

Summary of Product Characteristics

1 NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Reprocine 0.07 mg/ml solution for injection for cattle and pigs

2 QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

1 ml contains:

Active substance:

Carbetocin 0.07 mg

Excipients:

Chlorobutanol hemihydrate 2.00 mg

For a full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3 PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Solution for injection.

Clear, colourless solution.

4 CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Target Species

Cattle, pig.

4.2 Indications for use, specifying the target species

Cow:

- Uterine atony during the puerperal period
- Placental retention as a consequence of uterine atony
- Initiation of milk ejection in stress-induced agalactia or in conditions requiring udder emptying

Sow:

- Uterine atony during the puerperal period
- Supportive therapy of mastitis-metritis-agalactia (MMA-) syndrome
- Initiation of milk ejection
- Shortening of total parturition duration in sows: either after delivery of the first piglet or as a component of synchronisation of parturition in sows, which have not farrowed 24 hours after administration of an appropriate PGF_{2α} (e.g. cloprostenol) not before day 113 of pregnancy.

4.3 Contraindications

Do not administer to accelerate parturition if cervix is not opened or if there is a mechanical cause for the delayed parturition such as physical obstruction, positional and postural abnormalities, convulsive labour, threatened rupture of uterus, uterine torsion, relative foetal oversize or deformities of the birth canal.

4.4 Special warnings for each target species

None.

4.5 Special precautions for use

Special precautions for use in animals

The interval between two injections should not be shorter than 24 hours.

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

In case of an accidental self-injection of the veterinary medicinal product in non-pregnant women the following effects may occur: facial flushing and warmth, lower abdominal pain. These effects usually disappear within a short span of time. Pregnant women, women post partum and breast-feeding women should not use this product, in order to avoid an accidental exposure. In case of accidental self-injection uterine contractions could be induced in pregnant women.

4.6 Adverse reactions (frequency and seriousness)

None known.

4.7 Use during pregnancy, lactation or lay

The veterinary medicinal product is indicated to induce milk ejection.
See also 4.3 Contraindications.

4.8 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interactions

The administration of oxytocin after the administration of the veterinary medicinal product is unnecessary. Due to a possible intensification of the effect of oxytocin, undesirable uterine spasms may be induced.

4.9 Amounts to be administered and administration route

Cows

For all indications: 3.0 – 5.0 ml/animal, corresponding to 0.21 – 0.35 mg carbetocin/animal

Sows

For uterine atony, MMA and milk ejection:

1.5 – 3.0 ml/animal, corresponding to 0.105 – 0.21 mg carbetocin/animal

For shortening of total parturition duration as a part of the synchronisation of parturition:

1.0 ml/animal, corresponding to 0.07 mg carbetocin/animal

The dosage requirements can be variable within the indicated limits based on the assessment of the veterinarian.

For single intramuscular or intravenous injection.

In case of treatment for milk ejection in the cow and sow or supportive therapy in MMA-syndrome in sow, a repeated administration is possible after 1 to 2 days.

Special information:

The responsiveness to carbetocin of the myometrium is likely to be close to zero from the 5th to the 11th day post partum. Therefore, the administration of the veterinary medicinal product during this period is likely to be inefficient and should be avoided.

If treatment with carbetocin should fail, then it is advisable to reconsider the aetiology of the condition, specifically if hypocalcaemia could be a complicating factor.

In case of severe septic metritis, appropriate concomitant therapy should be instigated when administering the veterinary medicinal product.

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

Injection of more than twice the recommended dose rate (more than 0.4 mg of carbetocin/animal) could increase the stillbirth rate in older sows if administered during prolonged parturition.

A threefold overdose (0.6 mg of carbetocin/animal) may induce profuse lactation in sows that may result in diarrhoea, reduced weight gain and increased mortality in their piglets.

Carbetocin is considered as moderately irritant. At the injection sites of treated animals, focal lymphocytic infiltration was observed at higher doses (1.0 mg of carbetocin/animal).

4.11 Withdrawal period(s)

Cattle, pigmeat and offal: Zero days

Cattle milk: Zero days

5 PHARMACOLOGICAL or IMMUNOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Systemic hormonal preparations, excl. sex hormones

ATCvet code: QH01BB03

Carbetocin is a synthetic analogue of the posterior pituitary lobe hormone oxytocin and has its physiological and pharmacological main effects at the smooth muscle (induction and increase of contractions) of reproductive organs. Carbetocin has the same effect as natural oxytocin: at the oestrogen stimulated uterus it causes a change from weak, spontaneous and irregular to synchronised, regular, increased and directed contractions. Moreover, in the mammary gland it produces physiological contractions of the myoepithelial cells in the alveolae and small lactiferous ducts as well as a simultaneous relaxation of the teat sphincter.

The action of carbetocin is prolonged and it causes an intensification of the physiological effect.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic particulars

Carbetocin is, due to its strongly developed peptidase-resistance, much more slowly degraded in vivo and distinguishes itself by a prolonged efficacy. Carbetocin is much more lipophilic than exogenously applied oxytocin and therefore, a better distribution and a longer effect on the receptors occur. Beside the stability against proteases, this may also contribute to the prolonged increase of uterine tone activity. After administration of 0.6 mg of carbetocin, in sows a bicompartimental kinetic was observed. The elimination half-life is approximately 85 - 100 minutes. There are no essential differences between intramuscular and intravenous administration.

6 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Chlorobutanol hemihydrate

Acetic Acid 99%

Sodium Acetate Trihydrate

Water for Injection

6.2 Major incompatibilities

None known.

6.3 Shelf-life

Shelf-life of the veterinary medicinal product as packaged for sale:

2 years

Shelf-life after first opening the immediate packaging:

10 ml vial: 2 weeks

50 ml vial: 3 weeks

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store in a refrigerator (2 - 8 °C). Keep container in the outer carton.

When transported in a vehicle by a veterinarian, the veterinary medicinal product should be kept in a cooler box.

6.5 Nature and composition of immediate packaging

Colourless glass injection vial containing 50 ml or 10 ml, respectively, solution for injection closed with a rubber stopper and sealed with an aluminium cap.

1 x 50 ml, 12 x 50 ml or 6 x 10 ml solution for injection, packaged in an outer cardboard box

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

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

Any unused veterinary medicinal product or waste materials derived from such veterinary medicinal products should be disposed of in accordance with national requirements.

7 MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Vetoquinol SA
Magny-Vernois
70200 Lure
France

8 MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

VPA10521/002/001

9 DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

Date of first authorisation: 05 November 2004

Date of last renewal: 23 February 2010

10 DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

May 2017