PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGE {150 g or 1.5 kg bottles}

1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Lincocin Soluble Powder, 400 mg/g powder for use in drinking water

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE AND OTHER SUBSTANCES

Each g contains 400 mg lincomycin (as lincomycin hydrochloride).

3. PACKAGE SIZE

150 g
1.5 kg

4. TARGET SPECIES

Pigs and chickens

5. INDICATION(S)

6. ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION

For use in drinking water.

7. WITHDRAWAL PERIODS

Withdrawal periods:
Pigs: Meat and offal: 1 day.
Chickens: Meat and offal: 5 days.
Not for use in birds producing or intended to produce eggs for human consumption.

8. EXPIRY DATE

Exp. {mm/yyyy}
Once opened: use immediately.
Once diluted or reconstituted according to directions: use within 24 hours.

9. SPECIAL STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

-

10. THE WORDS “READ THE PACKAGE LEAFLET BEFORE USE”

Read the package leaflet before use.

11. THE WORDS “FOR ANIMAL TREATMENT ONLY”

For animal treatment only.

12. THE WORDS “KEEP OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN”

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

13. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Phibro Animal Health (Poland) Sp z.o.o.

14. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBERS

Vm 61652/5001

15. BATCH NUMBER

Lot {number}

16. SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

17. SPECIFIC PRECAUTIONS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF UNUSED PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS, IF ANY

Disposal: read package leaflet.

18. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS REGARDING SUPPLY AND USE, IF APPLICABLE

POM-V

Veterinary medicinal product subject to prescription.

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE PACKAGE LEAFLET:

1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Lincocin Soluble Powder, 400 mg/g Powder for Use in Drinking Water for Pigs and Chickens

2. COMPOSITION

Each g contains:

Active substance:

Lincomycin (as lincomycin hydrochloride) 400 mg

White, free-flowing, fine powder.

3. TARGET SPECIES

Pigs and chickens.

4. INDICATIONS FOR USE

Pigs:
For the treatment and metaphylaxis of enzootic pneumonia caused by *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae*.
The presence of the disease in the group must be established before the product is used.

Chickens:
For the treatment and metaphylaxis of necrotic enteritis caused by *Clostridium perfringens*.
The presence of the disease in the group must be established before the product is used.

5. CONTRAINDICATIONS

Do not use in cases of hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients.
Do not administer, and do not allow access to water containing lincomycin, to rabbits, hamsters, guinea pigs, chinchillas, horses or ruminants as this could result in severe gastro-intestinal disturbance.
Do not use in cases of known resistance to lincosamides.
Do not use in cases of hepatic dysfunction.

6. SPECIAL WARNINGS

Special warnings:
Medicated drinking water uptake can be affected by the severity of the disease. In case of insufficient uptake of water, pigs should be treated parenterally.
The susceptibility of *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* to antimicrobial agents is difficult to test *in vitro* owing to technical constraints. In addition, there is a lack of clinical breakpoints for both *M. hyopneumoniae* and *C. perfringens*. Where possible, therapy should be based on local (regional, farm level) epidemiological information concerning the response of enzootic pneumonia/necrotic enteritis to treatment with lincomycin.

Special precautions for safe use in the target species:
Use of the veterinary medicinal product preferably should be based on identification of the target pathogen and susceptibility testing of the bacteria isolated from the animal. See also the above special warnings for each target species.
Official, national and regional antimicrobial policies should be taken into account when the veterinary medicinal product is used.
Use of the veterinary medicinal product deviating from the instructions given in the package leaflet may increase the prevalence of bacteria resistant to the lincomycin and may decrease the effectiveness of treatment with other lincosamides, macrolides and streptogramin B due to the potential for cross-resistance.
Repeated or prolonged use should be avoided, by improving the farm management and hygiene practices.

Special precautions to be taken by the person administering the veterinary medicinal product to animals:
This product contains lincomycin and lactose monohydrate, either of which can cause allergic reactions in some people. People with known hypersensitivity to lincomycin or any other lincosamide, or to lactose monohydrate, should avoid contact with the veterinary medicinal product.
Care should be taken not to raise and inhale any dust.
Contact with skin and eyes should be avoided.
Personal protective equipment consisting of approved dust masks (either a disposable half mask respirator conforming to European Standard EN149 or a non-disposable respirator conforming to European Standard EN140 with a filter EN143), gloves and safety glasses should be worn when handling and mixing the product. If respiratory symptoms develop following exposure, seek medical advice and show this warning to the physician.
In case of accidental exposure to the skin, eyes or mucous membranes, wash the affected area thoroughly with plenty of water. If symptoms such as skin rash or persistent eye irritation appear after exposure, seek medical advice immediately and show the package leaflet or label to the physician.
Wash hands and any exposed skin with soap and water immediately after use.
Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling the product.

Pregnancy and lactation:
The safety of the veterinary medicinal product has not been established during pregnancy, lactation or lay. Laboratory studies in rats have not produced any

evidence of teratogenic effects, although foetotoxicity has been reported. Use only according to the benefit-risk assessment by the responsible veterinarian.

Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction:
Antagonism may exist between lincomycin and macrolides such as erythromycin and other bactericidal antibiotics; concurrent use is therefore not recommended due to competitive binding at the 50S ribosomal subunit of the bacterial cell.
The bioavailability of lincomycin may decrease in the presence of gastric antacids or activated charcoal, pectin or kaolin.
Lincomycin can potentiate neuromuscular effects of anaesthetics and muscle relaxants.

Overdose:
A dosage greater than 10 mg lincomycin per kg of body weight may cause diarrhoea and loose stools in pigs.
In case of accidental overdose, the treatment must be stopped and continued at the recommended dose level.
There is no specific antidote, treatment is symptomatic.

Special restrictions for use and special conditions for use:
Not applicable.

Major incompatibilities:
Do not mix with any other veterinary medicinal product.

7. ADVERSE EVENTS

Chickens:

None known.

Pigs:

Rare (1 to 10 animals / 10,000 animals treated):
Irritability[1,2]
Diarrhoea[3]
Hypersensitivity reaction, Anal oedema (swelling)[2,3]
Reddening of the skin[1]

[1] Usually self-correcting within 5-8 days without discontinuing the lincomycin treatment.
[2] Mild.
[3] Within the first 2 days after onset of treatment.

Reporting adverse events is important. It allows continuous safety monitoring of a product. 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 contact, in the first instance, your veterinarian. You can also report any adverse events to the marketing

authorisation holder using the contact details at the end of this leaflet, or via your national reporting system:

E-mail: adverse.events@vmd.gov.uk
Website: https://www.gov.uk/report-veterinary-medicine-problem/animal-reacts-medicine

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

For use in drinking water.

Dosing guidance and recommended doses:
To ensure a correct dosage, body weight should be determined as accurately as possible.
The intake of medicated water depends on the physiological and clinical condition of the animals. In order to obtain the correct dosage, the concentration of the lincomycin has to be adjusted accordingly.
The uptake of water should be monitored frequently.
The medicated water should be the only source of drinking water for the animals for the entire duration of the treatment period.
After the end of the medication period, the water supply system should be cleaned appropriately to avoid intake of sub-therapeutic amounts of the active substance.

Dosage:

Pigs:
Enzootic pneumonia: 10 mg lincomycin per kg of body weight (corresponding to 25 mg product per kg bodyweight) for 21 consecutive days.

Chickens:
Necrotic enteritis: 5 mg lincomycin per kg of body weight (corresponding to 12.5 mg product per kg bodyweight) for 7 consecutive days.

Based on the recommended dose and the number and weight of animals to be treated, the exact daily concentration of the veterinary medicinal product should be calculated according to the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Dosage (mg product per kg body weight per day)} \times \text{Mean body weight (kg) of animals to be treated}}{\text{Average daily water intake (litre/animal)}} = \text{mg product per litre drinking water}$$

9. ADVICE ON CORRECT ADMINISTRATION

The use of suitably calibrated weighing equipment is recommended if part packs are used. The daily amount is to be added to the drinking water in such a way that all medication will be consumed within 24 hours. Medicated drinking water should be

freshly prepared every 24 hours. No other source of drinking water should be available.

10. WITHDRAWAL PERIODS

Pigs:
Meat and offal: 1 day.

Chickens:
Meat and offal: 5 days.
Not for use in birds producing or intended to produce eggs for human consumption.

11. SPECIAL STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

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

Do not use this veterinary medicinal product after the expiry date which is stated on the label after Exp. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Shelf life after first opening the immediate packaging: use immediately.
Shelf life after dilution or reconstitution according to directions: 24 hours.

12. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL

Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater.

Any unused veterinary medicinal product or waste materials derived from such veterinary medicinal products should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements. These measures should help to protect the environment.
Ask your veterinary surgeon or pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required.

13. CLASSIFICATION OF VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCTS

Veterinary medicinal product subject to prescription.

14. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER AND PACK SIZES

Vm 61652/5001

Pack sizes:

White high density polyethylene (HDPE) bottle containing 1.5 kg powder for use in drinking water with a white tamper evident low density polyethylene (LDPE) lid.

White high density polyethylene (HDPE) bottle containing 150 g powder for use in drinking water with a white tamper evident low density polyethylene (LDPE) lid with an aluminium cap.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

15. PID LINK (Do not print heading)

[The following statement must be included where reference to the European Union Product Database is included on the product information. This statement is relevant to both UK(GB) and UK(NI) products:]

Find more product information by searching for the 'Product Information Database' on www.gov.uk.

16. CONTACT DETAILS

Marketing authorisation holder and contact details to report suspected adverse reactions:
Phibro Animal Health (Poland) Sp z.o.o.
ul. Towarowa 28
00-839 Warsaw
Poland
Tel: +48 607 380 360

Manufacturer responsible for batch release:
Phibro Medolla Manufacturing S.r.l.
Via Rubadello 6
41036 Medolla
Italy

17. OTHER INFORMATION

Pharmacodynamics
Lincomycin is a lincosamide antibiotic derived from *Streptomyces lincolnensis* which inhibits protein synthesis. Lincomycin binds to the 50S sub-unit of the bacterial ribosome close to the peptidyl transfer centre and interferes with the peptide chain elongation process by causing premature peptidyl-tRNA dissociation from the ribosome.
Lincomycin is active against some gram-positive bacteria (*Clostridium perfringens*) and mycoplasmas (*Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae*).
While the lincosamides are generally considered to be bacteriostatic agents, the activity depends on the sensitivity of the organism and concentration of the antibiotic. Lincomycin may be either bactericidal or bacteriostatic.
Resistance to lincomycin is frequently conferred by plasmid-borne factors (*erm* genes) coding for methylases modifying the ribosomal binding site and frequently leading to cross-resistance to other antimicrobials of the macrolides, linconsamides

and streptogramins group. However, the most prevalent mechanism in mycoplasmas is the alteration of the binding site through mutational events (chromosomal resistance). Lincomycin resistance mediated by efflux pumps, or by inactivating enzymes, has also been described. There is often complete cross-resistance between lincomycin and clindamycin.

Pharmacokinetics

In pigs, lincomycin is rapidly absorbed following oral administration. A single oral administration of lincomycin hydrochloride, at dose levels of approximately 22, 55 and 100 mg/kg body weight in pigs, resulted in dose related lincomycin serum levels, detected for 24-36 hours after administration. Peak serum levels were observed at 4 hours after dosing. Similar results were observed following single oral doses of 4.4 and 11.0 mg/kg body weight in pigs. Levels were detectable for 12 to 16 hours, with peak concentrations occurring at 4 hours. A single oral dose of 10 mg/kg body weight was administered to pigs to determine the bioavailability. The oral absorption of lincomycin was found to be 53% ± 19%.

Repeated dosing of pigs with daily oral doses of 22 mg lincomycin/kg body weight for 3 days indicated no accumulation of lincomycin in the species, with no detectable serum levels of antibiotic after 24 hours post administration.

Crossing the intestinal barrier, lincomycin is widely distributed to all tissues, especially the lungs and joint cavities; the volume of distribution is about 1 litre. The elimination half-life of lincomycin is greater than 3 hours. Approximately 50% of lincomycin is metabolised in the liver. Lincomycin undergoes enterohepatic circulation. Lincomycin is eliminated unchanged or in the form of various metabolites in bile and urine. High concentrations of the active form are observed in the intestine.

Chickens were administered lincomycin hydrochloride in the drinking water at a level of approximately 34 mg/litre (5.1-6.6 mg/kg body weight) for seven days. Metabolites comprised more than 75% of total residues in the liver. Unmetabolised lincomycin declined at a slightly faster half-life (t½ = 5.8 hours) than total residue. Lincomycin and one unknown metabolite comprised >50% of the muscle residue at zero hours. The excreta contained mostly unmetabolised lincomycin (60-85%) during treatment.

Gavin Hall
Approved: 20 April 2026