeated use of antiprotozoals from the same class may lead to the development of resistance.

It is recommended to treat all calves or lambs in a pen. Hygienic measures may reduce the risk of coccidiosis. It is therefore, recommended to improve concomitantly the hygienic conditions in the concerned facility, particularly dryness and cleanliness. To obtain maximum benefit, animals should be treated before the expected onset of clinical signs, i.e. in the prepatent period. To alter the course of an established clinical coccidial infection, in individual animals already showing signs of diarrhoea, additional supportive therapy may be required.

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

People with known hypersensitivity to any of the ingredients should avoid contact with the veterinary medicinal product.

Wash any splashes from skin or eyes immediately with water.

Special precautions for the protection of the environment:

The metabolite of toltrazuril, toltrazuril sulfone (ponazuril) is a persistent (half-life >1 year) and mobile compound and has adverse effects on both the growth and emergence of plants. Given the persistent properties of ponazuril, repeated spreading of manure from treated animals may lead to an accumulation in the soil and consequently a risk to plants. The accumulation of ponazuril in soil together with its mobility also leads to a risk of leaching to groundwater

In order to prevent any adverse effects on plants and possible contamination of groundwater, manure from treated calves must not be spread onto land without dilution with manure from untreated cattle. Manure from treated calves must be diluted with at least 3 times the weight of manure from untreated cattle before it can be spread onto land.

Lambs kept throughout the whole life span indoors under an intensive rearing system must not be treated beyond the age of 6 weeks or body weight of more than 20 kg at treatment. Manure from treated animals should only be applied to the same piece of land every third year.

Overdose:

A threefold overdose is well tolerated by healthy piglets and calves without signs of intolerance. In lambs, no signs of overdose have been observed with threefold overdose at a single treatment and twofold overdose at treatment on two consecutive days.

Major incompatibilities:

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

7. Adverse events

None known.

Reporting adverse events is important. It allows continuous safety monitoring of a veterinary medicinal 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 its local representative using the contact details at the end of this leaflet, or via your national reporting system: {national system details}

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

Oral use.

Pigs:

Individual animal treatment

Each piglet to be treated on day 3 to 5 of life with a single oral dose of 20 mg toltrazuril per kg body weight corresponding to 0.4 ml oral suspension per kg body weight.

Due to the small volumes required to treat individual piglets, use of dosing equipment with a dose accuracy of 0.1 ml is recommended.

Cattle:

Each animal should be treated with a single oral dose of 15 mg toltrazuril/kg body weight corresponding to 3.0 ml oral suspension per 10 kg body weight.

If animals are to be treated collectively rather than individually, they should be grouped according to their body weight and dosed accordingly, in order to avoid under- or over-dosing.

Sheep:

Each animal should be treated with a single oral dose of 20 mg toltrazuril/kg body weight corresponding to 0.4 ml oral suspension per kg body weight.

If animals are to be treated collectively rather than individually, they should be grouped according to their body weight and dosed accordingly, in order to avoid under- or over-dosing.

9. Advice on correct administration

The veterinary medicinal product must be shaken before use.

To ensure a correct dosage, body weight should be determined as accurately as possible.

To obtain maximum benefit, animals should be treated before the expected onset of clinical signs, i.e. in the prepatent period. Treatment during an outbreak will be of limited value for the individual animal, because of damage to the small intestine having already occurred.

10. Withdrawal periods

Pigs:

Meat and offal: 77 days.

Cattle:

Meat and offal: 63 days.

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

Sheep:

Meat and offal: 42 days.

Milk: Not authorised for use in sheep producing milk for human consumption.

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 immediate packaging: 1 year.

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

Package sizes:

250 ml and 1000 ml bottles. The 250 ml bottle is supplied in a box.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

15. Date on which the package leaflet was last revised

<{MM/YYYY}>

<{DD/MM/YYYY}>

<{DD month YYYY}>

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

16. Contact details

Marketing authorisation holder and contact details to report suspected adverse events:

KRKA, d.d., Novo mesto, Šmarješka cesta 6, 8501 Novo mesto, Slovenia

Tel:

Manufacturer responsible for batch release:

KRKA, d.d., Novo mesto, Šmarješka cesta 6, 8501 Novo mesto, Slovenia

Virbac S.A., 1ere Avenue, 2065M, LID, 06516 Carros Cedex, France

Local representatives and contact details to report suspected adverse events:

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

17. Other information