1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Bioclanic 50 mg + 12.5 mg flavoured tablets for cats and dogs

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each tablet contains:

Active substances:

Amoxicillin (as amoxicillin trihydrate)	50 mg
Clavulanic acid (as potassium clavulanate)	12.5 mg

Excipients:

Qualitative composition of excipients and other constituents	**Quantitative composition if that information is essential for proper administration of the veterinary medicinal product**
Cellulose, microcrystalline	
Sodium starch glycolate type A	
Crospovidone, type A	
Povidone K30	
Sacharin sodium	
Vanillin	
Silica, colloidal hydrated	
Magnesium stearate	
Iron oxide (brown)	0.21 mg

Tablets.
Brown, round and convex flavoured tablet with a cross-shaped break line on one side.
The tablet can be divided into equal halves and quarters.

3. CLINICAL INFORMATION

3.1 Target species

Dogs and cats.

3.2 Indications for use for each target species

Dogs:
For the treatment of
- Skin infections (including deep and superficial pyoderma).
- Soft tissue infections (including anal sacculitis and abscesses).
- Urinary tract infections.
- Respiratory infections.
- Intestinal infections.
- Periodontal infections in addition to mechanical or surgical periodontal therapy.

Cats:
For the treatment of
- Skin infections (including superficial pyoderma).
- Soft tissue infections (including abscesses).
- Urinary tract infections.
- Respiratory infections.
- Intestinal infections.
- Periodontal infections in addition to mechanical or surgical periodontal therapy.

3.3 Contraindications

Do not use in rabbits, guinea pigs, hamsters, gerbils, chinchillas or other small herbivores.
Do not use in cases of hypersensitivity to the active substances, other substances of the beta-lactam group or to any of the excipients.
Do not administer to horses or ruminating animals.
Do not use in animals with severe renal impairment with anuria or oliguria.

3.4 Special warnings

Cross-resistance has been shown between amoxicillin/clavulanic acid and other antibiotics belonging to the beta-lactam group. Use of the veterinary medicinal product should be carefully considered when susceptibility testing has shown resistance to other antimicrobials in the beta-lactam group because its effectiveness may be reduced.
When susceptibility testing has shown resistance to sole beta-lactam, but susceptibility to combination of amoxicillin/clavulanic acid has been confirmed, treatment with the veterinary medicinal product might nevertheless be considered.

Do not use in cases of suspected or confirmed methicillin resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) and methicillin resistant *S. pseudintermedius* (MRSP) infections, as such isolates should be considered resistant to all beta-lactams including amoxicillin/clavulanic acid combinations.

The veterinary medicinal product has no effect against infections caused by *Pseudomonas* spp. due to its inherent resistance.

3.5 Special precautions for use

Special precautions for safe use in the target species:
Use of the product should be based on identification and susceptibility testing of the target pathogen(s). If this is not possible, therapy should be based on epidemiological information and knowledge of susceptibility of the target pathogens at local/regional level.
Use of the product should be in accordance with official, national and regional antimicrobial policies.
An antibiotic with a lower risk of antimicrobial resistance selection (lower AMEG category) should be used for first line treatment where susceptibility testing suggests the likely efficacy of this approach.
Narrow spectrum antibiotic therapy with a lower risk of antimicrobial resistance selection should be used for first line treatment where susceptibility testing suggests the likely efficacy of this approach.
Pharmacokinetics of the active substances in the target tissue might be considered as well.
The routine use of systemic antibiotics for intestinal infections is not recommended.
Oral treatment with antibiotics can result in disturbance of gastrointestinal flora, especially in case of long-term treatment.
In case of renal or hepatic insufficiency, the use of the veterinary medicinal product should be subject to a benefit-risk assessment by the responsible veterinarian.

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 can lead to cross-reactions with cephalosporins and vice versa. Allergic reactions caused by these substances may occasionally be serious.

People with known hypersensitivity to the active substance should avoid contact with the veterinary medicinal product. Wear gloves when handling this product to avoid skin contact.

If you develop symptoms such as a skin rash and persistent eye irritation after exposure to the veterinary medicinal product, seek medical advice immediately and show the package leaflet or label to the physician. Swelling of the face, lips, or eyes, or difficulty breathing are more serious symptoms that require urgent medical attention.

Wash hands after use.

To prevent children from accessing the veterinary medicinal product, only the required number of tablets should be removed from the blister pack and only when required. Store any unused portion of the tablet in the opened blister pack and return it into the carton immediately after use. The carton should be stored out of the sight and reach of children. In case 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 and cats:

Common (1 to 10 animals / 100 animals treated):	gastrointestinal disorder1 (e.g. vomiting, diarrhoea)
Uncommon (1 to 10 animals / 1 000 animals treated):	hypersalivation anorexia[1, 2], lethargy
Very rare (<1 animal / 10 000 animals treated, including isolated reports):	hypersensitivity reaction[3] (e.g. allergic skin reaction, anaphylaxis)

[1] Depending on the severity of the adverse event treatment should be discontinued and symptomatic treatment initiated based on the benefit-risk assessment by the responsible veterinarian.
[2] Very rare (<1 animal / 10 000 animals treated, including isolated reports) in cats.
[3] May be serious. Immediate discontinuation of the veterinary medicinal product is required.
Countermeasures to be taken in case of an allergic reaction:

- anaphylaxis: administer epinephrine (adrenaline) and glucocorticoids.
- allergic skin reactions: administer antihistamines and/or glucocorticoids.

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

The safety of the veterinary medicinal product has not been established during pregnancy and lactation.

Pregnancy and lactation:

In laboratory studies (rat, mouse), signs of embryotoxicity or teratogenicity could only be detected at high doses.
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 effect of amoxicillin may be inhibited by the concomitant use of bacteriostatic antimicrobials.

Penicillins may increase the effect of aminoglycosides.

3.9 Administration routes and dosage

Oral use.

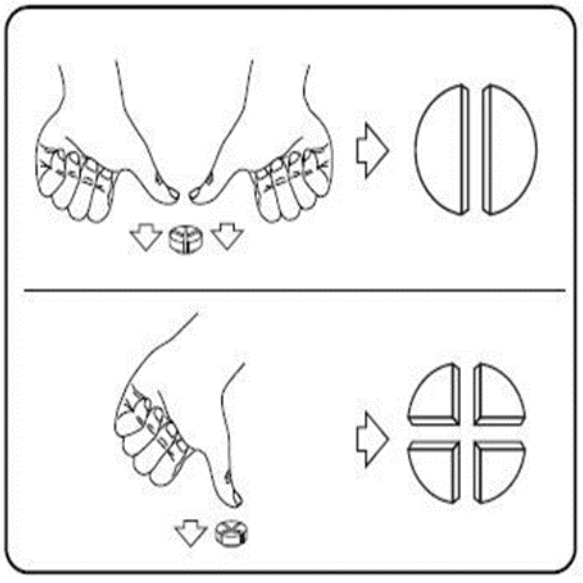
Dosage: 10 mg amoxicillin and 2.5 mg clavulanic acid/kg body weight every 12 hours.

In refractory respiratory tract infections, the dose can be doubled to 20 mg amoxicillin and 5 mg clavulanic acid/kg body weight every 12 hours and the treatment can be prolonged for up to 10 days.

Dosing instructions:

	Number of tablets twice daily (dosage rate: 12.5 mg/kg b.w.)		
Body weight (kg)	Amoxicillin/clavulanic acid 50 mg + 12.5 mg	Amoxicillin/clavulanic acid 250 mg + 62.5 mg	Amoxicillin/clavulanic acid 500 mg + 125 mg
1-1.25	¼	-	-
>1.25-2.5	½	-	-
>2.5-3.75	¾	-	-
>3.75-5	1	-	-
>5-6.25	1 ¼	¼	-
>6.25-12.5	-	½	¼
>12.5-18.75	-	¾	-
>18.75-25	-	1	½
>25-31.25	-	1 ¼	-
>31.25-37.5	-	1 ½	-
>37.5-50	-	-	1
>50-62.5	-	-	1 ¼
>62.5-75	-	-	1 ½

Tablets can be divided into 2 or 4 equal parts to ensure accurate dosage.



Halves: press down with your thumbs on both sides of the tablet.
Quarters: press down with your thumb in the middle of the tablet.

Duration of treatment:
In most of the cases, a treatment duration of 5 to 7 days is sufficient.
For chronic cases, a longer course of therapy may be required.
Based on clinical trials, the following treatment durations are recommended:
Chronic skin infections, 10–20 days.
Chronic cystitis, 10–28 days.

Instructions for use:
To ensure a correct dosage, body weight should be determined as accurately as possible.

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

Doses up to 40 mg amoxicillin and 10 mg clavulanic acid/kg and 60 mg amoxicillin and 15 mg clavulanic acid/kg administered twice daily for 5 days were tolerated well in young dogs and young cats respectively.
No adverse events associated with overdoses other than those listed in section 3.6 were detected in the respective studies (for information on symptomatic treatment see also section on adverse events).

Due to the neurotoxicity of penicillins, overdosing might result in central nervous system symptoms and convulsions. In these cases, treatment with the veterinary medicinal product should be discontinued immediately and symptomatic treatment should be initiated.

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:

QJ01CR02

4.2 Pharmacodynamics

Amoxicillin, like the other β-lactam antibiotics, acts by inhibiting the synthesis of bacterial cell walls through interference with the final stage of peptidoglycan synthesis. This bactericidal action causes lysis of growing cells only.
Clavulanic acid is a β-lactamase inhibitor and improves the antibacterial spectrum of amoxicillin.

Amoxicillin in combination with clavulanic acid has a wide range of activity which includes ß-lactamase producing strains of both Gram-positive and Gram-negative aerobes, facultative anaerobes and obligate anaerobes, including:

Gram-positive:
Clostridium spp.
Corynebacterium spp.
Peptostreptococcus spp.
Staphylococcus spp. (including β-lactamase producing strains)
Streptococcus spp.

Gram-negative:
Bacteroides spp.
Escherichia coli (including most β-lactamase producing strains)
Campylobacter spp.
Fusobacterium necrophorum
Pasteurella spp.
Proteus spp.

Resistance is shown among *Enterobacter* spp., *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*. A trend in resistance of *E. coli* is reported.

Susceptibility and resistance patterns can vary with geographical area and bacterial strain, and may change over time.

Amoxicillin/ clavulanate breakpoints (CLSI VET 01S ED5:2020)
E. Coli (dog): sensitive MIC ≤ 8/4 µg/ml
Staphylococcus spp. (dog; cat): sensitive MIC ≤ 0.25/0.12 µg/ml, resistant: ≥ 1/0.5 µg/ml
Streptococcus spp. (cat): sensitive MIC ≤ 0.25/0.12 µg/ml, resistant: ≥ 1/0.5 µg/ml
Pasteurella multocida (cat): sensitive MIC ≤ 0.25/0.12 µg/ml, resistant: ≥ 1/0.5 µg/ml

The main mechanisms of resistance to amoxicillin/clavulanic acid are:
Inactivation by those bacterial beta-lactamases that are not themselves inhibited by clavulanic acid.
Modification of Penicillin-Binding Proteins (PBP), which reduce the affinity of the antibacterial agent for the target proteins (methicillin resistant *S. aureus*, MRSA and *S. pseudintermedius*, MRSP).
Impermeability of bacteria or efflux pump mechanisms may cause or contribute to bacterial resistance, particularly in Gram-negative bacteria. Resistance genes can be located on chromosomes (mecA, MRSA) or plasmids (LAT, MIR, ACT, FOX, CMY family beta-lactamases) and a variety of resistance mechanisms have emerged.

4.3 Pharmacokinetics

Dogs:
- Amoxicillin
  After dosing of 10 mg/kg amoxicillin, maximum plasma concentrations are reached within 1.0 to 2.0 hours (t_{max}) with a mean half-life of 1.37 hours. C_{max} of 7430 ng/ml and $AUC_{0\text{-last}}$ of 21800 ng.h/ml are observed.
- Clavulanic acid
  After dosing of 2.5 mg/kg clavulanic acid, maximum plasma concentrations are reached within 0.5 to 1.5 hours (t_{max}) with a mean half-life of 0.627 hours. C_{max} of 3260 ng/ml and AUC_{0last} of 4830 ng.h/ml are observed.

Cats:
- Amoxicillin
  After dosing of 10 mg/kg amoxicillin, maximum plasma concentrations are reached within 1.0 to 2.5 hours (t_{max}) with a mean half-life of 1.16 hours. C_{max} of 9390 ng/ml and $AUC_{0\text{-last}}$ of 35300 ng.h/ml are observed
- Clavulanic acid
  After dosing of 2.5 mg/kg clavulanic acid, maximum plasma concentrations are reached within 0.5 to 1.5 hours (t_{max}) with a mean half-life of 0.593 hours. C_{max} of 4390 ng/ml and $AUC_{0\text{-last}}$ of 6650 ng.h/ml are observed.

Amoxicillin is well-absorbed following oral administration. Amoxicillin (pKa 2.8) has a relatively small apparent distribution volume, a low plasma protein binding (34% in dogs) and a short terminal half-life due to active tubular excretion via the kidneys. Following absorption, the highest concentrations are found in the kidneys (urine) and the bile, and then in liver, lungs, heart and spleen. The distribution of amoxicillin to the cerebrospinal fluid is low unless the meninges are inflamed.

Clavulanic acid (pKa 2.7) is also well-absorbed following oral administration. The penetration to the cerebrospinal fluid is poor. The plasma protein binding is approximately 25% and the elimination halflife is short. Clavulanic acid is mainly eliminated by renal excretion (unchanged in urine).

5. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

5.1 Major incompatibilities

Not applicable.

5.2 Shelf life

Shelf life of the veterinary medicinal product as packaged for sale: 24 months
The remaining tablet portions should be stored in the blister pocket and given at next administration.

5.3 Special precautions for storage

Do not store above 30ºC.
Store in the original package in order to protect from light.

5.4 Nature and composition of immediate packaging

oPA/Alu/PVC - PVC/Alu heat sealed blister containing 10 tablets each.

Package sizes:
Cardboard box of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 100, 150, 200 or 250 tablets.

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

Axience

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBERS

VPA22873/005/001

8. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION

26/07/2024

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

20/08/2026

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)*.