Summary of Product Characteristics

1 NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Quenazole (50 mg praziquantel / 500 mg Fenbendazole) Tablets for Cats and Dogs.

2 QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Per tablet

Praziquantel 50.0 mg
Fenbendazole 500.0 mg

For a full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3 PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Tablet.
A round buff-coloured tablet with a score line. The tablets can be divided into equal quarters.

4 CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Target Species

Dogs and cats.

4.2 Indications for use, specifying the target species

For the treatment of mixed infections of roundworms and tapeworms in dogs and cats.

Ascarids:	*Toxocara canis (immature, adult)* *Toxocara cati (adult)* *Toxascaris leonina (immature, adult)*
Hookworms:	*Uncinaria stenocephala (immature, adult)* *Ancylostoma caninum (immature, adult)*
Whipworms:	*Trichuris vulpis (adult)*
Tapeworms:	*Echinococcus granulosus (immature, adult)* *Echinococcus multilocularis (immature, adult)* *Dipylidium caninum (adult)* *Taenia spp. (adult)* *Mesocestoides spp (adult)*

This product may also be used as an aid in the control of Giardia protozoa in dogs and Aelurostrongylus abstrusus lungworm infection in cats.

4.3 Contraindications

Do not use in kittens less than 8 weeks of age.
Do not use in puppies under the age of 2 weeks or under 0.5kg in weight.

4.4 Special warnings for each target species

Since one of the most common tapeworms of the dog and cat (*Dipylidium caninum*) is transmitted by a flea and has a very short pre-patent period, it is important to pay attention to flea control to reduce the incidence of tapeworm and the risk of re-infection.

4.5 Special precautions for use

Special precautions for use in animals

None.

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

Wash hands after handling tablets.

4.6 Adverse reactions (frequency and seriousness)

None known.

4.7 Use during pregnancy, lactation or lay

Do not exceed the stated dose when treating pregnant bitches. Do not use in pregnant bitches before Day 39 of pregnancy. This product can be used for the treatment of pregnant bitches during the last third of pregnancy. A veterinary surgeon should be consulted before treating pregnant bitches for roundworm.
Do not use in pregnant cats.
Safe for use in lactating animals.

4.8 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

None known.

4.9 Amounts to be administered and administration route

Administer orally either directly or mixed with food. Dietary measures or fasting are not necessary.
Absorption may be improved with food.

Weaned puppies & kittens under 6 months of age:
This product should be administered at a dose rate of 5 mg praziquantel and 50 mg fenbendazole per kg bodyweight (equivalent to ½ tablet per 5 kg bodyweight).
Treatment should be administered for three consecutive days.

Nursing bitches
This product should be administered at a dose rate of: 5 mg praziquantel and 50 mg fenbendazole per kg bodyweight daily for three consecutive days (equivalent to ½ tablet per 5 kg daily for 3 days). Because of the zoonotic potential of Toxocara very regular re-treatment of puppies and nursing bitches to control this parasite may be necessary. Veterinary advice should be sought before re-treatment of puppies and nursing bitches for the control of Toxocara.

Adult dogs and cats
For the treatment of worm infestations in adult dogs administer this product at a dose rate of:-
5 mg praziquantel and 50 mg fenbendazole per kg bodyweight daily for two consecutive days (equivalent to 1 tablet per 10 kg daily for 2 days).

For the treatment of worm infestations in adult cats and as an aid in the control of the lungworm *Aelurostrongylus abstrusus* in cats and Giardia protozoa in dogs administer this product at a dose rate of:-
5 mg praziquantel and 50 mg fenbendazole per kg bodyweight daily for three consecutive days (equivalent to ½ tablet per 5 kg daily for 3 days).

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

Both fenbendazole and praziquantel are very well tolerated. In studies with multiple overdose administration transient diarrhoea was observed. From 3 times the recommended dose, loose faeces in dogs and crying and restlessness in puppies were reported. At 5 times the recommended dose, excessive salivation was observed in dogs and puppies. Vomiting may also occur. Signs of overdose should be treated symptomatically. At 5 times the recommended dose, inappetance was observed in cats.

4.11 Withdrawal Period(s)

Not applicable.

5 PHARMACOLOGICAL or IMMUNOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Anthelmintic, quinoline derivatives and related substances; praziquantel, combinations.
ATC Vet Code: QP52AA51

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Praziquantel causes spastic paralysis of the musculature of the parasites due to a membrane depolarisation of the muscle cells. It damages the normal function of the tegument, the glucose intake from the medium is inhibited and the production of lactate stimulated. The membrane is more permeable for glucose and more sensitive to the action of proteolytic enzymes.

At the molecular level the mechanism of action that produces the tetanic paralysis is still not fully understood. Several groups have suggested that praziquantel opens calcium channels in the tegument to bring about this effect. Praziquantel is rapidly absorbed and metabolised by the liver. It is rapidly excreted entirely as metabolites in the urine and bile. Disintegrated and partially digested fragments of tapeworm segments may occasionally be seen in the faeces.

Fenbendazole acts against parasites by disrupting the formation of microtubules by binding to tubulin in parasitic intestinal cells hence preventing the absorption of glucose, parasites are gradually starved to death. Fenbendazole displays preference for parasitic as opposed to mammalian tubulin. This appears to be due to the fact that the formation of the parasitic tubulin-fenbendazole complex is more favourable kinetically under physiological conditions than the mammalian complex. Fenbendazole may also inhibit energy production in helminths by inhibition of glucose uptake and glycogen breakdown.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

PRAZIQUANTEL (PRZ)
After oral administration, PRZ is extensively (75-100%) absorbed. It rapidly enters tissues but there is no accumulation. It crosses the placenta in very small amounts, leading to very low concentrations in the foetus. About 80% of PRZ is protein bound in plasma. Serum concentration of non-metabolised praziquantel is low. There is an extensive first pass effect. Most praziquantel and metabolites are eliminated via the kidneys. In dogs < 0.3% is excreted unchanged. The remainder is excreted in bile and faeces. It is rapidly eliminated from blood and is undetectable after 24 hrs. Very small amounts are excreted in milk.

FENBENDAZOLE
Fenbendazole is poorly absorbed. The parent drug is metabolized in the liver and eliminated within 48 hours. The main metabolite, oxfendazole, also possesses anthelmintic activity. Increasing the dose rate does not significantly increase plasma levels of fenbendazole and oxfendazole. Fenbendazole when administered with food demonstrates significantly higher bioavailability than when administered on an empty stomach. Excretion is mostly in the faeces with only 10% via urine.

Following administration of this product with food in dogs, Cmax for fenbendazole was 393 ng/ml, Tmax was 14 hours, AUC was 5057 ng/mUhr and mean half-life was 5 hours. Maximum concentrations of the active metabolite, oxfendazole were 332 ng/ml, Tmax was 16 hours, AUC was 4480 ng/mUhr and mean half-life of elimination was 5 hours. Praziquantel was rapidly absorbed, Cmax was 935 ng/ml, Tmax approximately one hour, AUC was 2765 ng/ml/hr and mean half-life was 3.5 hours

6 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Sodium laurilsulfate
Povidone 30
Sodium Starch Glycolate
Magnesium Stearate

6.2 Incompatibilities

Not Applicable.

6.3 Shelf-life

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

6.4 Special precautions for storage

This veterinary medicinal product does not require any special storage conditions.

6.5 Nature and composition of immediate packaging

Containers: white high density polyethylene (HDPE) containers with a white polypropylene child resistant tamper evide cap.
Strips: 30 µ aluminium foil coated with 35 gsm extruded polythene.
Blisters: foil blisters (aluminium/aluminium)

Pack sizes:

Containers: 20, 24, 30, 50, 60, 96, 100 and 120 tablets
Strips and blisters: 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24, 30, 48, 50, 60, 100 and 120 tablets

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

6.6 Special precautions for the disposal of unused veterinary medicinal products or waste materials

Any unused veterinary medicinal product or waste material derived from the use of such veterinary medicinal product should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

7 MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Chanelle Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Ltd.
Loughrea
Co. Galway
Ireland

8 MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

VPA 10987/062/001

9 DATE OF THE FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

Date of first authorisation: 22nd April 20015
Date of last renewal: 18th October 2010

10 DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT