PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGE Cardboard box (50 ml/ 100 ml/ 250 ml)

1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Tulaject 100 mg/ml solution for injection

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCES

Tulathromycin 100 mg/ml

3. PACKAGE SIZE

50 ml
100 ml
250 ml

4. TARGET SPECIES

Cattle, pigs and sheep.

5. INDICATIONS

6. ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION

Cattle: For subcutaneous use.
Pigs and sheep: For intramuscular use.

7. WITHDRAWAL PERIODS

Withdrawal periods:
Meat and offal:
Cattle: 22 days.
Pigs: 13 days.
Sheep: 16 days.

Not authorised for use in lactating animals producing milk for human consumption.

Do not use in pregnant animals, which are intended to produce milk for human consumption, within 2 months of expected parturition.

8. EXPIRY DATE

Exp.

Shelf life after first opening the container: 28 days.

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

Alivira Animal Health Limited

14. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBERS

Vm 61503/5001

15. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE IMMEDIATE PACKAGE Vials (100 ml/ 250 ml)

1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Tulaject 100 mg/ml solution for injection

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCES

Tulathromycin 100 mg/ml

3. TARGET SPECIES

Cattle, pigs and sheep

4. ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION

Cattle: SC.
Pigs and sheep: IM.

Read the package leaflet before use.

5. WITHDRAWAL PERIODS

Withdrawal periods:
Meat and offal:
Cattle: 22 days.
Pigs: 13 days.
Sheep: 16 days.

Not authorised for use in lactating animals producing milk for human consumption.

Do not use in pregnant animals, which are intended to produce milk for human consumption, within 2 months of expected parturition.

6. EXPIRY DATE

Exp.

Shelf life after first opening the container: 28 days.
Once broached, use by

7. SPECIAL STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

8. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Alivira Animal Health Limited

9. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON SMALL IMMEDIATE PACKAGING UNITS Vial (50 ml)

1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Tulaject

2. QUANTITATIVE PARTICULARS OF THE ACTIVE SUBSTANCES

Tulathromycin 100 mg/ml

3. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

4. EXPIRY DATE

Exp.

Once broached use by

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE PACKAGE LEAFLET:

PACKAGE LEAFLET

1. Name of the veterinary medicinal product

Tulaject 100 mg/ml Solution for Injection for Cattle, Pigs and Sheep

2. Composition

Each ml contains:

Active substance:
Tulathromycin 100 mg

Excipients:
Monothioglycerol 5 mg

3. Target species

Cattle, pigs and sheep.

4. Indications for use

Treatment and metaphylaxis of bovine respiratory disease (BRD) associated with *Mannheimia haemolytica, Pasteurella multocida, Histophilus somni* and *Mycoplasma bovis* susceptible to tulathromycin. The presence of the disease in the group must be established before the product is used.
Treatment of infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis (IBK) associated with Moraxella bovis susceptible to tulathromycin.

Pigs
Treatment and metaphylaxis of swine respiratory disease associated with *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae, Pasteurella multocida*, *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae, Haemophilus parasuis* and *Bordetella bronchiseptica* susceptible to tulathromycin. The presence of the disease in the
group must be established before the product is used. The veterinary medicinal product should only be used if pigs are expected to develop the disease within 2–3 days.

Sheep
Treatment of the early stages of infectious pododermatitis (foot rot) associated with virulent *Dichelobacter nodosus* requiring systemic treatment.

5. Contraindications

Do not use in case of hypersensitivity to macrolide antibiotics or to any of the excipients.

6. Special warnings

Special warnings:
Cross resistance occurs with other macrolides. Do not administer simultaneously with antimicrobials with a similar mode of action such as other macrolides or lincosamides.

Sheep:
The efficacy of antimicrobial treatment of foot rot might be reduced by other factors, such as wet environmental conditions, as well as inappropriate farm management. Treatment of foot rot should therefore be undertaken along with other flock management tools, for example providing dry environment.

Antibiotic treatment of benign foot rot is not considered appropriate. Tulathromycin showed limited efficacy in sheep with severe clinical signs or chronic foot rot, and should therefore only be given at an early stage of foot rot.

Special precautions for safe use in the target species:
Use of the veterinary medicinal product should be based on susceptibility testing of the bacteria isolated from the animal. If this is not possible, therapy should be based on local (regional, farm level) epidemiological information about susceptibility of the target bacteria.
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 SPC may increase the prevalence of bacteria resistant to the tulathromycin and may decrease the effectiveness of treatment with other macrolides, lincosamides and group B streptogramins, due to the potential for cross resistance.
If a hypersensitivity reaction occurs appropriate treatment should be administered without delay.

Special precautions to be taken by the person administering the veterinary medicinal product to animals:
Tulathromycin is irritating to eyes. In case of accidental eye exposure, flush the eyes immediately with clean water.

Tulathromycin may cause sensitisation by skin contact. In case of accidental spillage onto skin, wash the skin immediately with soap and water.

This product may cause hypersensitivity (allergy) reactions. People with known hypersensitivity to macrolides, such as tulathromycin, should avoid contact with the product.

Wash hands after use.

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

Pregnancy and lactation:
The safety of the veterinary medicinal product has not been established during pregnancy and lactation. Use only according to the benefit/risk assessment by the

responsible veterinarian.
Laboratory studies in rats and rabbits have not produced any evidence of teratogenic, foetotoxic or maternotoxic effects.

Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction:
None known.

Overdose:
In cattle at dosages of three, five or ten times the recommended dose, transient signs attributed to injection site discomfort were observed and included restlessness, head-shaking, pawing the ground, and brief decrease in feed intake. Mild myocardial degeneration has been observed in cattle receiving five to six times the recommended dose.

In young pigs weighing approximately 10 kg given three or five times the therapeutic dose transient signs attributed to injection site discomfort were observed and included excessive vocalisation and restlessness. Lameness was also observed when the hind leg was used as the injection site.

In lambs (approx. 6 weeks old), at dosages of three or five times the recommended dose, transient signs attributed to injection site discomfort were observed and included walking backwards, head shaking, rubbing the injection site, lying down and getting up, bleating.

Major incompatibilities:
In the absence of compatibility studies, this veterinary medicinal product must not be mixed with other veterinary medicinal products.

7. Adverse events

Cattle:

Very common (>1 animal / 10 animals treated):	Injection site swelling[1], Injection site fibrosis[1], Injection site haemorrhage[1], Injection site oedema[1], Injection site reaction[2], Injection site pain[3]

[1] Can persist for approximately 30 days after injection.
[2] Reversible changes of congestion.
[3] Transient.

Pigs:

Very common (>1 animal / 10 animals treated):	Injection site reaction[1],[2], Injection site fibrosis[1], Injection site haemorrhage[1], Injection site oedema[1]

[1] Can persist for approximately 30 days after injection.
[2] Reversible changes of congestion.

Sheep:

Very common (>1 animal / 10 animals treated):	Discomfort[1]

[1] Transient, resolving within a few minutes: head shaking, rubbing injection site,

backing away.
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 or the local representative of the marketing authorisation holder using the contact details at the end of this leaflet, or via your national reporting system at:
Website: https://www.gov.uk/report-veterinary-medicine-problem/animal-reacts-medicine
e-mail: adverse.events@vmd.gov.uk

8. Dosage for each species, routes and method of administration

Cattle
2.5 mg tulathromycin/kg bodyweight (equivalent to 1 ml/40 kg bodyweight).

A single subcutaneous injection. For treatment of cattle over 300 kg bodyweight, divide the dose so that no more than 7.5 ml are injected at one site.

Pigs
2.5 mg tulathromycin/kg bodyweight (equivalent to 1 ml/40 kg bodyweight).

A single intramuscular injectionin the neck. For treatment of pigs over 80 kg bodyweight, divide the dose so that no more than 2 ml are injected at one site.

Sheep
2.5 mg tulathromycin/kg body weight (equivalent to 1 ml/40 kg body weight)

A single intramuscular injection in the neck.

9. Advice on correct administration

For any respiratory disease,it is recommended to treat animals in the early stages of the disease and to evaluate the response to treatment within 48 hours after injection. If clinical signs of respiratory disease persist or increase, or if relapse occurs, treatment should be changed, using another antibiotic, and continued until clinical signs have resolved.

To ensure correct dosage bodyweight should be determined as accurately as possible. For multiple vial entry, an aspirating needle or multi-dose syringe is recommended to avoid excessive broaching of the stopper.

10. Withdrawal periods

Cattle (meat and offal): 22 days.

Pigs (meat and offal): 13 days.

Sheep (meat and offal): 16 days.

Not authorised for use in animals producing milk for human consumption.

Do not use in pregnant animals, which are intended to produce milk for human consumption, within 2 months of expected parturition.

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 container: 28 days.

When the container is broached for the first time, using the in-use shelf-life which is specified on this package leaflet, the date on which any product remaining in the container should be discarded should be worked out. This discard date should be written in the space provided on the vial.

12. Special precautions for disposal

Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater.

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 applicable national collection systems. 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 NUMBERS AND PACK SIZES

Vm 61503/5001

Pack Sizes:
Cardboard box containing 1 vial of 50 ml
Cardboard box containing 1 vial of 100 ml
Cardboard box containing 1 vial of 250 ml

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

Alivira Animal Health Limited
The Sidings, 4th Floor
Grand Canal Quay
Dublin
D02 E7K8
Ireland

Manufacturer responsible for batch release:

LABORATORIOS KARIZOO S.A
Mas Pujades 11-12, Polígono Industrial La Borda,
08140 Caldes de Montbui, Spain

Contact details to report suspected adverse reactions:

Name: Amanda Faulkner
Address: Amanda Faulkner
Vetsonic(UK) Ltd
Riccal Drive
York Road Business Park
Malton
YO17 6YE
Phone: 01653695333
E-mail: amanda@vetsonic.com

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

17. Other information

Tulathromycin is a semi-synthetic macrolide antimicrobial agent, which originates from a fermentation product. It differs from many other macrolides in that it has a long duration of action that is, in part, due to its three amine groups; therefore, it has been given the chemical subclass designation of triamilide.

Macrolides are bacteriostatic acting antibiotics and inhibit essential proteinbiosynthesis by virtue of their selective binding to bacterial ribosomal RNA. They act by stimulating the dissociation of peptidyl-tRNA from the ribosome during the translocation process.

Tulathromycin possesses *in vitro* activity against *Mannheimia haemolytica*, *Pasteurella multocida, Histophilus somni* and *Mycoplasma bovis*, and *Actinobacillus*

pleuropneumoniae, *Pasteurella multocida, Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae, Haemophilus parasuis* and *Bordetella bronchiseptica*, the bacterial pathogens most commonly associated with bovine and swine respiratory disease, respectively. Increased minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) values have been found in some isolates of *Histophilus somni* and *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*. *In vitro* activity against *Dichelobacter nodosus (vir),* the bacterial pathogen most commonly associated with infectious pododermatitis (foot rot) in sheep has been demonstrated.

Tulathromycin also possesses *in vitro* activity against *Moraxella bovis*, the bacterial pathogen most commonly associated with infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis (IBK).

The Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute CLSI has set the clinical breakpoints for tulathromycin against *M. haemolytica*, *P. multocida*, and *H. somni* of bovine respiratory origin and *P. multocida and B. bronchiseptica of swine respiratory origin* as ≤16 µg/ml susceptible and ≥64 µg/ml resistant. For *A. pleuropneumoniae* of swine respiratory origin the susceptible breakpoint is set at ≤64 µg/ml. CLSI has also published clinical breakpoints for tulathromycin based on a disk diffusion method (CLSI document VET08, 4th ed, 2018). No clinical breakpoints are available for *H. parasuis*. Neither EUCAST nor CLSI have developed standard methods for testing antibacterial agents against veterinary *Mycoplasma* species and thus no interpretative criteria have been set.

Resistance to macrolides can develop by mutations in genes encoding ribosomal RNA (rRNA) or some ribosomal proteins; by enzymatic modification (methylation) of the 23S rRNA target site, generally giving rise to cross-resistance with lincosamides and group B streptogramins (MLSB resistance); by enzymatic inactivation; or by macrolide efflux. MLSB resistance may be constitutive or inducible. Resistance may be chromosomal or plasmid-encoded and may be transferable if associated with transposons, plasmids, integrative and conjugative elements. Additionally, the genomic plasticity of *Mycoplasma* is enhanced by the horizontal transfer of large chromosomal fragments.

In addition to its antimicrobial properties, tulathromycin demonstrates immune-modulating and anti-inflammatory actions in experimental studies. In both bovine and porcine polymorphonuclear cells (PMNs; neutrophils), tulathromycin promotes apoptosis (programmed cell death) and the clearance of apoptotic cells by macrophages. It lowers the production of the pro-inflammatory mediators leukotriene B4 and CXCL-8 and induces the production of anti-inflammatory and pro-resolving lipid lipoxin A4.

In cattle, the pharmacokinetic profile of tulathromycin when administered as a single subcutaneous dose of 2.5 mg/kg bodyweight, was characterised by rapid and extensive absorption followed by high distribution and slow elimination. The maximum concentration (Cmax) in plasma was approximately 0.5 µg/ml; this was achieved approximately 30 minutes post-dosing (Tmax). Tulathromycin concentrations in lung homogenate were considerably higher than those in plasma. There is strong evidence of substantial accumulation of tulathromycin in neutrophils and alveolar macrophages. However, the *in vivo* concentration of tulathromycin at the infection site of the lung is not known. Peak concentrations were followed by a slow decline in systemic exposure with an apparent elimination half-life (t1/2) of 90 hours in plasma. Plasma protein binding was low, approximately 40%. The volume of distribution at steady-state (VSS)

determined after intravenous administration was 11 l/kg. The bioavailability of tulathromycin after subcutaneous administration in cattle was approximately 90%.

In pigs, the pharmacokinetic profile of tulathromycin when administered as a single intramuscular dose of 2.5 mg/kg bodyweight, was also characterised by rapid and extensive absorption followed by high distribution and slow elimination. The maximum concentration (Cmax) in plasma was approximately 0.6 µg/ml; this was achieved approximately 30 minutes post-dosing (Tmax).Tulathromycin concentrations in lung homogenate were considerably higher than those in plasma.There is strong evidence of substantial accumulation of tulathromycin in neutrophils and alveolar macrophages. However, the *in vivo* concentration of tulathromycin at the infection site of the lung is not known. Peak concentrations were followed by a slow decline in systemic exposure with an apparent elimination half-life (t1/2) of approximately 91 hours in plasma. Plasma protein binding was low, approximately 40%. The volume of distribution at steady-state (VSS) determined after intravenous administration was 13.2 l/kg. The bioavailability of tulathromycin after intramuscular administration in pigs was approximately 88%.

In sheep, the pharmacokinetic profile of tulathromycin, when administered as a single intramuscular dose of 2.5 mg/kg bodyweight, achieved a maximum plasma concentration (Cmax) of 1.19 µg/ml in approximately 15 minutes (Tmax) post-dosing and had an elimination half-life (t1/2) of 69.7 hours.Plasma protein binding was approximately 60-75%. Following intravenous dosing the volume of distribution at steady-state (Vss) was 31.7 l/kg. The bioavailability of tulathromycin after intramuscular administration in sheep was 100%.

Type I clear glass bottles of 50 ml, 100 ml or 250 ml with fluoropolymer coated chlorobutyl rubber stopper and aluminium overseal.
Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

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

Approved 13 August 2026
Gavin Hall