IRISH MEDICINES BOARD ACT 1995

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (ANIMAL REMEDIES) (No. 2) REGULATIONS 2007

(S.I. No. 786 of 2007)

VPA: **10814/001/001**
Case No: 7005132

The Irish Medicines Board in exercise of the powers conferred on it by Animal Remedies (No. 2) Regulations (S.I. No. 786 of 2007) hereby grants to:

Sogeval

200 Avenue de Mayenne, **Laval Cedex 9 53022**, **France**

an authorisation, subject to the provisions of the said Regulations and the general conditions of the attached authorisation, in respect of the Veterinary Medicinal Product:

Amoxival 40mg Tablet Cat

The particulars of which are set out in Part 1 and Part 2 of the said Schedule. The authorisation is also subject to any special conditions as may be specified in the said Schedule.

The authorisation, unless previously revoked, shall continue in force from **24/02/2009**.

Signed on behalf of the Irish Medicines Board

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A person authorised in that behalf by the said Board.

(NOTE: From this date of effect, this authorisation replaces any previous authorisation in respect of this product which is now null and void.)

Part II

Summary of Product Characteristics

1 NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Amoxival 40 mg Tablet Cat

2 QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Active substance	
One tablet contains	
Amoxicillin	40.0 mg
(Equivalent to 45.9 mg amoxicillin trihydrate)	

For a full list of excipient, see section 6.1.

3 PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Tablets.
Secable, oblong beige speckled tablet.

4 CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Target Species

Cats

4.2 Indications for use, specifying the target species

For use in cats for the treatment of infections of the upper respiratory tract due to amoxicillin-sensitive strains of *Staphylococcus* spp., *Streptococcus* spp. and *Pasteurella* spp., in particular.

4.3 Contraindications

Do not use in animals with known hypersensitivity to penicillin or cephalosporin.
The use of the product is contra-indicated where resistance to penicillins or cefalosporins is known to occur.

4.4 Special warnings for each target species

None

4.5 Special precautions for use

Special precautions for use in animals

Due to the likely variability (time, geographical) in the occurrence of resistance of bacteria for amoxicillin, bacteriological sampling and susceptibility testing are recommended. Narrow spectrum antibacterial therapy should be used for first line treatment where susceptibility testing suggests the likely efficacy of this approach. Use of the product deviating from the instructions given in the SPC may increase the prevalence of bacteria resistant to the amoxicillin and may decrease the effectiveness of treatment with other penicillins or cephalosporins, due to the potential for cross-resistance.

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

Wash hands after use.
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.
Do not handle this product if you know you are sensitive or of you have been advised not to work with such preparations.
Handle this product with great care to avoid exposure, taking all recommended precautions.
If you develop symptoms following exposure such as 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.

4.6 Adverse reactions (frequency and seriousness)

Hypersensitivity reactions are rare. Some animals may have soft faeces.

4.7 Use during pregnancy, lactation or lay

The product may be used in pregnant or lactating animals. Laboratory studies in the rat and the rabbit have not produced any evidence of an embryotoxic or teratogenic effect.

4.8 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

The bactericidal effect of amoxicillin is antagonised by simultaneous administration of bacteriostatic agents (macrolides, sulfonamides and tetracyclines)

4.9 Amounts to be administered and administration route

To be orally administered at a dosage of 10 mg amoxicillin per kg bodyweight twice daily (bid), but up to double this dosage and up to three times daily (tid) at the discretion of the veterinarian, for five consecutive days. This dosage regime corresponds to one to two tablets per 4 kg bodyweight twice or three times daily for the five day period.
The tablets are flavoured to aid administration.

4.10 Overdose (symptoms, emergency procedures, antidotes), if necessary

The product is well-tolerated at doses up to 5 x the therapeutic dose. No undesirable effects are likely to occur in case of overdosage, but the animal may vomit or have soft faeces.

4.11 Withdrawal Period(s)

Not applicable

5 PHARMACOLOGICAL or IMMUNOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

Pharmacotherapeutic group: anti-infectives for systemic use, amoxicillin
ATCvet code: QJ01CA04

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Amoxicillin is a semi-synthetic antibiotic belonging to the group of betalactamins (aminopenicillins). Its activity is generally compared to that of ampicillin. It is a weakly lipophilic agent that is stable under acidic conditions.

Amoxicillin is bactericidal at higher concentrations. It exerts this activity by inducing a structural failure of the bacterial cell wall, resulting in prolapse of the cytoplasmic membrane, followed by bacterial death. Amoxicillin is active against actively dividing cells and has little effect on intracellular organisms, dormant bacteria, or organisms that lack cellular wall (e.g. eukaryotic cells).

The spectrum of antimicrobial activity of amoxicillin is wide, when compared with older penicillins, such as penicillin G. Amoxicillin is active against most Gram-positive bacteria and against certain Gram-negative bacteria. The antibiotic is broken down by ß-lactamases.

Among the bacteria having a clinical significant in cats, amoxicillin has been shown *in vitro* to be active against *Staphylococcus* spp., *Streptococcus* spp., *Corynebacterium* spp., *Haemophilus* spp. and *Pasteurella* spp.

Minimum Inhibitory Concentrations (MICs) of amoxicillin were determined against pathogens involved in respiratory infections. Literature data revealed that the bacteria most frequently involved in respiratory diseases in cats (as well as in dogs), belong to the group of pathogens sensitive to low amoxicillin concentrations (below 0.5 µg/ml). The MIC_{50} for *Staphylococcus* spp., *Streptococcus* spp. and *Pasteurella* spp., in particular, range between 0.06 and 0.77 µg/ml, and the MIC_{90} between 0.11 and 10.8 µg/ml, respectively.

There are many different mechanisms by which microorganisms might exhibit resistance to amoxicillin:
Microorganisms produce enzymes that destroy amoxicillin. *Staphylococci* may produce a beta-lactamase that destroys the drug. The information is encoded in a plasmid, and this may be transferred by bacteriophage to other bacteria. Beta-lactamase-producing bacteria, i.e. those most likely to be resistant to amoxicillin and to other beta-lactams belong to the following species: *Staphylococcus aureus, E. coli, Klebsiella* spp.
The microorganisms may be intrinsically resistant because of structural differences in the Penicillin-Binding Proteins (PBP) that are the targets of penicillins. Other instances of bacterial resistance are caused by the inability of amoxicillin to penetrate to its site of action.

Emergence of drug resistance in infections may be minimised by maintaining sufficiently high levels of amoxicillin in the tissues to inhibit both the initial bacterial population and the first-step mutants.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Amoxicillin is well absorbed after oral administration. The fraction that reaches the bloodstream has a low volume of distribution and is poorly metabolized, the main part being eliminated unchanged in the urine.
The oral administration of the product at the dose of 10 mg amoxicillin/kg b.w. leads to plasma concentrations reaching a peak of 3.76 µg/ml after 2 hours. The mean absorption time is 0.67 hours and amoxicillin is rapidly cleared from the body, with an elimination half-life of 1.15 hours. The bioavailability factor is 65%.
No accumulation occurs after repeated administrations of the product, the peak being stable even after 14 administrations.

6 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Anhydrous colloidal silica
Glycerol monostearate
Flavour HAC
Yeast Powder (Micronised Brewers Yeast)
Calcium hydrogen phosphate dihydrate

6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable

6.3 Shelf-life

Shelf-life of the veterinary medicinal product as packaged for sale: 18 months

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store below 25^{o}C. Keep the container in the outer carton in order to protect from light and moisture.

6.5 Nature and composition of immediate packaging

The tablets are packed in a cardboard box containing PVC / aluminium foil blister strips each of 10 tablets.
Package sizes: 2 x 10 blisters in a cardboard box
10 x 10 blisters in a cardboard box
Not all pack sizes may be marketed

6.6 Special precautions for the disposal of unused veterinary medicinal products or waste materials

Any unused veterinary medicinal product or waste materials derived from such veterinary medicinal products should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

7 MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

SOGEVAL
200 route de Mayenne – BP 2227
53022 LAVAL Cedex 9
France

8 MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

VPA 10814/001/001

9 DATE OF THE FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

24th February 2009

10 DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT