

## SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

### 1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Tribamec Duo 50 mg/ml + 1 mg/ml Oral Suspension for Sheep

### 2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each ml contains:

**Active substances:**

Triclabendazole	50 mg
Ivermectin	1 mg

**Excipients:**

Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (E218)	1.2 mg
Propyl parahydroxybenzoate	0.5 mg
Benzyl alcohol	27.0 mg

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

### 3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Oral suspension

A smooth white to off white uniform suspension.

### 4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

#### 4.1 Target Species

For sheep over 3 months of age.

#### 4.2 Indication for use

Treatment of mixed trematode (fluke) and nematode or arthropod infections due to gastrointestinal roundworms, lungworms, liver fluke and nasal bots.

**Gastrointestinal nematodes (adult and immature):**

*Haemonchus contortus*, *Teladorsagia (Ostertagia) circumcincta*, *Trichostrongylus* spp, *Cooperia* spp, *Nematodirus* spp including *N. battus*, *Strongyloides papillosus*, *Oesophagostomum* spp, and adult *Chabertia ovina*.

Inhibited larval stages and benzimidazole resistant strains of *Haemonchus contortus* and *Teladorsagia (Ostertagia) circumcincta* are also controlled.

**Liver fluke (mature, immature and early immature stages down to less than 1 week of age):**

*Fasciola hepatica*

**Lungworms (adult and immature):**

*Dictyocaulus filaria*

**Nasal bots (all stages):**

*Oestrus ovis*

### 4.3 Contraindications

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

### 4.4 Special warnings for each target species

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 bodyweight, misadministration of the 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.

Therefore, resistance to ivermectin has been reported in *Teladorsagia (Ostertagia) circumcincta* in sheep and increasing resistance to triclabendazole has been reported in *Fasciola* species in small ruminants in a number of countries including the EU. Therefore the use of this product should be based upon local (regional, farm) epidemiological information about susceptibility of the *Teladorsagia (Ostertagia) circumcincta* and trematodes and recommendations on how to limit further selection for resistance to anthelmintics.

### 4.5 Special precautions for use

#### Special precautions for use in animals

Extra-label use in dogs should be avoided as severe adverse reactions may occur. In common with other avermectins, certain breeds of dogs, such as Collies are especially sensitive to ivermectin and particular care should be taken to avoid accidental consumption of the product.

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

People with known hypersensitivity to the active substances or to the excipients should avoid contact with the product. Direct contact with the skin should be kept to a minimum. Protective clothing including impermeable rubber gloves should be worn when handling the veterinary medicinal product.

In case of accidental spillage onto skin or into the eyes wash immediately with water. Take off any contaminated clothes.

Do not eat, drink or smoke whilst handling the product. Wash hands and exposed skin before meals and after work.

#### Other precautions

Ivermectin is very toxic to aquatic organisms and dung insects.

### 4.6 Adverse reactions

None known.

### 4.7 Use during pregnancy and lactation

The safety of the veterinary medicinal product has not been established during pregnancy or lactation or in animals intended for breeding. No alteration of lactation has been reported for ivermectin and triclabendazole when used as monotherapy in sheep. Use only according to the risk/benefit assessment by the responsible veterinarian.

#### **4.8 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction**

No data available.

#### **4.9 Amount(s) to be administered and administration route**

For oral use. Shake well before use.

The dose rate is 0.2 mg ivermectin and 10 mg triclabendazole per kg bodyweight equivalent to 2 ml/10 kg bodyweight.

Bodyweight should be assessed accurately before calculating the dose. The product is for oral administration using a suitably calibrated dosing gun. The container should be shaken thoroughly before use. Drenching equipment should be cleaned before and after use.

If animals are to be treated collectively rather than individually, they should be grouped according to their bodyweight and dosed accordingly, in order to avoid under- or overdosing.

The timing for treatment should be based on epidemiological factors and should be customised for each individual farm. As with other anthelmintics, veterinary advice should be sought on appropriate dosing programmes and stock management to achieve adequate parasite control and reduce the likelihood of resistance developing.

Dosing Table:

Animal Weight	Dose of the product
20 – 25 kg	5 ml
26 – 30 kg	6 ml
31 – 35 kg	7 ml
36 – 40 kg	8 ml
41 – 50 kg	10 ml
51 – 60 kg	12 ml
61 – 70 kg	14 ml
71 – 80 kg	16 ml
81 – 90 kg	18 ml
91 – 100 kg	20 ml

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

No clinical signs were observed after overdosing 5 times. At 10 times overdosing liver and kidney function may be affected slightly. There is no antidote.

#### **4.11 Withdrawal period**

Meat and offal: 27 days.

Not authorised for use in ewes producing milk for human consumption including during the dry period. Do not use within 1 year prior to the first lambing in ewes intended to produce milk for human consumption.

### **5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES**

Ivermectin is an endectocidal macrocyclic lactone.

Triclabendazole is an anthelmintic benzimidazole.

**ATCvet Code:** QP54AA51

### **5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties**

Avermectins interact with glutamate-gated chloride ion channels, to increase membrane permeability to chloride ions, causing irreversible neuromuscular blockade in nematodes and arthropods, followed by paralysis and death.

Triclabendazole interferes with intracellular transport mechanisms and inhibits protein synthesis and is active against the liver fluke *Fasciola*.

### **5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties**

Ivermectin is readily absorbed and reaches peak plasma concentrations within 19.7 h post administration. Afterwards plasma concentrations decrease with a half-life of 51.4 hours.

Triclabendazole is readily absorbed, oxidised to triclabendazole sulfoxide and to triclabendazole sulfone. Peak plasma concentrations of triclabendazole sulfoxide and triclabendazole sulfone are reached at 20.6 and 36.3 h post administration. Afterwards, plasma concentrations decrease with half-lives of triclabendazole sulfoxide and triclabendazole sulfone of 25.5 and 34.8 h respectively. Both metabolites bind strongly to plasma proteins, particularly albumin. More than 90 % of the dose is excreted in the faeces, about 2 % in the urine and less than 1 % in the milk within 10 days.

The inter-individual variability of the kinetics of ivermectin and metabolites of triclabendazole in ovine species is high.

## **6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS**

### **6.1 List of Excipients**

Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (E218)

Propyl parahydroxybenzoate

Microcrystalline cellulose and Carmellose sodium

Povidone K30

Benzyl Alcohol

Propylene glycol

Polysorbate 20

Simethicone Emulsion

Sodium Dihydrogen Phosphate Monohydrate

Disodium Phosphate Dihydrate

Purified water

### **6.2 Major incompatibilities**

In the absence of compatibility studies, this veterinary medicinal product must not be mixed with other veterinary medicinal products.

### **6.3 Shelf life**

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

Shelf life after first opening the immediate packaging: 1 year.

#### **6.4 Special precautions for storage**

Do not store above 30 °C.

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

Keep the container tightly closed.

Do not refrigerate or freeze.

Protect from frost.

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

The product is available in the following pack sizes:

1 L, 2.5 L, 3 L, 5 L and 10 L.

Container and Closure:

1L, 2.5L, 3L and 5L: White high density polyethylene (HDPE) flexi containers with a polypropylene cap and an aluminium foil seal.

10 L: White HDPE container with a HDPE cap and an aluminium foil seal.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

#### **6.6 Special precautions for the disposal of unused veterinary medicinal product or waste materials derived from the use of such products**

Any unused veterinary medicinal product or waste materials derived from such veterinary medicinal product should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements. Dangerous to fish and other aquatic life. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with the product or used container.

### **7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER**

Chanelle Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Ltd.,  
Loughrea,  
Co. Galway,  
Ireland.

### **8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER**

VPA 10987/167/001

### **9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION**

### **10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT**