SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Versican Plus P lyophilisate and solvent for suspension for injection for dogs

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each dose of 1 ml contains:

Active substances:

Lyophilisate (live attenuated):	**Minimum**	**Maximum**
Canine parvovirus Type 2b, strain CPV-2b Bio 12/B	$10^{4.3}$ $TCID_{50}$*	$10^{6.6}$ $TCID_{50}$*

* Tissue culture infectious dose 50%.

Excipients:

Qualitative composition of excipients and other constituents
Lyophilisate:
Trometamol
Edetic Acid
Sucrose
Dextran 70
Solvent:
Water for injections (*Aqua ad iniectabilia)*

The visual appearance is as follows:
Lyophilisate: spongy matter of white colour.
Solvent: clear colourless liquid.

3. CLINICAL INFORMATION

3.1 Target species

Dogs.

3.2 Indications for use for each target species

Active immunisation of dogs from 6 weeks of age:

- to prevent clinical signs, leucopoenia and viral excretion caused by canine parvovirus.

Onset of immunity:
3 weeks after the first vaccination.

Duration of immunity:
At least three years following the primary vaccination course.

3.3 Contraindications

None.

3.4 Special warnings

A good immune response is reliant on a fully competent immune system. Immunocompetence of the animal may be compromised by a variety of factors including poor health, nutritional status, genetic factors, concurrent medicinal therapy and stress.

Immunological responses to CPV may be delayed due to maternally derived antibody interference. However, the vaccine has been proven to be protective against virulent challenge in the presence of maternally derived antibodies to CPV at levels equal or higher to those likely to be encountered under field conditions. In situations where very high maternally derived antibody levels are expected, the vaccination protocol should be planned accordingly.

Vaccinate healthy animals only.

3.5 Special precautions for use

Special precautions for safe use in the target species:

The live attenuated virus vaccine strain CPV-2b may be shed by vaccinated dogs following vaccination, shedding of CPV has been shown for up to 10 days. However, due to the low pathogenicity of this strain, it is not necessary to keep vaccinated dogs separated from non-vaccinated dogs and domestic cats. The vaccine virus strain CPV-2b has not been tested in other carnivores (except dogs and domestic cats) that are known to be susceptible to canine parvoviruses and therefore vaccinated dogs should be separated from them after vaccination.

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

In case of accidental self-injection, seek medical advice immediately and show the package leaflet or the label to the physician.

Special precautions for the protection of the environment:

Not applicable.

3.6 Adverse events

Dogs:

Common (1 to 10 animals / 100 animals treated):	Injection site swelling[1]
Rare (1 to 10 animals / 10,000 animals treated):	Hypersensitivity reaction[2] (e.g., anaphylaxis, angioedema, circulatory shock, collapse, dyspnoea, gastrointestinal signs (e.g., diarrhoea, vomiting)) Anorexia, decreased activity
Very rare (<1 animal / 10,000 animals treated, including isolated reports):	Hyperthermia, lethargy, malaise

[1]A transient swelling (up to 5 cm) which can be painful, warm or reddened. Any such swelling will either have spontaneously resolved or be greatly diminished by 14 days after vaccination.

[2]If a hypersensitivity reaction occurs, appropriate treatment should be administered without delay. Such reactions may evolve to a more severe condition which may be life-threatening.

Reporting adverse events is important. It allows continuous safety monitoring of a veterinary medicinal product. Reports should be sent, preferably via a veterinarian, to either the marketing authorisation holder <or its local representative> or the national competent authority via the national reporting system. See the package leaflet for respective contact details.

3.7 Use during pregnancy, lactation or lay

Pregnancy and lactation:

Can be used during the second and third stages of pregnancy. Safety of the product during the early stage of pregnancy and during lactation has not been investigated.

3.8 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

No information is available on the safety and efficacy of this vaccine when used with any other veterinary medicinal product other than Versiguard Rabies and Versican Plus L4. A decision to use this vaccine before or after any other veterinary medicinal product therefore needs to be made on a case by case basis.

Leptospira:
If protection against *Leptospira* is required, dogs can be vaccinated with two doses of Versican Plus P mixed with Versican Plus L4 3–4 weeks apart from 6 weeks of age: The contents of a single vial of Versican Plus P should be reconstituted with the contents of a single vial of Versican Plus L4 (instead of the solvent). Once mixed, the contents of the vial should appear a whitish to yellowish colour with light

opalescence. The mixed vaccines should be injected immediately via the subcutaneous route.

Rabies:
If protection against rabies is required:
First dose: Versican Plus P from 8–9 weeks of age.
Second dose: Versican Plus P mixed with Versiguard Rabies 3–4 weeks later, but not before 12 weeks of age.
The contents of a single vial of Versican Plus P should be reconstituted with the contents of a single vial of Versiguard Rabies (instead of the solvent). Once mixed, the contents of the vial should appear a pink/red or yellowish colour with light opalescence. The mixed vaccines should be injected immediately via the subcutaneous route.
The efficacy of the rabies fraction is proven after a single dose from 12 weeks of age in laboratory studies. However, in field studies 10% of seronegative dogs did not show seroconversion (>0.1 IU/ml) 3–4 weeks after single primary vaccination against rabies.
Some animals may also not show titres > 0.5 IU/ml after the primary vaccination. Antibody titres drop over the course of the 3-year duration of immunity, although dogs are protected when challenged. In case of travelling to risk areas or outside the EU, veterinary surgeons may wish to give additional rabies vaccinations after 12 weeks of age to ensure that the vaccinated dogs have an antibody titre of ≥ 0.5 IU/ml, which is generally regarded as sufficiently protective and that they meet the travel test requirements (antibody titres ≥ 0.5 IU/ml).

Although the efficacy of the rabies fraction has been demonstrated following administration at 12 weeks, at the discretion of the veterinary surgeon, in case of need, dogs younger than 8 weeks can be vaccinated with Versican Plus P mixed with Versiguard Rabies as the safety of this association has been demonstrated in 6-week old dogs.

3.9 Administration routes and dosage

Subcutaneous use.

Dosage and route of administration:
Aseptically reconstitute the lyophilisate with the solvent. Shake well and administer immediately the entire contents (1 ml) of the reconstituted product.

Appearance of the reconstituted vaccine: clear whitish to yellowish colour with light opalescence.

Primary vaccination scheme:
Two doses of Versican Plus P 3–4 weeks apart from 6 weeks of age.

Re-vaccination scheme:
A single dose of Versican Plus P should be given every 3 years.

3.10 Symptoms of overdose (and where applicable, emergency procedures and antidotes)

No adverse events other than those mentioned in section 3.6 were observed after administration of a 10-fold overdose of the vaccine. However, in a minority of animals pain was observed at the injection site immediately after administration of a 10-fold overdose of the vaccine.

3.11 Special restrictions for use and special conditions for use, including restrictions on the use of antimicrobial and antiparasitic veterinary medicinal products in order to limit the risk of development of resistance

Not applicable.

3.12 Withdrawal periods

Not applicable.

4. IMMUNOLOGICAL INFORMATION

4.1 ATCvet code: QI07AD01

The vaccine is intended for the active immunisation of healthy puppies and dogs against disease caused by canine parvovirus.

5. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

5.1 Major incompatibilities

Do not mix with any other veterinary medicinal product except those mentioned in section 3.8 above.

5.2 Shelf life

Shelf life of the veterinary medicinal product as packaged for sale: 2 years.
Shelf life after reconstitution according to directions: use immediately.

5.3 Special precautions for storage

Store and transport refrigerated (2 °C – 8 °C).
Do not freeze.
Protect from light.

5.4 Nature and composition of immediate packaging

Type I glass vial containing 1 dose of lyophilisate closed with a bromobutyl rubber stopper and aluminium cap.
Type I glass vial containing 1 ml of solvent closed with a chlorobutyl rubber stopper and aluminium cap.

Pack sizes:
Plastic box containing 25 vials (1 dose) of lyophilisate and 25 vials (1 ml) of solvent.
Plastic box containing 50 vials (1 dose) of lyophilisate and 50 vials (1 ml) of solvent.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

5.5 Special precautions for the disposal of unused veterinary medicinal products or waste materials derived from the use of such products

Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater <or household waste>.

Use take-back schemes for the disposal of any unused veterinary medicinal product or waste materials derived thereof in accordance with local requirements and with any national collection systems applicable to the veterinary medicinal product concerned.

6. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Zoetis UK Limited
1st Floor, Birchwood Building
Springfield Drive
Leatherhead
Surrey
KT22 7LP

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER

Vm 42058/3009

8. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION

08 June 2016

9. DATE OF THE LAST REVISION OF THE SUMMARY OF THE PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

June 2023

10. CLASSIFICATION OF VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCTS

Veterinary medicinal product subject to prescription.

Detailed information on this veterinary medicinal product is available in the Union Product Database (https://medicines.health.europa.eu/veterinary).

Approved: 16 June 2023