

## 1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Eprecis 5 mg/ml pour-on solution for cattle, sheep and goats

## 2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each ml contains:

### Active substance:

Eprinomectin 5.0 mg

### Excipients:

Qualitative composition of excipients and other constituents	Quantitative composition if that information is essential for proper administration of the veterinary medicinal product
Butylhydroxytoluene (E321)	0.10 mg
all-rac- $\alpha$ -tocopherol (E307)	0.06 mg
Propylene glycol dicaprylocaprate	

Pale yellow to yellow clear solution.

## 3. CLINICAL INFORMATION

### 3.1 Target species

Cattle (beef and dairy), sheep, goats.

### 3.2 Indications for use for each target species

Treatment of infections by the following endo- and ectoparasites sensitive to eprinomectin:

#### Cattle:

	Adult	L4	Inhibited L4
<b>Gastrointestinal roundworms</b>			
<i>Ostertagia ostertagi</i>	•	•	•
<i>Ostertagia lyrata</i>	•		
<i>Ostertagia</i> spp.	•	•	
<i>Cooperia oncophora</i>	•	•	
<i>Cooperia pectinata</i>	•	•	
<i>Cooperia surnabada</i>	•	•	
<i>Cooperia punctata</i>	•	•	
<i>Cooperia</i> spp.	•	•	•
<i>Haemonchus placei</i>	•	•	
<i>Trichostrongylus axei</i>	•	•	
<i>Trichostrongylus colubriformis</i>	•	•	
<i>Trichostrongylus</i> spp.	•	•	
<i>Bunostomum phlebotomum</i>	•	•	
<i>Nematodirus helvetianus</i>	•	•	
<i>Oesophagostomum radiatum</i>	•	•	
<i>Oesophagostomum</i> spp.	•		

<i>Trichuris</i> spp.	•		
<b>Lungworms</b>			
<i>Dictyocaulus viviparus</i>	•	•	

Warbles (parasitic stages): *Hypoderma bovis*, *Hypoderma lineatum*;

Mange mites: *Chorioptes bovis*, *Sarcoptes scabiei* var. *bovis*;

Sucking lice: *Linognathus vituli*, *Haematopinus eurysternus*, *Solenopotes capillatus*;

Biting lice: *Damalinia (Bovicola) bovis*;

Flies: *Haematobia irritans*.

Prevention of reinfections:

The veterinary medicinal product protects the animals against reinfections with:

- *Nematodirus helvetianus* for 14 days.
- *Trichostrongylus colubriformis*, *Trichostrongylus axei* and *Haemonchus placei* for 21 days.
- *Dictyocaulus viviparus*, *Cooperia oncophora*, *Cooperia punctata*, *Cooperia surnabada*, *Oesophagostomum radiatum* and *Ostertagia ostertagi* for 28 days.

For best results, this veterinary medicinal product should be part of a programme to control both internal and external parasites of cattle based on the epidemiology of these parasites.

**Sheep:**

**Gastrointestinal roundworms (adults)**

*Teladorsagia circumcincta* (*pinnata/trifurcata*)

*Haemonchus contortus*

*Trichostrongylus axei*

*Trichostrongylus colubriformis*

*Nematodirus battus*

*Cooperia curticei*

*Chabertia ovina*

*Oesophagostomum venulosum*

**Lungworm (adult)**

*Dictyocaulus filaria*

**Goats:**

**Gastrointestinal roundworms (adult)**

*Teladorsagia circumcincta* (*pinnata/trifurcata*)

*Haemonchus contortus*

*Trichostrongylus axei*

*Trichostrongylus colubriformis*

*Nematodirus battus*

*Cooperia curticei*

*Oesophagostomum venulosum*

**Lungworm (adult)**

*Dictyocaulus filaria*

**3.3 Contraindications**

Do not administer orally or by injection.

Do not use in other animal species.

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

**3.4 Special warnings**

For effective use, the veterinary medicinal product should not be applied to areas of the backline covered with mud or manure. The veterinary medicinal product should be applied only on healthy skin.

In order to limit cross-transfer of eprinomectin, treated animals may be separated from untreated animals. Non-compliance with this recommendation may lead to residue violations in untreated animals.

If there is a risk for re- infection, the advice of a veterinarian should be sought regarding the need for and frequency of repeat administration.

Care should be taken to avoid the following practices because they increase the risk of development of resistance and could ultimately result in ineffective therapy:

- Too frequent and repeated use of anthelmintics from the same class, over an extended period of time.
- Underdosing, which may be due to underestimation of body weight, misadministration of the veterinary medicinal product, or lack of calibration of the dosing device (if any).

Suspected clinical cases of resistance to anthelmintics should be further investigated using appropriate tests (e.g. Faecal Egg Count Reduction Test). Where the results of the test(s) strongly suggest resistance to a particular anthelmintic, an anthelmintic belonging to another pharmacological class and having a different mode of action should be used.

To date no resistance to eprinomectin (a macrocyclic lactone) has been reported in cattle while resistance to eprinomectin has been reported in sheep and goats within the EU. However, resistance to other macrocyclic lactones has been reported in nematode populations in cattle, sheep and goats within the EU, which may be associated with side-resistance to eprinomectin. Therefore, use of this veterinary medicinal product should be based on local (regional, farm) epidemiological information about susceptibility of nematodes and recommendations on how to limit further selection for resistance to anthelmintics.

While mite and louse numbers decline rapidly following treatment, due to the feeding habits of some mites, in some cases several weeks may be required for complete eradication.

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

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

For external use only.

The death of warble fly larvae in the oesophagus or spinal cord canal may lead to secondary reactions. In order to avoid secondary reactions due to the death of Hypoderma larvae in the oesophagus or the spine, it is recommended to administer the veterinary medicinal product at the end of the period of fly activity and before the larvae reach their resting site.

The details provided in overdose section apply.

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

This veterinary medicinal product may be irritating to the skin and eyes. Avoid contact with eyes and skin.

Personal protective equipment consisting of rubber gloves, boots and waterproof coat should be worn when handling the veterinary medicinal product.

If accidental skin contact occurs, wash the affected area immediately with soap and water. If accidental eye exposure occurs, flush eyes immediately with water. Should irritation persist, seek medical advice. Do not smoke, eat or drink while handling the veterinary medicinal product.

Wash hands after use. Should clothing become contaminated, remove as soon as possible and launder before re-use.

Do not ingest.

In case of accidental ingestion, wash out mouth with water and seek medical advice immediately and show the package leaflet or the label to the physician.

People with known hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients should avoid contact with the veterinary medicinal product.

Eprinomectin can be transferred to breast milk. Therefore, breast-feeding users should handle the product with great care.

Special precautions for the protection of the environment:

Eprinomectin is very toxic to dung fauna and aquatic organisms, is persistent in soils and may accumulate in sediments.

The risk to aquatic ecosystems and dung fauna can be reduced by avoiding too frequent and repeated use of eprinomectin (and products of the same anthelmintic class) in cattle, sheep and goats.

The risk to aquatic ecosystems will be further reduced by keeping treated animals away from water bodies for two to five weeks after treatment.

Other precautions:

Not to be used in other species; avermectins can cause fatalities in dogs, especially Collies, Old English Sheepdogs and related breeds and crosses, and also in turtles/tortoises.

### 3.6 Adverse events

Cattle, sheep, goats:

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

### 3.7 Use during pregnancy, lactation or lay

Pregnancy and lactation:

Laboratory studies in rats and rabbits have not produced any evidence of teratogenic or embryotoxic effects due to the use of eprinomectin at therapeutic doses. Laboratory studies in cattle have not produced any evidence of teratogenic or foetotoxic effect at the recommended therapeutic dose. Can be used in dairy cattle during pregnancy and lactation.

The safety of the veterinary medicinal product has not been established during pregnancy in sheep and goats. Use only according to the benefit-risk assessment of the responsible veterinarian.

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

Since eprinomectin binds strongly to plasma proteins, this should be taken into account if it is used in association with other molecules having the same characteristics.

### 3.9 Administration routes and dosage

Pour-on use. For single application only.

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

All the animals belonging to the same group should be treated at the same time.

Cattle:

Administer only by topical application at the dose rate of 0.5 mg eprinomectin per kg b.w., corresponding to the recommended dose rate of 1 ml of the veterinary medicinal product per 10 kg b.w.. The veterinary medicinal product should be applied along the backline in a narrow strip extending from the withers to the tailhead.

Sheep and goats:

Administer only by topical application at the dose rate of 1.0 mg eprinomectin per kg b.w., corresponding to the recommended dose rate of 2 ml of the veterinary medicinal product per 10 kg b.w.. When administering the veterinary medicinal product along the backline, part the fleece/coat and place applicator nozzle or bottle spout against the skin.

**Method of administration:**

To be used with an appropriate dosing system such as a dosing gun and coupling vented cap. Unscrew the polypropylene (PP) simple cap. Remove the protective seal from the bottle. Screw a coupling vented cap on the bottle and make sure it is tightened. Connect the other side to a dosing gun. Follow the gun manufacturer's instructions for adjusting the dose and proper use and maintenance of the dosing gun and vented cap.

After use, coupling vented caps should be removed and replaced by PP simple cap.

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

No clinical signs of toxicity appeared when 8-week old calves were treated at up to 5x the therapeutic dose (2.5 mg Eprinomectin/kg b.w.) 3 times at 7-day intervals.

One calf treated once at 10x the therapeutic dose (5 mg/kg b.w.) in the tolerance study showed transient mydriasis.

There were no other adverse reactions to treatment.

No clinical signs of toxicity were observed when 17-week old sheep were treated at doses up to 5 times the therapeutic dose (5 mg eprinomectin/kg bodyweight) 3 times at 14-day intervals.

No antidote has been identified.

**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**

Cattle:

Meat and offal: 15 days.

Milk: zero hours.

Sheep:

Meat and offal: 2 days.

Milk: zero hours.

Goats:

Meat and offal: 1 day.

Milk: zero hours.

**4. PHARMACOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

#### 4.1 ATC vet code:

QP54AA04

#### 4.2 Pharmacodynamics

Eprinomectin is a member of the macrocyclic lactone class of endectocides.

Compounds of this class bind selectively and with high affinity to glutamate-gated chloride ion channels which occur in invertebrate nerve or muscle cells. This leads to an increase in the permeability of the cell membrane to chloride ions with hyperpolarization of the nerve or muscle cell, resulting in paralysis and death of the parasite.

Compounds of this class may also interact with other ligand-gated chloride channels, such as those gated by the neurotransmitter gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA).

The margin of safety for compounds of this class is attributable to the fact that mammals do not have glutamate-gated chloride channels; the macrocyclic lactones have a low affinity for other mammalian ligand-gated chloride channels, and they do not readily cross the blood-brain barrier.

#### 4.3 Pharmacokinetics

Eprinomectin is strongly bound to plasma proteins (99%).

Pharmacokinetic studies have been conducted in lactating and non-lactating animals, administered topically at a single dosage of 0.5 mg/kg body weight in cattle and at 1 mg/kg bodyweight in sheep and goats.

For cattle, results from two representative studies found mean peak plasma concentrations of 9.7 and 43.8 ng/ml that were observed at 4.8 and 2.0 days post dose. The corresponding elimination half-lives in plasma were 5.2 and 2.0 days, and mean area-under-the-curve values of 124 and 241 ng.day/ml.

The bioavailability of topically applied eprinomectin in cattle is about 30% with most absorption occurring within 10 days after treatment. Eprinomectin is not extensively metabolized in cattle following topical administration. The faeces are the major route of elimination in both beef cattle and dairy cows.

For sheep, a mean peak plasma concentration (C<sub>max</sub>) of 6.20 ng/ml was observed following a topical dose of 1mg/kg. The elimination half-life in plasma was 6.4 days with mean area under the curve (AUC<sub>last</sub>) value of 48.8 ng.day/ml.

For goats, peak mean plasma concentrations ranging from 3 to 13.1 ng/ml were observed from day 1 to day 2 post dose. The elimination half-life in plasma ranged from less than one day to 3 days with area under the curve mean values ranging from 15.7 to 39.1 ng.day/ml.

Eprinomectin consists of the components B<sub>1a</sub> (≥ 90%) and B<sub>1b</sub> (≤ 10%) which differ by a methylene unit and is not extensively metabolized in cattle. In all biological matrices, the B<sub>1a</sub> component of eprinomectin is the single most abundant residue. Metabolites amount to approximately 10% of the total residues in plasma, milk, edible tissues and faeces.

The metabolism profile is nearly identical, qualitatively and quantitatively, in the above biological matrices and does not change significantly with time after administration of eprinomectin. The percent contribution of B<sub>1a</sub> and B<sub>1b</sub> to the overall metabolite profile remains constant. The ratio of the two drug components in the biological matrices is identical to that in the formulation demonstrating that the two eprinomectin components are metabolized with nearly equal rate constants. Since the metabolism and the tissue distribution of the two components are quite similar, the pharmacokinetics of the two components would be also similar.

An *in vitro* microsomal metabolism study was conducted using liver microsomes isolated from cattle, sheep and goats. It showed that the differences in pharmacokinetics observed between cattle, sheep and goats do not result from differences in the rate or extent of metabolism but suggests more complete absorption of eprinomectin by cattle.

## **Environmental properties**

Like other macrocyclic lactones, eprinomectin has the potential to adversely affect non-target organisms. Following treatment, excretion of potentially toxic levels of eprinomectin may take place over a period of several weeks.

Faeces containing eprinomectin excreted onto pasture by treated animals may reduce the abundance of dung feeding organisms which may impact on the dung degradation.

## **5. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS**

### **5.1 Major incompatibilities**

Not applicable.

### **5.2 Shelf life**

Shelf life of the veterinary medicinal product as packaged for sale: 30 months.

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 storage conditions.

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

- Back pack:

1 L, 2.5 L or 5 L white HDPE bottles, with a removable aluminium/PE seal and a polypropylene (PP) screw cap.

1 L, 2.5 L or 5 L white HDPE bottles, with a removable aluminium/PE seal and a polypropylene (PP) screw cap included in a cardboard box.

#### Package sizes:

1 bottle of 1L

1 bottle of 2.5L

1 bottle of 5L

Cardboard box with 1 bottle of 1L.

Cardboard box with 1 bottle of 2.5L.

Cardboard box with 1 bottle of 5L.

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.

The veterinary medicinal product should not enter water courses as eprinomectin may be dangerous for fish and other aquatic organisms. Do not contaminate lakes and streams with the veterinary medicinal product or with used containers.

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**

Ceva Santé Animale

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

VPA10815/025/001

**8. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION**

21/08/2015

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

18/03/2025

**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>).