SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

VETEGLAN 0.075 mg/ml Solution for Injection for Cows, Sows and Mares

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each ml contains:
Active substance
d-Cloprostenol.....…….. 0.075 mg
as d- Cloprostenol sodium salt.……...0.079 mg
Excipients:
Chlorocresol..... 1.0 mg

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Solution for injection
Clear and colourless aqueous solution.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1. Target species

Cattle (cows), pigs (sows) and horses (mares).

4.2. Indications for use, specifying the target species

Cows

- Synchronisation or induction of oestrus.
- Induction of parturition after day 270 of gestation.
- Treatment of ovarian dysfunction (persistent corpus luteum, luteal cyst).
- Treatment of clinical endometritis with the presence of a functional corpus luteum and pyometra.;
- Induction of abortion up to day 150 of gestation.
- Expulsion of mummified foetuses.
- Delayed uterine involution
- Therapy associated to the treatment of ovarian cysts (9-14 days after initial administration of GnRH or analogue)

Sows

- Induction of parturition after day 114 of gestation.

Mares

- Induction of luteolysis in mares with a functional corpus luteum.

4.3. Contraindications:

Do not use in pregnant animals unless it is desirable to induce parturition or interruption of pregnancy.
Do not use in animals with spastic dysfunctions of the gastrointestinal tract and/or respiratory system.
Do not use in cows or sows who may have a dystocic parturition due to abnormal position of a foetus, mechanical obstruction, etc.
Do not use in animals suffering cardiovascular or respiratory diseases.
Do not use by intravenous route.
Do not use in case of hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients.

4.4. Special warnings for each target species

The response of cows to the synchronisation protocols is not homogeneous between herds, nor within the same herd, and may vary depending on the physiological state of the animal at the time of treatment (sensitivity and a functional state of the *corpus luteum*, age, physical condition, interval from calving, etc.).

4.5. Special precautions for use

Special precautions for use in animals

Induction of parturition and abortion may increase the risk of complications, retained placenta, foetal death and metritis.
To reduce the risk of anaerobic infections, which might be related to the pharmacological properties of prostaglandins, care should be taken to avoid injection through contaminated areas of skin. Clean and disinfect injection sites thoroughly before administration.
In case of oestrus induction in cows: from the 2nd day after injection, adequate heat detection is necessary.
Induction of parturition in sows before day 114 of gestation may result in an increased risk of stillbirths and the need for manual assistance at farrowing.

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

Prostaglandins of the F2a type can be absorbed through the skin and may cause bronchospasm or miscarriage.
Care should be taken when handling the product to avoid self-injection or skin contact.
Women of child-bearing age, asthmatics and people with bronchial or other respiratory problems, should avoid contact with, or wear disposable impervious gloves when administering the product.
Accidental spillage on the skin should be washed off immediately with soap and water.
In case of accidental self-injection seek medical advice and show the label to the physician.

Should shortness of breath result from accidental inhalation or injection, seek medical advice immediately and show the package leaflet or label to the physician. Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling the product.

4.6. Adverse reactions (frequency and seriousness)

Occurrence of anaerobic infection is common if anaerobic bacteria penetrate the tissue of the injection site. This applies especially to intramuscular injection and in particular to cows. Typical local reactions due to anaerobic infection are swelling and crepitus at the injection site. When used for induction of parturition and depending on the moment of treatment relative to the date of conception, increase of placental retention rate can occur.
Behavioural changes in sows seen after treatment for induction of farrowing are similar to those changes associated with natural farrowing and usually cease within 1 hour.
Adverse reactions in horses including sweating (occurring within 20 minutes of treatment), increased respiratory and cardiac rates, signs of abdominal discomfort, watery diarrhoea and depression may occur when exceptionally high doses are given. However, adverse reactions are usually mild and transient.

If you notice any serious effects or other effects not mentioned, please inform your veterinary surgeon.

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)

4.7. Use during pregnancy and lactation

Do not administer to pregnant animals unless it is desirable to induce parturition or interruption of pregnancy.

4.8. Interaction with other medicaments and other forms of interaction

Do not administer the treatment together with non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs since they inhibit endogenous prostaglandin synthesis.
The activity of other oxytocic agents can be increased after the administration of cloprostenol.

4.9. Amounts to be administered and administration route

For intramuscular use only.

Cows: 2 ml of the product / animal (equivalent to 150 µg d-Cloprostenol /animal)

Induction of oestrus (also in cows showing weak or silent heat): Administer the product after determination of the presence of a functional *corpus luteum* (6th to

18th day of cycle). Heat usually appears within 48-60 hours. Proceed to insemination 72-96h after treatment. If there is no sign of oestrus, the treatment may be repeated 11 days after the first injection.

Induction of parturition: administer the product after the 270th day of gestation. Parturition usually takes place within 30-60 hours after treatment.

Synchronisation of oestrus: administer the product twice (within an interval of 11 days). Proceed with inseminations 72h and 96 h after the second injection.

Ovarian dysfunction: administer the product after determination of presence of the corpus luteum. Then, proceed to inseminate at the first oestrus after injection. If oestrus does not take place, conduct a further gynaecological examination, and repeat the injection 11 days after the first administration. Insemination must always be carried out 72-96 hours after injection.

Clinical endometritis with the presence of a functional corpus luteum, pyometra: administer one dose of the product. If necessary, repeat the treatment after 10 days.

Mummified foetus: Administer one dose of the product. Expulsion of the foetus is observed within 3-4 days after administration of the product.

Induction of abortion: administer one dose of the product in the first half of pregnancy.

Delayed uterine involution: administer one dose of the product and, if needed, carry out one or two further treatments (within an interval of 24 hours).

Therapy associated to the treatment of ovarian cysts (9-14 days after initial administration of GnRH or analogue): administer the product 9-14 days after verifying the positive response to treatment with GnRH or analogue.

Sows: 1 ml of the product / animal (equivalent to 75 µg d-cloprostenol /animal)

Mares: 1 ml of the product / animal (equivalent to 75 µg d-Cloprostenol /animal)

The rubber stopper of the vial can be safely punctured up to 10 times. Otherwise, for the 20 ml vials automatic syringe equipment, or a suitable draw-off needle, should be used to prevent excessive puncture of the closure.

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

At 10 times the therapeutic dose, no adverse reactions were reported. In general, a large overdose could result in the following symptoms: increased pulse and breathing rate, bronchoconstriction, increased body temperature, increased amounts of loose faeces and urine, salivation and vomiting. As no specific antidote has been identified, in the case of overdose, symptomatic therapy is advisable. An overdose will not accelerate corpus luteum regression.

In mares, moderate sweating and soft faeces were detected when the product was administered at 3 times the therapeutic dose.

4.11. Withdrawal periods:

Cattle: meat and offal: zero days
milk: zero hours
Pigs: meat and offal: 1 day
Horses: meat and offal: 2 days
milk: zero hours

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES:

Pharmacotherapeutic group: other gynecologicals, prostaglandins.
ATCvet Code: QG02AD90

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

The product contains dextrorotatory cloprostenol, a synthetic analogue of the prostaglandin F2α. D-cloprostenol, the dextrorotatory enantiomer, constitutes the biologically active component of the racemic cloprostenol molecule and results in an approximate 3.58-fold increase in activity.
Administered in the luteal phase of the oestrus cycle, d-cloprostenol induces an acute decrease of luteinic receptor (LH) in ovary, inducing regression of the corpus luteum (luteolysis) resulting in a sharp fall in progesterone levels. The increase release of the follicle stimulating hormone (FSH), induces the follicular maturation followed by signs of oestrus by ovulation.

5.2. Pharmacokinetic particulars

After intramuscular administration of 75 µg of d-cloprostenol to sows, the maximum concentration of d-cloprostenol in plasma was close to 2 µg/l and occurred between 30 and 80 minutes after injection. The half-life of elimination T1/2 β was estimated to be 3h 10 min.
After intramuscular administration of 150 µg of d-cloprostenol / cow, the highest plasma concentration of d-cloprostenol was found at 90 minutes after injection (approximately 1.4 µg/l). The elimination half-life was estimated to be 1h 37 min.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS.

6.1. List of excipients
Chlorocresol
Citric acid
Sodium hydroxide
Water for injections

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: 28 days

6.4. Special precautions for storage

Do not store above 25ºC
Keep the vial in the outer carton in order to protect from light

6.5. Nature and composition of immediate packaging

10 ml or 20 ml amber coloured Type I glass vials, with Teflon-coated chlorobutyl rubber closures and aluminium seals with blue coloured plastic flip-offs, packaged singly in a cardboard box. Not all packs 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 medicinal products should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Laboratorios Calier, S.A.
C/Barcelonès, 26 (Pla del Ramassa)
08520 Les Franqueses del Vallès
(Barcelona) Spain

8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER

Vm 20634/4010

9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION

23 February 2017

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

October 2020

Approved 19 October 2020