

## **SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS**

### **1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT**

Benazecare Flavour 5 mg Tablets for Dogs and Cats.

### **2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION**

#### **Active substance:**

Benazepril hydrochloride 5mg

For a full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

### **3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM**

Tablet

White to beige oblong tablet with breakline on both sides.

### **4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS**

#### **4.1 Target species**

Dogs and cats.

#### **4.2 Indications for use, specifying the target species**

Dogs

Treatment of congestive heart failure in dogs.

Cats

Reduction of proteinuria associated with chronic kidney disease.

#### **4.3 Contraindications**

Do not use in case of hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients.

Do not use in cases of hypotension, hypovolaemia, hyponatraemia or acute renal failure.

Do not use in cases of cardiac output failure due to aortic or pulmonary stenosis.

Do not use during pregnancy or lactation (section 4.7).

#### **4.4 Special warnings for each target species**

None.

#### **4.5 Special precautions for use**

##### **i Special precautions for use in animals**

No evidence of renal toxicity of the veterinary medicinal product has been observed (in dogs or cats) during clinical trials, however, as is routine in cases of chronic kidney disease, it is recommended to monitor plasma creatinine, urea and erythrocyte counts during therapy.

The efficacy and safety of benazepril hydrochloride has not been established in dogs and cats below 2.5 kg body weight.

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

Wash hands after use.

In case of accidental oral ingestion, seek medical advice immediately and show the label or the package leaflet to the physician.

Pregnant women should take special care to avoid accidental oral exposure because angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors have been found to affect the unborn child during pregnancy in humans.

#### **4.6 Adverse reactions (frequency and seriousness)**

In double-blind clinical trials in dogs with congestive heart failure, benazepril hydrochloride was well tolerated with an incidence of adverse reactions lower than observed in placebo treated dogs.

A small number of dogs may exhibit transient vomiting, incoordination or signs of fatigue.

In cats and dogs with chronic kidney disease, benazepril hydrochloride may increase plasma creatinine concentrations at the start of therapy. A moderate increase in plasma creatinine concentrations following administration of ACE inhibitors is compatible with the reduction in glomerular hypertension induced by these agents, and is therefore not necessarily a reason to stop therapy in the absence of other signs.

Benazepril hydrochloride may increase food consumption and body weight in cats.

Emesis, anorexia, dehydration, lethargy and diarrhoea have been reported in rare occasions in cats.

#### **4.7 Use during pregnancy, lactation or lay**

Do not use during pregnancy or lactation. The safety of benazepril hydrochloride has not been established in breeding, pregnant or lactating dogs and cats. Benazepril hydrochloride reduced ovary/oviduct weights in cats when administered daily at 10 mg/kg body weight for 52 weeks. Embryotoxic effects (foetal urinary tract malformation) were seen in trials with laboratory animals (rats) at maternally non-toxic doses.

#### 4.8 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

In dogs with congestive heart failure, benazepril hydrochloride has been given in combination with digoxin, diuretics, pimobendan and anti-arrhythmic veterinary medicinal products without demonstrable adverse interactions.

In humans, the combination of ACE inhibitors and Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs) can lead to reduced anti-hypertensive efficacy or impaired renal function. The combination of benazepril hydrochloride and other anti-hypertensive agents (e.g. calcium channel blockers,  $\beta$ -blockers or diuretics), anaesthetics or sedatives may lead to additive hypotensive effects. Therefore, concurrent use of NSAIDs or other medications with a hypotensive effect should be considered with care. Renal function and signs of hypotension (lethargy, weakness etc) should be monitored closely and treated as necessary.

Interactions with potassium preserving diuretics like spironolactone, triamterene or amiloride cannot be ruled out. It is recommended to monitor plasma potassium levels when using benazepril hydrochloride in combination with a potassium sparing diuretic because of the risk of hyperkalaemia.

#### 4.9 Amounts to be administered and administration route

Benazecare Flavour 5mg tablets should be given orally once daily, with or without food. The duration of treatment is unlimited.

##### Dogs

Benazecare Flavour 5mg tablets should be administered orally at a minimum dose of

0.25 mg (range 0.25-0.5) benazepril hydrochloride/kg body weight once daily, according to the following table:

|                    | BENAZECARE FLAVOUR 5mg |             |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| Weight of dog (kg) | Standard Dose          | Double Dose |
| 5 – 10             | 0.5 tablet             | 1 tablet    |
| > 10 – 20          | 1 tablet               | 2 tablets   |

The dose may be doubled, still administered once daily, to a minimum dose of 0.5 mg/kg (range 0.5-1.0), if judged clinically necessary and advised by the veterinary surgeon.

##### Cats

Benazecare Flavour 5mg tablets should be administered orally at a minimum dose of 0.5 mg (range 0.5-1.0) benazepril hydrochloride/kg body weight once daily according to the following table:

| Weight of cat (kg) | BENAZACARE FLAVOUR 5mg |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 2.5 – 5            | 0.5 tablet             |

|         |          |
|---------|----------|
| >5 - 10 | 1 tablet |
|---------|----------|

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

Benazepril hydrochloride reduced erythrocyte counts in normal cats when dosed at 10 mg/kg body weight once daily for 12 months and in normal dogs when dosed at 150 mg/kg body weight once daily for 12 months, but this effect was not observed at the recommended dose during clinical trials in cats or dogs.

Transient reversible hypotension may occur in cases of accidental overdose. Therapy should consist of intravenous infusion of warm isotonic saline.

#### 4.11 Withdrawal period

Not applicable.

### 5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

**Pharmacotherapeutic group:** ACE Inhibitors, plain.

**ATC vet code:** QC09AA07

#### 5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Benazepril hydrochloride is a prodrug hydrolysed *in vivo* to its active metabolite, benazeprilat. Benazeprilat is a highly potent and selective inhibitor of ACE, thus preventing the conversion of inactive angiotensin I to active angiotensin II and thereby also reducing synthesis of aldosterone. Therefore, it blocks effects mediated by angiotensin II and aldosterone, including vasoconstriction of both arteries and veins, retention of sodium and water by the kidney and remodelling effects (including pathological cardiac hypertrophy and degenerative renal changes).

Benazepril hydrochloride causes long-lasting inhibition of plasma ACE activity in dogs and cats, with more than 95% inhibition at peak effect and significant activity (>80% in dogs and >90% in cats) persisting 24 hours after dosing.

Benazepril hydrochloride reduces the blood pressure and volume load on the heart in dogs with congestive heart failure.

In cats with experimental renal insufficiency, benazepril hydrochloride normalized the elevated glomerular capillary pressure and reduced the systemic blood pressure.

Reduction in glomerular hypertension may retard the progression of kidney disease by inhibition of further damage to the kidneys. Placebo controlled clinical field studies in cats with chronic kidney disease (CKD) have demonstrated that benazepril hydrochloride significantly reduced levels of urine protein and urine protein to creatinine ratio (UPC); this effect is probably mediated via reduced glomerular hypertension and beneficial effects on the glomerular basement membrane.

No effect of benazepril hydrochloride on survival in cats with CKD has been shown, but benazepril hydrochloride increased the appetite of the cats, particularly in more advanced cases.

## 5.2 Pharmacokinetic particulars

After oral administration of benazepril hydrochloride, peak levels of benazepril are attained rapidly ( $T_{max}$  0.5 hour in dogs and within 2 hours in cats) and decline quickly as the active substance is partially metabolised by liver enzymes to benazeprilat. The systemic bioavailability is incomplete (~13% in dogs) due to incomplete absorption (38% in dogs, <30% in cats) and first pass metabolism.

In dogs, peak benazeprilat concentrations ( $C_{max}$  of 37.6 ng/ml after a dose of 0.5 mg/kg benazepril hydrochloride) are achieved with a  $T_{max}$  of 1.25 hours. In cats, peak benazeprilat concentrations ( $C_{max}$  of 77.0 ng/ml after a dose of 0.5 mg/kg benazepril hydrochloride) are achieved with a  $T_{max}$  of 2 hours.

Benazeprilat concentrations decline biphasically: the initial fast phase ( $t_{1/2}$ =1.7 hours in dogs and  $t_{1/2}$ =2.4 hours in cats) represents elimination of free drug, while the terminal phase ( $t_{1/2}$ =19 hours in dogs and  $t_{1/2}$ =29 hours in cats) reflects the release of benazeprilat that was bound to ACE, mainly in the tissues. Benazepril and benazeprilat are extensively bound to plasma proteins (85-90%), and in tissues are found mainly in the liver and kidney.

There is no significant difference in the pharmacokinetics of benazeprilat when benazepril hydrochloride is administered to fed or fasted dogs. Repeated administration of benazepril hydrochloride leads to slight bioaccumulation of benazeprilat ( $R$ =1.47 in dogs and  $R$ =1.36 in cats with 0.5 mg/kg), steady state being achieved within a few days (4 days in dogs).

Benazeprilat is excreted 54% via the biliary and 46% via the urinary route in dogs and 85% via the biliary and 15% via the urinary route in cats. The clearance of benazeprilat is not affected in dogs or cats with impaired renal function and therefore no adjustment of benazepril hydrochloride dose is required in either species in cases of renal insufficiency.

## 6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

### 6.1 List of excipients

Lactose monohydrate  
Pregelatinized starch  
Croscarmellose sodium  
Castor oil, hydrogenated  
Beef flavour 201627

### 6.2 Incompatibilities

None known

### **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: 48 hours. Any divided tablet portion remaining after 48 hours should be discarded.

### **6.4 Special precautions for storage**

Do not store above 25°C.  
Store in a dry place.

Divided tablets should be stored in the blister pack. The blister pack should be inserted back into the cardboard box.

### **6.5 Nature and composition of immediate packaging**

Aluminium/aluminium blister packs containing 14 tablets, packed in a cardboard box with a package leaflet. Benazecare Flavour 5 mg tablets are supplied in packs of 14, 28, 56 or 140 tablets. Not all pack sizes 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 veterinary medicinal product should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

## **7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER**

Ecuphar NV  
Legeweg 157-i  
8020 Oostkamp  
Belgium

## **8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER**

Vm 32742/4038

## **9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION**

24 August 2006

## **10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT**

July 2024

*Gavin Hall*

Approved 10 July 2024