

1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Fleaway Plus 50 mg/60 mg spot-on solution for cats and ferrets

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each pipette of 0.5 ml contains:

Active substances:

Fipronil	50.00 mg
(S)-methoprene	60.00 mg

Excipients:

Qualitative composition of excipients and other constituents	Quantitative composition if that information is essential for proper administration of the veterinary medicinal product
Butylhydroxyanisole (E320)	0.10 mg
Butylhydroxytoluene (E321)	0.05 mg
Ethanol, anhydrous	
Polysorbate 80	
Povidone K17	
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether	

Clear amber solution.

3. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

3.1 Target Species

Cats and ferrets.

3.2 Indications for use for each target species

In cats:

- To be used against infestations with fleas, alone or in association with ticks and/or biting lice.
- Kills fleas (*Ctenocephalides* spp.) on treated cats for up to 4 weeks and prevents eggs, larvae and pupae from exposed fleas from developing for up to 6 weeks.
- Kills ticks (*Ixodes ricinus*, *Dermacentor variabilis*, *Rhipicephalus sanguineus*) on treated cats for up to 2 weeks (based on experimental data).
- Elimination of biting lice (*Felicola subrostratus*).

In ferrets:

- To be used against infestations with fleas, alone or in association with ticks.
- Kills fleas (*Ctenocephalides* spp.) on treated ferrets for up to 4 weeks and prevents eggs, larvae and pupae from exposed fleas from developing.

- Kills ticks (*Ixodes ricinus*) on treated ferrets for up to 4 weeks (based on experimental data).

3.3 Contraindications

In the absence of available data, the product should not be used on kittens less than 8 weeks old and/or weighing less than 1 kg. The product should not be used on ferrets less than 6 months old.

Do not use on sick (e.g. systemic diseases, fever) or convalescent animals.

Do not use in rabbits, as adverse drug reactions with even mortality could occur.

In absence of studies, the use of the product is not recommended in non-target species.

3.4 Special warnings

There may be an attachment of single ticks. For this reason a transmission of infectious diseases cannot be completely excluded if conditions are unfavourable.

Unnecessary use of antiparasitics or use deviating from the instructions given in the SPC may increase the resistance selection pressure and lead to reduced efficacy. The decision to use the product should be based on confirmation of the parasitic species and burden, or of the risk of based on its epidemiological features, for each individual animal.

In the absence of risk of co-infection, a narrow spectrum product should be used.

The possibility that other animals in the same household can be a source of re-infection with fleas and lice should be considered, and these should be treated as necessary with an appropriate product.

Fleas from pets often infest the animal's basket, bedding and regular resting areas such as carpets and soft furnishings which should be treated, in case of massive infestation and at the beginning of the control measures, with a suitable insecticide and vacuumed regularly.

No data on the effect of bathing/shampooing on the efficacy of the product in cats and ferrets are available. However, based on information available for dogs shampooed as from 2 days after application of the product, it is not recommended to bath animals within 2 days after application of the product.

3.5 Special precautions for use

Special precautions for safe use in the target species:

It is important to make sure that the product is applied to an area where the animal cannot lick it off and to make sure that animals do not lick each other following treatment.

Avoid contact with the animal's eyes.

The potential toxicity of the product for kittens of less than 8 weeks of age in contact with a treated queen is not documented. Special care should be taken in this case.

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

This product can cause mucous membrane, skin and eye irritation. Therefore, contact of the product with mouth, skin and eyes should be avoided.

Animals or operators with a known hypersensitivity (allergy) to insecticides or alcohol should avoid contact with the veterinary medicinal product. Avoid contents coming into contact with the fingers. If this occurs, wash hands with soap and water.

After accidental ocular exposure the eye should be rinsed carefully with pure water.

Wash hands after use.

Treated animals should not be handled until the application site is dry, and children should not be allowed to play with treated animals until the application site is dry. It is therefore recommended that animals are not treated during the day, but should be treated during the early evening, and that recently treated animals are not allowed to sleep with owners, especially children.
Do not smoke, drink or eat during application.

Special precautions for the protection of the environment:

Fipronil and (S)-methoprene should not enter water courses as this may be dangerous for fish and other aquatic organisms. Spillage of product should be avoided where possible and pets should not be bathed/shampooed or allowed to swim in water courses within 2 days after application of the product to avoid environmental contamination.

3.6 Adverse events

Cats and Ferrets:

Very rare (<1 animal / 10,000 animals treated, including isolated reports):	<p>Application site reactions (skin discoloration¹, hair loss¹, itching¹, reddening¹).</p> <p>Generalised itching or hair loss.</p> <p>Hypersalivation², vomiting.</p> <p>Increased sensitivity to stimulation³, depression³, other nervous signs³.</p>
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1 Transient

2 If licking occurs, a brief period of hypersalivation may be observed due mainly to the nature of the carrier.

3 Reversible

Reporting adverse events is important. It allows continuous safety monitoring of a product. If you notice any side effects, even those not already listed on this label, 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 the local representative of the marketing authorisation holder using the contact details on this label, or via your national reporting system: {national system details}.

3.7 Use during pregnancy, lactation or lay

Pregnancy and lactation:

Cats

The product can be used during pregnancy. For treatment during the lactating period, see section 3.5.

Ferrets

Laboratory studies in cats have not produced any evidence of teratogenic, foetotoxic or maternotoxic effects. The safety of the veterinary medicinal product has not been established in ferrets during pregnancy and lactation. Use only according to the benefit-risk assessment by the responsible veterinarian.

3.8 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

None known.

3.9 Administration routes and dosage

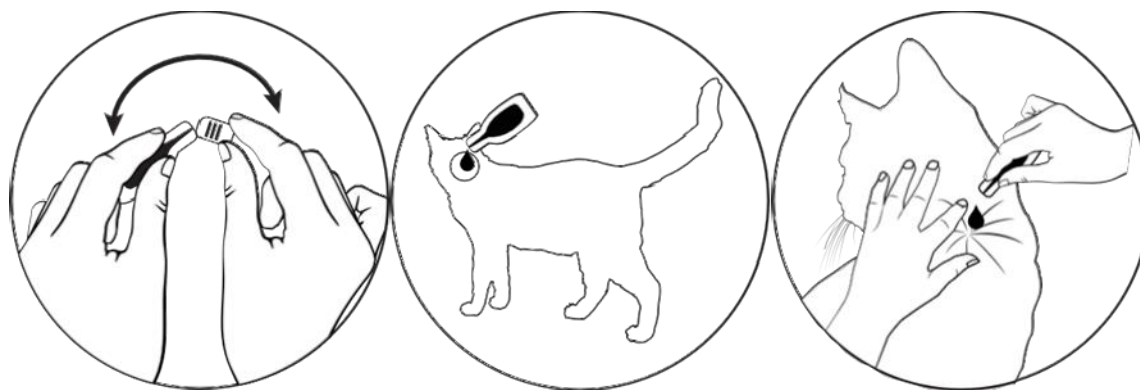
Spot-on use.

In cats, the minimum recommended dose is 5 mg fipronil / kg bw and 6 mg (S)methoprene / kg bw, by topical application to the skin, equivalent to one pipette of 0.5 mL for one animal.
In the absence of safety studies, the minimum treatment interval is 4 weeks.

In ferrets, the recommended dose is of 50 mg for fipronil and 60 mg for (S)methoprene per ferret, by topical application to the skin equivalent to one pipette of 0.5 mL for one animal
The minimum treatment interval is 4 weeks.

How to use this product:

1. Hold the pipette in an upright position.
2. Tap the narrow part of the pipette to ensure the contents remain within the main body of the pipette.
3. Snap back the tip of the pipette.
4. Part the coat on the back of the animal at the base of the neck in front of the shoulder blades until the skin is visible.
5. Place the tip of the pipette on the skin and squeeze the pipette several times to empty its contents completely and directly onto the skin in one spot.



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

The risk of experiencing adverse effects may increase with overdosing (see section 3.6).

Cats

No undesirable effects were observed in target animal safety studies in cats and kittens aged 8 weeks and older and weighing about 1 kg treated once a month at five times the recommended dose for six consecutive months.

Itching may occur following treatment.

Overdose application of the product will cause a sticky appearance of hairs at the treatment spot.

However, should this occur, it will disappear within 24 hours post application.

Ferrets

In ferrets aged 6 months and older and treated once every 2 weeks for four treatments, at five times the recommended dose, bodyweight loss was observed in some animals.

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 PARTICULARS

4.1 ATCvet code:

QP53AX65

4.2 Pharmacodynamics

Fipronil is an insecticide and acaricide belonging to the phenylpyrazole family. It acts by interacting with ligand-gated chloride channels, in particular those gated by the neurotransmitter gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), thereby blocking pre- and post-synaptic transfer of chloride ions across cell membranes. This results in uncontrolled activity of the central nervous system and death of insects or acarines. Fipronil kills fleas within 24 hours, ticks (*Dermacentor variabilis*, *Rhipicephalus sanguineus*, *Ixodes scapularis*, *Ixodes ricinus*, *Haemaphysalis longicornis*, *Haemaphysalis flava*, *Haemaphysalis campanulata*) and lice within 48 hours post-exposure.

(S)-Methoprene is an insect growth regulator (IGR) of the class of compounds known as juvenile hormone analogues that inhibit the development of immature stages of insects. This compound mimics the action of juvenile hormone and causes impaired development and death of the developing stages of fleas. The on-animal ovicidal activity of (S)-methoprene results from either direct penetration of the eggshell of newly laid eggs or from absorption through the cuticle of the adult fleas. (S)-methoprene is also effective in preventing flea larvae and pupae from developing, which prevents contamination of the environment of treated animals with the immature stages of fleas.

4.3 Pharmacokinetics

Studies of metabolism of fipronil have demonstrated that the major metabolite is the sulfone derivative of fipronil.

(S)-methoprene is extensively degraded into carbon dioxide and acetate that are subsequently incorporated into endogenous materials.

The pharmacokinetic profiles after topical application of fipronil and (S)-methoprene in combination were studied in cats in comparison to intravenous dosing of fipronil or (S)-methoprene alone. This established absorption and other pharmacokinetic parameters under conditions mimicking clinical practice. The topical application, with additional potential oral exposure from licking, resulted in overall systemic absorption of fipronil (18%) with a mean maximum concentration (C_{max}) of approximately 100 ng/ml fipronil and 13 ng/ml of fipronil sulfone in plasma.

Peak fipronil plasma concentrations are rapidly attained (mean t_{max} approximately 6 h) and decline with a mean terminal half-life of approximately 25 h.

Fipronil is slightly metabolised to fipronil sulfone in cats.

Plasma concentrations of (S)-methoprene were generally below the limit of quantitation (20 ng/ml) in cats after topical application.

Both (S)-methoprene and fipronil, together with its major metabolite, are well-distributed in the haircoat of cats within one day after application. The concentrations of fipronil, fipronil sulfone and (S)-methoprene in the hair coat decrease with time and are detectable for at least 59 days after dosing. Parasites are killed through contact rather than by systemic exposure.

No pharmacological interaction between fipronil and (S)-methoprene was noted.

The pharmacokinetic profile of the product has not been investigated in ferrets.

5 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

5.1 Major incompatibilities

None known.

5.2 Shelf life

Shelf life of the veterinary medicinal product as packaged for sale: 3 years.

5.3 Special precautions for storage

Store in the original package in order to protect from light.

5.4 Nature and composition of immediate packaging

A white pipette composed of a heat-formed shell of polypropylene/cyclic olefin copolymer/polypropylene layer and polyethylene/ethylene vinyl alcohol/polyethylene layer.

Box with 1, 2, 3 or 4 pipettes in individual foil sachets.

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.

The veterinary medicinal product should not enter water courses as fipronil and (S)-methoprene may be dangerous for fish and other aquatic organisms. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with the product or empty containers.

6. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Chanelle Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Ltd

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

VPA 10987/106/009

8. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION

10/01/2020

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

26/02/2025

10. CLASSIFICATION OF VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCTS

Veterinary medicinal product not subject to prescription.

Detailed information on this veterinary medicinal product is available in the Union Product Database (<https://medicines.health.europa.eu/veterinary>)