

1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

CEFOKEL 50 mg/ml suspension for injection for pigs and cattle

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each ml contains:

Active substance:

Ceftiofur (as hydrochloride) 50.0 mg

Excipients:

Qualitative composition of excipients and other constituents

Ethyl oleate

White to off-white, beige suspension.

3. CLINICAL INFORMATION

3.1 Target species

Pigs and cattle.

3.2 Indications for use for each target species

Infections associated with bacteria sensitive to ceftiofur:

In pigs:

For the treatment of bacterial respiratory disease associated with *Pasteurella multocida*, *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* and *Streptococcus suis*.

In cattle:

For the treatment of bacterial respiratory disease associated with *Mannheimia haemolytica*, *Pasteurella multocida* and *Histophilus somni* (previously *Haemophilus somnus*).

For the treatment of acute interdigital necrobacillosis (panaritium, foot rot), associated with *Fusobacterium necrophorum* and *Prevotella melaninogenica* (*Porphyromonas asaccharolytica*).

For treatment of the bacterial component of acute post-partum (puerperal) metritis within 10 days after calving associated with *Escherichia coli*, *Trueperella pyogenes* and *Fusobacterium necrophorum*, sensitive to ceftiofur. The indication is restricted to cases where treatment with another antimicrobial has failed.

3.3 Contraindications

Do not use in cases of hypersensitivity to the active substance and other β -lactam antibiotics.

Do not inject intravenously.

Do not use in cases where resistance to other cephalosporins or β -lactam antibiotics has occurred.

Do not use in poultry (including eggs) due to risk of spread of antimicrobial resistance to humans.

3.4 Special warnings

None.

3.5 Special precautions for use

Special precautions for safe use in the target species

The veterinary medicinal product does not contain any antimicrobial preservative.

The veterinary medicinal product selects for resistant strains such as bacteria carrying extended spectrum betalactamases (ESBL) and may constitute a risk to human health if these strains disseminate to humans e.g. via food. For this reason, the veterinary medicinal product should be reserved for the treatment of clinical conditions which have responded poorly, or are expected to respond poorly (refers to very acute cases when treatment must be initiated without bacteriological diagnosis) to first line treatment. Official, national and regional antimicrobial policies should be taken into account when the product is used. Increased use, including use of the veterinary medicinal product deviating from the instructions given in the SPC, may increase the prevalence of such resistance.

Whenever possible, the veterinary medicinal product should only be used based on susceptibility testing. The veterinary medicinal product is intended for treatment of individual animals. Do not use for disease prevention or as a part of herd health programs. Treatment of groups of animals should be strictly restricted to ongoing disease outbreaks according to the approved conditions of use.

Do not use as prophylaxis in case of retained placenta.

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 reactions to cephalosporins and vice versa. Allergic reactions to these substances may occasionally be serious.

People with known hypersensitivity to ceftiofur should avoid contact with the veterinary medicinal product.

Handle this veterinary medicinal product with great care to avoid exposure. Wash hands after use.

If you develop symptoms following exposure such as a skin rash, you should seek medical advice and show the doctor this warning.

Swelling of the face, lips or eyes or difficulty with breathing are more serious symptoms and require urgent medical attention.

Special precautions for the protection of the environment:

Not applicable.

3.6 Adverse events

Cattle, pigs:

Very common (>1 animal / 10 animals treated):	Injection site reaction ¹ Injection site inflammation ²
Undetermined frequency (cannot be estimated from the available data)	Hypersensitivity reaction ³ , Allergic reaction ⁴ (e.g. allergic skin reaction, anaphylaxis)

¹ In pigs, mild. Discoloration of the fascia or fat, have been observed in some animals for up to 20 days after injection.

² In cattle, mild. Tissue oedema and discoloration of the subcutaneous tissue and/or fascial surface of the muscle may be observed. Clinical resolution is reached in most animals by 10 days after injection although slight tissue discoloration may persist for 28 days or more.

³ can occur unrelated to the dose.

⁴ in case of the occurrence of allergic reaction the treatment should be withdrawn.

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, lactation and fertility:

Laboratory studies in animals have not produced any evidence of teratogenesis, abortion or influence on reproduction, however the reproductive safety of the active substance has not been specifically investigated in pregnant sows or cows.

Use only according to the benefit-risk assessment by the responsible veterinarian.

3.8 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

The bactericidal properties of β -lactams are neutralised by simultaneous use of bacteriostatic antibiotics (macrolides, sulphonamides and tetracyclines).

3.9 Administration routes and dosage

Intramuscular (**i.m.**) and subcutaneous (**s.c.**) use

Pigs:

3 mg ceftiofur/kg body weight (bw)/day for 3 days via **i.m.** route, i.e. 1 ml/16 kg bw at each injection.

Cattle:

Respiratory disease: 1 mg ceftiofur/kg bw/day for 3 to 5 days by **s.c.** injection, i.e. 1 ml/50 kg bw at each injection.

Acute interdigital necrobacillosis: 1 mg/kg bw/day for 3 days by **s.c.** injection, i.e. 1 ml/50 kg bw at each injection.

Acute post-partum metritis within 10 days after calving: 1 mg/kg bw/day for 5 consecutive days by **s.c.** injection, i.e. 1 ml/50 kg bw at each injection.

Before use, shake the bottle vigorously for at least 30 seconds until the product appears adequately resuspended. Following shaking the bottle should be visually examined to ensure that the product is

brought back into suspension. The absence of settled material can be confirmed by inverting the vial and viewing the contents through the base of the vial.

The recommended maximum volume to be administered at a single injection site is 4 ml in pigs and 6 ml in cattle. Subsequent injections must be given at different sites.

The vial cannot be broached more than 66 times.

In case of acute post-partum metritis, additional supportive therapy might be required in some cases.

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

The low toxicity of ceftiofur has been demonstrated in pigs using ceftiofur sodium at doses in excess of 8 times the recommended daily dose of ceftiofur intramuscularly administered for 15 consecutive days. In cattle, no signs of systemic toxicity have been observed following substantial parenteral overdosages.

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: 5 days.

Cattle:

Meat and offal: 8 days.

Milk: zero hours.

4. PHARMACOLOGICAL INFORMATION

4.1 ATCvet code : QJ01DD90

4.2 Pharmacodynamics

Ceftiofur is a third generation of cephalosporin, which is active against many Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, including β -lactamase producing strains (except strains producing some type of extended spectrum betalactamases).

Ceftiofur inhibits the bacterial cell wall synthesis, thereby exerting bactericidal properties.

Beta-lactams act by interfering with synthesis of the bacterial cell wall. Cell wall synthesis is dependent on enzymes that are called penicillin-binding proteins (PBP's). Bacteria develop resistance to cephalosporins by four basic mechanisms: 1) altering or acquiring penicillin binding proteins insensitive to an otherwise effective β -lactam; 2) altering the permeability of the cell to β -lactams; 3) producing β -lactamases that cleave the β -lactam ring of the molecule, or 4) active efflux.

Some β -lactamases, documented in Gram-negative enteric organisms, may confer elevated MICs to varying degrees to third and fourth generation cephalosporins, as well as penicillins, ampicillins, β -lactam inhibitor combinations, and first and second generation cephalosporins.

Ceftiofur is active against the following microorganisms which are involved in respiratory diseases in pigs: *Pasteurella multocida*, *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* and *Streptococcus suis*. *Bordetella bronchiseptica* is intrinsically non-susceptible to ceftiofur.

It is also active against bacteria involved in respiratory disease in cattle: *Pasteurella multocida*, *Mannheimia haemolytica*, *Histophilus somni*; bacteria involved in acute bovine foot rot (interdigital necrobacillosis) in cattle: *Fusobacterium necrophorum*, *Prevotella melaninogenica* (*Porphyromonas*

asaccharolytica); and bacteria associated with acute post-partum (puerperal) metritis in cattle: *Escherichia coli*, *Trueperella pyogenes* and *Fusobacterium necrophorum*.

The MIC data below represents EU isolate datasets over a particular time period. As the situation can differ both geographically and time dependently, strains of some bacteria listed may show development towards higher MIC₉₀ values and could produce extended spectrum beta-lactamases. It could in some cases have an impact on clinical response to the treatment. Therefore, recommendations listed in point 3.5 should be thoroughly followed.

Pigs

Organism (number of isolates)	MIC range (µg/ml)	MIC ₉₀ (µg/ml)
<i>A. pleuropneumoniae</i> (28)	≤ 0.03*	≤ 0.03
<i>Pasteurella multocida</i> (37)	≤ 0.03 - 0.13	≤ 0.03
<i>Streptococcus suis</i> (227)	0.002 - 8	0.25

Cattle

Organism (number of isolates)	MIC range (µg/ml)	MIC ₉₀ (µg/ml)
<i>Mannheimia</i> spp. (87)	≤ 0.03*	≤ 0.03
<i>P. multocida</i> (42)	≤ 0.03 - 0.12	≤ 0.03
<i>H. somni</i> (24)	≤ 0.03*	≤ 0.03
<i>Trueperella pyogenes</i> (123)	≤ 0.03 - 0.5	0.25
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (188)	0.13 - > 32.0	0.5
<i>Fusobacterium necrophorum</i> (67)(isolates from cases of foot rot)	≤ 0.06 - 0.13	ND
<i>Fusobacterium necrophorum</i> (2)(isolates from cases of acute metritis)	≤ 0.03 - 0.06	ND

*No range; all isolates yielded the same value. ND: not determined.

The following breakpoints are recommended by CLSI for bovine and porcine respiratory pathogens currently on the label:

Zone Diameter (mm)	MIC (µg/ml)	Interpretation
≥ 21	≤ 2.0	(S) Susceptible
18 - 20	4.0	(I) Intermediate
≤ 17	≥ 8.0	(R) Resistant

No breakpoints have been determined to date for the pathogens associated with foot rot or acute post-partum metritis in cows.

4.3 Pharmacokinetics

After administration, ceftiofur is quickly metabolised to desfuroylceftiofur, the principal active metabolite.

Desfuroylceftiofur has an equivalent anti-microbial activity to ceftiofur against the bacteria involved in respiratory disease in animals. The active metabolite is reversibly bound to plasma proteins. Due to transportation with these proteins, the metabolite concentrates at a site of infection, is active and remains active in the presence of necrotic tissue and debris.

In pigs given a single intramuscular dose of 3 mg/kg body weight (bw), maximum plasma concentrations of 7.20 ± 0.52 µg/ml were reached after 2 hour; the terminal elimination half-life ($t_{1/2}$) of desfuroylceftiofur was 14.1 ± 2.8 hours. No accumulation of desfuroylceftiofur has been observed after a dose of 3 mg ceftiofur/kg bw/day administered daily over 3 days. The elimination occurred mainly via the urine (more than 70 %). Average recoveries in faeces accounted for approximately 12-15 % of the drug. Ceftiofur is completely bioavailable following intramuscular administration. After a single 1 mg/kg dose given subcutaneously to cattle, maximum plasma levels of 4.29 ± 0.73 µg/ml are reached within 2 hours after administration. In healthy cows, a C_{max} of 2.25 ± 0.79 µg/mL was reached in the endometrium 5 ± 2 hours after a single administration. Maximum concentrations reached in caruncles and lochia of healthy cows were 1.11 ± 0.24 µg/ml and 0.98 ± 0.25 µg/ml, respectively. The terminal elimination half-life ($t_{1/2}$) of desfuroylceftiofur in cattle is 15.7 ± 4.2 hours. No accumulation was observed after a daily treatment over 5 days. The elimination occurred mainly via the urine (more than 55 %); 31 % of the dose was recovered in the faeces. Ceftiofur is completely bioavailable following subcutaneous administration.

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: 28 days.

5.3 Special precautions for storage

Do not refrigerate or freeze.

Keep the vial in the outer carton in order to protect from light.

5.4 Nature and composition of immediate packaging

Colourless glass type I vial of 100 ml, closed with grey coated bromobutyl rubber stoppers and aluminium caps.

Vials are individually packed in a carton box.

One, six, ten or twelve vials are grouped as a clinical pack.

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

Kela nv

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 \(https://medicines.health.europa.eu/veterinary\)](https://medicines.health.europa.eu/veterinary).

ANNEX III
LABELLING AND PACKAGE LEAFLET

A. LABELLING

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGE**CARTON BOX****1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT**

CEFOKEL 50 mg/ml, suspension for injection

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCES

Each ml contains:
Ceftiofur (as hydrochloride) 50 mg

3. PACKAGE SIZE

100 ml

4. TARGET SPECIES

Pigs and cattle.

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

Cattle: subcutaneous use (**s.c.**)
Pigs: intramuscular use (**i.m.**)

7. WITHDRAWAL PERIODS

Withdrawal periods:

Pigs:
Meat and offal: 5 days.

Cattle:
Meat and offal: 8 days.
Milk: zero hours.

8. EXPIRY DATE

Exp. {mm/yyyy}

Once broached, use within 28 days.
Once broached, use by...

9. SPECIAL STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

Do not refrigerate or freeze.
Keep the vial in the outer carton in order to protect from light.

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

Kela nv

14. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

15. BATCH NUMBER

Lot {number}

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE IMMEDIATE PACKAGE**LABEL 100 ml****1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT**

CEFOKEL 50 mg/ml, suspension for injection

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCES

Each ml contains:

Ceftiofur (as hydrochloride) 50 mg

3. TARGET SPECIES

Pigs and cattle

4. ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATIONCattle: subcutaneous use (**s.c.**)Pigs: intramuscular use (**i.m.**)

Read the package leaflet before use.

5. WITHDRAWAL PERIODS

Withdrawal periods:

Pigs:

Meat and offal: 5 days.

Cattle:

Meat and offal: 8 days.

Milk: zero hours.

6. EXPIRY DATE

Exp: (mm/yyyy)

Once broached, use within 28 days.

7. SPECIAL STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

Do not refrigerate or freeze.

Keep the vial in the outer carton in order to protect from light.

8. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Kela nv

9. BATCH NUMBER

Lot {number}

B. PACKAGE LEAFLET

PACKAGE LEAFLET

1. Name of the veterinary medicinal product

Cefokel 50 mg/ml, suspension for injection for pigs and cattle

2. Composition

Each ml contains:

Active substance:

Ceftiofur (as hydrochloride) 50.0 mg

Excipients:

Qualitative composition of excipients and other constituents

Ethyl oleate

White to off-white, beige suspension.

3. Target species

Pigs and cattle.

4. Indications for use

Infections associated with bacteria sensitive to ceftiofur:

In pigs:

For the treatment of bacterial respiratory disease associated with *Pasteurella multocida*, *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* and *Streptococcus suis*.

In cattle:

For the treatment of bacterial respiratory disease associated with *Mannheimia haemolytica*, *Pasteurella multocida* and *Histophilus somni*.

For the treatment of acute interdigital necrobacillosis (panaritium, foot rot), associated with *Fusobacterium necrophorum* and *Prevotella melaninogenica* (*Porphyromonas asaccharolytica*).

For treatment of the bacterial component of acute post-partum (puerperal) metritis within 10 days after calving associated with *Escherichia coli*, *Trueperella pyogenes* and *Fusobacterium necrophorum*, sensitive to ceftiofur. The indication is restricted to cases where treatment with another antimicrobial has failed.

5. Contraindications

Do not use in cases of hypersensitivity to the active substance and other β -lactam antibiotics. Do not inject intravenously.

Do not use in cases where resistance to other cephalosporins or beta-lactam antibiotics has occurred.

Do not use in poultry (including eggs) due to risk of spread of antimicrobial resistance to humans.

6. Special warnings

Use of the veterinary medicinal product may constitute a risk to public health due to spread of antimicrobial resistance.

The veterinary medicinal product should be reserved for the treatment of clinical conditions which have responded poorly, or are expected to respond poorly to first line treatment. Official, national and regional antimicrobial policies should be taken into account when the product is used.

Increased use, including use of the veterinary medicinal product deviating from the instructions given, may increase the prevalence of resistance. Whenever possible, the veterinary medicinal product should only be used based on susceptibility testing.

Special precautions for safe use in the target species:

This veterinary medicinal product does not contain any antimicrobial preservative.

The veterinary medicinal product is intended for treatment of individual animals. Do not use for disease prevention or as a part of herd health programs. Treatment of groups of animals should be strictly restricted to ongoing disease outbreaks according to the approved conditions of use.

Do not use as prophylaxis in case of retained placenta.

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 reactions to cephalosporins and vice versa. Allergic reactions to these substances may occasionally be serious.

People with known hypersensitivity to ceftiofur should avoid contact with the veterinary medicinal product.

Handle this veterinary medicinal product with great care to avoid exposure. Wash hands after use.

If you develop symptoms following exposure such as a skin rash, you should seek medical advice and show the doctor this warning.

Swelling of the face, lips or eyes or difficulty with breathing are more serious symptoms and require urgent medical attention.

Pregnancy, lactation and fertility:

Laboratory studies in animals have not produced any evidence of teratogenesis, abortion or influence on reproduction, however the reproductive safety of the active substance has not been specifically investigated in pregnant sows or cows.

Use only according to the benefit-risk assessment by the responsible veterinarian.

Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction:

The bactericidal properties of Beta-lactams are neutralised by simultaneous use of bacteriostatic antibiotics (macrolides, sulphonamides and tetracyclines).

Overdose:

The low toxicity of ceftiofur has been demonstrated in pigs using ceftiofur sodium at doses in excess of 8 times the recommended daily dose of ceftiofur intramuscularly administered for 15 consecutive days.

In cattle, no signs of systemic toxicity have been observed following substantial parenteral overdoses.

Major incompatibilities:

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

7. Adverse events

Cattle, pigs

Very common (>1 animal / 10 animals treated):	Injection site reaction ¹ Injection site inflammation ²
Undetermined frequency (cannot be estimated from the available data)	Hypersensitivity reaction ³ , Allergic reaction ⁴ (allergic skin reaction, anaphylaxis)

¹ In pigs, mild. Discoloration of the fascia or fat have been observed in some animals for up to 20 days after injection.

² In cattle, mild. Tissue oedema and discoloration of the subcutaneous tissue and/or fascial surface of the muscle may be observed. Clinical resolution is reached in most animals by 10 days after injection although slight tissue discoloration may persist for 28 days or more.

³ can occur unrelated to the dose

⁴ in case of the occurrence of allergic reaction the treatment should be withdrawn

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 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

Intramuscular (**i.m.**) and subcutaneous (**s.c.**) use

Pigs:

3 mg ceftiofur/kg bw/day for 3 days via **i.m.** route, i.e. 1 ml/16 kg bw at each injection.

Cattle:

Respiratory disease: 1 mg ceftiofur/kg bw/day for 3 to 5 days by **s.c.** injection, i.e. 1 ml/50 kg bw at each injection.

Acute interdigital necrobacillosis: 1 mg/kg bw/day for 3 days by **s.c.** injection, i.e. 1 ml/50 kg bw at each injection.

Acute post-partum metritis within 10 days after calving: 1 mg/kg bw/day for 5 consecutive days by **s.c.** injection, i.e. 1 ml/50 kg bw at each injection.

9. Advice on correct administration

Before use, shake the bottle vigorously for at least 30 seconds until the veterinary medicinal product appears adequately resuspended. Following shaking the bottle should be visually examined to ensure that the veterinary medicinal product is brought back into suspension. The absence of settled material can be confirmed by inverting the vial and viewing the contents through the base of the vial.

The recommended maximum volume to be administered at a single injection site is 4 ml in pigs and 6 ml in cattle. Subsequent injections must be given at different sites. Subsequent injections must be given at different sites.

The vial cannot be broached more than 66 times.

In case of acute post-partum metritis, additional supportive therapy might be required in some cases.

10. Withdrawal periods

Pigs:

Meat and offal: 5 days.

Cattle:

Meat and offal: 8 days.

Milk: zero hours.

11. Special storage precautions

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not refrigerate or freeze.

Keep the vial in the outer carton in order to protect from light.

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: 28 days.

When the container is breached (opened) for the first time, using the in-use shelf life which is specified on this package insert, the date on which any product remaining in the container should be discarded should be worked out. This discard date should be written in the space provided on the outer container.

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

Colourless glass type I vial of 100 ml, closed with grey coated bromobutyl rubber stoppers and aluminium caps.

Vials are individually packed in a carton box.

One, six, ten or twelve vials are grouped as a clinical pack.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

15. Date on which the package leaflet was last revised

{DD/MM/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 manufacturer responsible for batch release:

Kela nv

Sint Lenaartseweg 48

2320 Hoogstraten

Belgium

Tel: +32 3 340 04 11

E-mail: info@kela.health

Local representatives and contact details to report suspected adverse events:

17. Other information