LABELLING AND PACKAGE LEAFLET

A. LABELLING

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGE

Cardboard box

1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Thyroxanil 600 microgram tablets for dogs and cats
levothyroxine sodium

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCES

Each tablet contains:
Active substance
Levothyroxine sodium 600 microgram

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Tablet.

4. PACKAGE SIZE

25 tablets
50 tablets
75 tablets
100 tablets
125 tablets
150 tablets
175 tablets
200 tablets
225 tablets
250 tablets
30 tablets
60 tablets
90 tablets
120 tablets
150 tablets
180 tablets
210 tablets
240 tablets
270 tablets
300 tablets

5. TARGET SPECIES

Dogs and cats.

6. INDICATION(S)

7. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Oral use.
Read the package leaflet before use.

8. WITHDRAWAL PERIOD

9. SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

This product may present a risk to humans, particularly children, if ingested. Return unused tablet portion(s) to the open blister.
Read the package leaflet before use.

10. EXPIRY DATE

EXP:

11. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Do not store above 25°C.
Keep the blisters in the outer carton in order to protect from light.

12. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF UNUSED VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS, IF ANY

Disposal: read package leaflet.

13. THE WORDS "FOR ANIMAL TREATMENT ONLY" AND CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS REGARDING SUPPLY AND USE, IF APPLICABLE

For animal treatment only.
To be supplied only on veterinary prescription.

14. THE WORDS "KEEP OUT OF SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN"

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

15. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Le Vet Beheer B.V.
Wilgenweg 7
3421 TV Oudewater
The Netherlands

16. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

Vm 41821/4032

17. MANUFACTURER'S BATCH NUMBER

Lot.

MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON BLISTERS OR STRIPS

Aluminium-PVC blisters

1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Thyroxanil 600 µg tablets
levothyroxine sodium

2. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Le Vet Beheer B.V.

3. EXPIRY DATE

EXP:

4. BATCH NUMBER

Lot:

5. THE WORDS "FOR ANIMAL TREATMENT ONLY"

For animal treatment only.

B. PACKAGE LEAFLET

PACKAGE LEAFLET:
Thyroxanil 600 microgram tablets for dogs and cats

1. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER AND OF THE MANUFACTURING AUTHORISATION HOLDER RESPONSIBLE FOR BATCH RELEASE, IF DIFFERENT

Marketing authorisation holder
Le Vet Beheer B.V.
Wilgenweg 7
3421 TV Oudewater
The Netherlands

Manufacturer responsible for the batch release:
Lindopharm GmbH
Neustrasse 82
D-40721 Hilden
Germany

Lelypharma B.V.
Zuiveringweg 42
8243 PZ Lelystad
The Netherlands

2. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Thyroxanil 600 microgram tablets for dogs and cats
levothyroxine sodium

3. STATEMENT OF THE ACTIVE SUBSTANCE AND OTHER INGREDIENTS

Each tablet contains:

Active substance:

Levothyroxine sodium	600 microgram
(equivalent to levothyroxine	583 microgram)

White to off white, round and convex tablet with a cross-shaped break line on one side and the number 600 on the other side. The tablets can be divided into halves or quarters.

4. INDICATIONS

Treatment of primary and secondary hypothyroidism.

5. CONTRAINDICATIONS

Do not use in dogs and cats suffering from uncorrected adrenal insufficiency.
Do not use in cases of known hypersensitivity to levothyroxine sodium or to any of the excipients.

6. ADVERSE REACTIONS

An exacerbation of skin symptoms, with increased pruritus due to shedding of the old epithelial cells, can occur initially. Pruritus and desquamation have been reported very rarely in spontaneous reports.

The frequency of adverse reactions is defined using the following convention:
- very common (more than 1 in 10 animals treated displaying adverse reaction(s))
- common (more than 1 but less than 10 animals in 100 animals treated)
- uncommon (more than 1 but less than 10 animals in 1,000 animals treated)
- rare (more than 1 but less than 10 animals in 10,000 animals treated)
- very rare (less than 1 animal in 10,000 animals treated, including isolated reports).

If you notice any side effects even those not already listed in this package leaflet or you think that the medicine has not worked, please inform your veterinary surgeon. Alternatively you can report via national reporting system {national system details}.

7. TARGET SPECIES

Dogs and cats.

8. DOSAGE FOR EACH SPECIES, ROUTE AND METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION

Oral use.
The recommended starting dose for dogs and cats is 20 µg levothyroxine sodium per kg body weight per day given as a single daily dose or in two equally divided doses. Because of variability in absorption and metabolism, the dosage may require alterations before a complete clinical response is observed. The initial dosage and frequency of administration are merely a starting point. Therapy has to be highly individualised and tailored to the requirements of the individual animal especially for cats and small dogs. For cats and small dogs, it is recommended to use the lower strength 200 µg tablet when commencing therapy and for subsequent dose adjustments given that more accurate dosing and dose titration is possible. The dose should be adjusted based on clinical response and plasma thyroxine levels. In the dog and cat, absorption of levothyroxine sodium may be affected by the presence of food. The timing of treatment and its relation to feeding should therefore be kept consistent from day to day. To adequately monitor therapy, trough values (just prior to treatment) and peak values (about four hours after dosing) of plasma T4 can be measured. In adequately dosed animals peak plasma concentration of T4 should be in the high-normal range (approximately 30 to 47 nmol/l) and trough values should be above approximately 19 nmol/l. If T4 levels are outside this range the levothyroxine sodium dose can be adjusted in appropriate increments until the patient is clinically euthyroid and serum T4 is within the reference range. The 200 µg tablets enable adjustment of the levothyroxine dose by 50 µg increments per animal and 600 µg tablets enable adjustment of the levothyroxine dose by 150 µg increments per animal. Plasma T4 levels can be retested two weeks after change of dosage, but clinical improvement is an equally important factor in determining individual dosage and this will take four to eight weeks. When the optimum replacement dose has been attained, clinical and biochemical monitoring may be performed every 6 – 12 months.

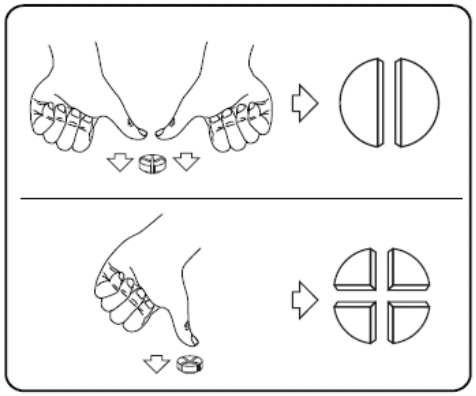
The following table is intended as a guide to dispensing the product at approximately the standard **starting** dose rate of 20 µg levothyroxine sodium per kg bodyweight per day.

	Administration once daily			**Administration twice daily**	
Body weight	**Thyroxanil 200 µg**	**Thyroxanil 600 µg**	**Actual dose per kg (µg)**	**Thyroxanil 200 µg**	**Thyroxanil 600 µg**
>2.5 kg – 5 kg			20 - 10	-	
>5 kg – 7.5 kg			20 - 13.3		
>7.5 kg – 10 kg		or 	20 - 15		
>10 kg – 12.5 kg			20 - 16		
>12.5 kg – 15 kg		or 	24 - 20		or 
>15 kg – 17.5 kg			23.3 - 20		
>17.5 kg – 20 kg			22.9 - 20		
>20 kg – 22.5 kg		or 	22.5 - 20		
>22.5 kg – 25 kg			22.2 - 20		
>25 kg – 30 kg		or 	24 - 20		or 
>30 kg – 40 kg		and 	26.7 - 20		
>40 kg – 50 kg	 	and	25 - 20		
>50 kg – 60 kg			24 - 20		

 = ¼  Tablet =  ½ Tablet  = ¾ Tablet = 1 Tablet

9. ADVICE ON CORRECT ADMINISTRATION

Tablets can be divided into halves or quarters to ensure accurate dosing. Place the tablet on a flat surface, with its scored side facing up and the convex (rounded) side facing the surface.



Halves: press down with your thumbs on both sides of the tablet.
Quarters: press down with your thumb in the middle of the tablet.

10. WITHDRAWAL PERIOD

Not applicable.

11. SPECIAL STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.
Do not store above 25°C. Keep the blisters in the outer carton in order to protect from light.
Do not use this veterinary medicinal product after the expiry date which is stated on the package after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

12. SPECIAL WARNINGS

Special warnings for each target species:
The diagnosis of hypothyroidism should be confirmed with appropriate tests.

Special precautions for use in animals:
A sudden increase in demand for oxygen delivery to peripheral tissues, plus the chronotropic effects of levothyroxine sodium, may place undue stress on a poorly functioning heart, causing decompensation and signs of congestive heart failure. Hypothyroid animals with concurrent hypoadrenocorticism have a decreased ability to metabolise levothyroxine sodium and therefore an increased risk of thyrotoxicosis. These animals should be stabilised with glucocorticoid and mineralocorticoid treatment prior to treatment with levothyroxine sodium to avoid precipitating a hypoadrenocortical crisis. After this, thyroid tests should be repeated, then gradual introduction of levothyroxine is recommended (starting with 25% of the normal dose and increasing by 25% increments every fortnight until optimal stabilisation is achieved). Gradual introduction of therapy is also recommended for animals with other concurrent illnesses; particularly in animals with cardiac disease, diabetes mellitus and renal or hepatic dysfunction.

Special precautions to be taken by the person administering the veterinary medicinal product to animals:
This product contains a high concentration of levothyroxine sodium and may be harmful when ingested, particularly for children. Pregnant women should handle this veterinary medicinal product with caution. Levothyroxine may cause hypersensitivity

(allergy) following ingestion. Avoid skin contact with this product if you know you are sensitized. Wash hands after handling the tablets. In the case of accidental ingestion, seek medical advice immediately and show the package leaflet or the label to the physician.
Any unused tablet portion(s) should be returned to the open blister, stored out of the sight and reach of children and always be used at the next administration.

Pregnancy and lactation:
The safety of the veterinary medicinal product has not been established in pregnant or lactating bitches and queens and therefore use of the product in these animals should be based on a benefit-risk assessment by the responsible veterinarian. However, levothyroxine is an endogenous substance and thyroid hormones are essential for the developing foetus, especially during the first period of gestation. Hypothyroidism during pregnancy may result in major complications such as foetal death and a poor perinatal outcome. Maintenance dose of levothyroxine sodium may need adjustment during pregnancy. Pregnant bitches and queens should therefore be monitored on a regular basis from conception until several weeks after delivery.

Interactions with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction:
A variety of drugs may impair plasma or tissue binding of the thyroid hormones or alter thyroid hormone metabolism (eg. barbiturates, antacids, anabolic steroids, diazepam, furosemide, mitotane, phenylbutazone, phenytoin, propranolol, large doses of salicylates and sulphonamides). When treating animals that are receiving concurrent medication the properties of these drugs should be taken into consideration.
Oestrogens may increase thyroid requirements.
Ketamine may cause tachycardia and hypertension when used in patients receiving thyroid hormones.
The effect of catecholamines and sympathomimetics is increased by levothyroxine.
An increase in the dosage of digitalis may be necessary in a patient that had previously compensated congestive heart failure and that is placed on thyroid hormone supplementation. Following treatment of hypothyroidism in patients with concurrent diabetes, careful monitoring of diabetic control is recommended.
Most patients on chronic high- dose, daily glucocorticoid therapy will have very low or undetectable serum T4 concentrations, as well as subnormal T3 values.

Overdose (symptoms, emergency procedures, antidotes):
Following administration of overdoses thyrotoxicosis could occur. Thyrotoxicosis as a side effect of mild over-supplementation is uncommon in dogs and cats, owing to the ability of these species to catabolise and excrete thyroid hormones. In case of accidental intake of large amounts of the veterinary medicinal product absorption can be decreased by induction of vomiting and oral administration of both activated charcoal and magnesium sulphate once.
In an acute overdose situation in dogs and cats, the clinical signs are extensions of the hormone’s physiological effects. Acute overdose of levothyroxine may produce vomiting, diarrhoea, hyperactivity, hypertension, lethargy, tachycardia, tachypnoea, dyspnoea, and abnormal pupillary light reflexes.
Following chronic over-supplementation in dogs and cats, clinical signs of hyperthyroidism such as polydipsia, polyuria, panting, weight loss without anorexia, and either or both tachycardia and nervousness may theoretically occur. The presence of these signs should result in evaluation of T4 serum concentrations to

confirm the diagnosis, and immediate discontinuance of the supplementation. Once the signs have abated (days to weeks), the thyroid dosage has been reviewed, and the animal has fully recovered, a lower dosage may be instituted, with the animal being monitored closely.

13. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF UNUSED VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS, IF ANY

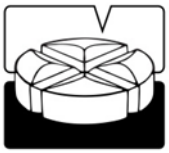
Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or household waste. Ask your veterinary surgeon or pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures should help to protect the environment.

14. DATE ON WHICH THE PACKAGE LEAFLET WAS LAST APPROVED

January 2021

15. OTHER INFORMATION

Aluminium - PVC blister
Cardboard box of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10 blisters. 25 or 30 tablets per blister.
Not all pack sizes may be marketed.



Divisible tablet

For any information about this veterinary medicinal product, please contact the local representative of the marketing authorisation holder.

Approved: 03 February 2021