IPAR

Publicly Available Assessment Report for a
Veterinary Medicinal Product

Composil 150 mg/ml suspension for injection for cattle and pigs

PRODUCT SUMMARY

EU Procedure number	IE/V/0588/001/DC
Name, strength and pharmaceutical form	Composil 150 mg/ml suspension for injection for cattle and pigs
Active substance	Amoxicillin trihydrate
Applicant	Univet Limited Tullyvin, Cootehill Co. Cavan. Ireland
Target species	Cattle and pigs.
Indications for use	In cattle: Treatment of respiratory infections caused by *Mannheimia haemolytica* and *Pasteurella multocida*. In pigs: Treatment of respiratory infections caused by *Pasteurella multocida*.
ATCvet code	QJ01CA04

Please note that the development of the veterinary medicinal product during its lifecycle is reflected in the section 'Post-authorisation procedures' of this report, as well as in the current SPC and product information. Therefore, for products that have been authorised for some time, any other part of this document may include outdated information.

SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT

Legal basis of original application*	Generic application in accordance with Article 18 of Regulation (EU) 2019/6 as amended.
Reference product (RP)	Longocilline 150 mg/ml suspension for injection for cattle and pigs
Marketing authorisation holder	Ceva Santé Animale
Marketing authorisation number EU procedure number	VPA10815/023/001 DE/V/0153/001/MR
Date of authorisation	11/01/2013
Date of completion of the original decentralised procedure	6th August 2026
Concerned Member States for original procedure	AT, DK, FR, IT, LT, NL, PL, UK(NI)
Withdrawn CMS during original decentralised procedure	DE

Please be aware that certain parts of the dossier may be varied and consequently be subject to protection of technical documentation – for these and other changes of referenceability to parts of the dossier, please see section 'Post-authorisation procedures'. Additionally, detailed information on protection periods has only been published in PuARs since 09 February 2026.

PUBLIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

The public assessment report reflects the scientific conclusion reached by the Health Products Regulatory Authority (HPRA) at the end of the evaluation process and provides a summary of the grounds for approval of the marketing authorisation for the specific veterinary medicinal product. It is made available by the HPRA for information to the public, after the deletion of commercially confidential information. The legal basis for its creation and availability is contained in relevant articles of Regulation (EU) 2019/6. It is a concise document which highlights the main parts of the documentation submitted by the applicant and the scientific evaluation carried out by the HPRA leading to the approval of the product for marketing in Ireland. The Summary of Product Characteristics (SPC), the labelling and package leaflet for this product are available in the Union Product Database (UPD).

I. SCIENTIFIC OVERVIEW

The product is produced and controlled using validated methods and tests, which ensure the consistency of the product released on the market.
It has been shown that the product can be safely used in the target species; the slight reactions observed are indicated in the SPC.

The product is safe for the user, the consumer of foodstuffs from treated animals and for the environment, when used as recommended. Suitable warnings and precautions are indicated in the SPC.
The efficacy of the product was demonstrated according to the claims made in the SPC.
The overall benefit/risk analysis is in favour of granting a marketing authorisation.

III SAFETY AND RESIDUES ASSESSMENT (PHARMACO-TOXICOLOGICAL)

III.A Safety Tests

Pharmacological Studies

No pharmacodynamic study data were presented. As this is a generic application according to Article 18 of Regulation (EU) 2019/6, and bioequivalence with a reference veterinary medicinal product (VMP) has been demonstrated, results of pharmacodynamic tests are not required.
In vivo bioequivalence studies in cattle and pigs were conducted to demonstrate bioequivalence between the product and the reference product Longocilline 150 mg/ml suspension for injection for cattle and pigs (Ceva Santé Animale, France). In the case of bioequivalence for cattle, the 90% confidence intervals for the ratio of the means of the parameter AUC_t were within the narrower limits of 80-125%, while C_{max} fell within the wider 70-143% confidence intervals. The justification for the widening of the acceptance limit for C_{max} was accepted. For pigs, the results of the bioequivalence study indicated that the 90% confidence intervals for the ratio of the means of the parameter AUC_t were within the narrower limits of 80-125%, while C_{max} fell within the wider 70-143% confidence intervals. It was accepted that the product when administered to cattle and pigs is bioequivalent to the reference product.

Toxicological Studies

No toxicological study data were presented. As this is a generic application according to Article 18 of Regulation (EU) 2019/6, and bioequivalence with a reference VMP has been demonstrated, results of toxicological tests are not required.

User Safety

The applicant has provided a user safety assessment in compliance with the relevant guideline. The formulations of the product and reference product are the same in terms of active substance and excipients. The product is intended to be administered by the same route of administration at the same dosage and for the same indications for use in the same species as the reference product. The risk posed to the user by the product is not expected to differ to that posed by the reference product. Warnings and precautions as listed on the product literature are adequate to ensure safety to users of the product.

Environmental Risk Assessment

A Phase I and Phase II environmental risk assessment (ERA) was provided according to the CVMP/VICH guidelines.
Phase I:
A Phase II ERA is required as the Phase I assessment showed that the initial predicted environmental concentration in soil (PECsoil initial = 130.33 µg/kg) is greater than 100 µg/kg for weaner pigs and no mitigations exist that alter the PECsoil.
Phase II
A Phase II data set was provided according to the requirements of the CVMP/VICH guideline GL38 and the CVMP guideline on the Environmental Impact Assessment for Veterinary Medicinal Products in support of the VICH guidelines GL6 and GL38 (EMEA/CVMP/ERA/418282/2005-Rev.1), The data were considered to be complete and acceptable.

Physical-chemical properties		
Study type	Test protocol	Result
Water solubility	OECD 105	79.9 µg/l
Dissociation constants in water pKa	OECD 112	pKa_1 = 8 pKa_2 = 10.1
n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient $logP_{ow}$	OECD 117	$logP_{ow}$ = -2.2 (main component) $logP_{ow}$ = -0.51-0.46 (minor components/impurities)

Environmental fate		
Soil Adsorption/Desorption	OECD 106	Koc (mean) = 66.7 cm^3/g
Aerobic and Anaerobic Transformation in Soil	OECD 307	$DT_{50,\ 20°C.\ geo.\ mean\ of\ 4x\ soils}$ = 1.6 days

Effect studies				
Study type	Test protocol	Endpoint	Result	Unit
Algae growth inhibition	OECD 201	EC50 (72 hr)	172	mg/l

test/*Anabaena flos-aquae*				
Daphnia sp. immobilisation	OECD 202	EC50 (48 hr)	>1,000	mg/l
Fish, acute toxicity/*Danio rerio (zebra fish)*	OECD 203	LC50	1,000	mg/l
Soil microorganisms: Nitrogen transformation test (28 days)	OECD 216	% effect	<25%	
Terrestrial Plants, growth test	OECD 208	EC50	1,152	µg/kg
Earthworm/*Eisenia foetida reproduction*	OECD 222	NOEC	≥2,000	µg/kg

Risk characterisation

The Predicted Environmental Concentration (PEC) for each compartment was calculated in accordance with VICH guideline GL6 and the CVMP guideline on the Environmental Impact Assessment for Veterinary Medicinal Products in support of the VICH guidelines GL6 and GL38 (EMEA/CVMP/ERA/418282/2005-Rev.1).

Using the assessment factors (AF) in these VICH guidelines, predicted no effect concentrations (PNEC) were calculated and compared with the PEC values to determine a risk quotient (RQ) for each compartment.

Risk quotients were determined for the most susceptible organisms in each environmental compartment. The risk characterisation for amoxicillin penicilloic acid resulted in risk quotients below 1 for the surface water and soil compartments indicating that the product will not pose a risk to those compartments when used as recommended. As the refined $PEC_{groundwater}$ values were below the trigger value of 0.1 µg/L (drinking water standard established in the EU) and as the most sensitive taxa in the surface water compartment were daphnids/fish with $PNEC_{surfacewaters}$ of 1,000 µg/L, an assessment of the risk to groundwater ecosystems and human health was not required. The risk for drinking water and groundwater organisms was considered to be acceptable.

PBT Assessment

An assessment of the main degradation product, amoxicillin penicilloic acid, in terms of potential for Persistence, Bioaccumulation and Toxicity (PBT) for the environment or whether it may be considered as being very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) was performed. Amoxicillin penicilloic acid is not considered to be either PBT or vPvB.

III.B Residues Documentation

Residue tests

The applicant has conducted confirmatory injection site residue depletion studies in cattle and pigs. The results confirm that equivalent depletion of residues from the injection site compared to the withdrawal period established for the reference product has been demonstrated in cattle and pigs. The analytical method was LC-MS/MS. The method was fully validated.

Maximum Residue Limits

Amoxicillin is listed in Table I of the Annex to Commission Regulation (EU) No 37/2010 as follows:

Pharmacologically active substance	Marker residue	Animal Species	MRL	Target tissues	Other provision
Amoxicillin	Amoxicillin	All food-producing species	50 µg/kg 50 µg/kg 50 µg/kg 50 µg/kg 4 µg/kg	Muscle Fat Liver Kidney Milk	For fin fish the muscle MRL relates to 'muscle and skin in natural proportions'. MRLs for fat, liver and kidney do not apply to fin fish. For porcine and poultry species the fat MRL relates to 'skin and fat in natural

					proportions'

Withdrawal Periods
Based on the data provided, the following withdrawal periods are justified:
Cattle:
Meat and offal: 18 days.
Milk: 72 hours.
Pigs:
Meat and offal: 16 days.

IV. CLINICAL ASSESSMENT

IV.A Pre-Clinical Studies
***Development of resistance* and related risks in animals**
Bibliographical information on antimicrobial resistance for pathogens of clinical relevance for the claimed indication in the target animal species was provided. Adequate warnings and precautions appear on the product literature.

Tolerance in the Target Species of Animals
No proprietary data have been presented. The product literature accurately reflects the type and incidence of adverse effects which might be expected.

IV.B Clinical trials
As this is a generic application according to Article 18 of Regulation (EU) 2019/6 and bioequivalence with a reference VMP has been demonstrated, efficacy studies are not required. The efficacy claims for this product are equivalent to those of the reference VMP.

V. OVERALL CONCLUSION AND BENEFIT/RISK ASSESSMENT

The data submitted in the dossier demonstrate that when the product is used in accordance with the Summary of Product Characteristics, the benefit/risk profile for the target species is favourable and the quality and safety of the product for humans and the environment is acceptable.

VI. POST-AUTHORISATION ASSESSMENTS

The SPC and package leaflet may be updated to include new information on the quality, safety and efficacy of the veterinary medicinal product. The current SPC is available in the Union Product Database (UPD).
This section contains information on significant changes which have been made after the original procedure which are important for the quality, safety or efficacy of the product.
Changes:
None.