

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Danilon Equidos Gold 1.5 g Granules for horses and ponies

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each 3 g sachet contains:

Active substance:

Suxibuzone (microencapsulated) 1.5 g

Excipient(s):

Tartrazine (E102) 0.37 mg

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Granules.

Yellow granules.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Target species

Horses and ponies.

4.2 Indications for use, specifying the target species

Treatment of pain and inflammation associated with musculo-skeletal conditions in the horse *eg* osteoarthritic conditions, bursitis, laminitis and soft tissue inflammation.

4.3 Contraindications

Do not use in animals with renal, hepatic or cardiac disorders.

Do not use in animals where there is the possibility of gastro-intestinal ulceration or bleeding.

Do not use in animals where there is evidence of a blood dyscrasia.

Do not use in known cases of hypersensitivity to the active substance or any of the excipient

4.4 Special warnings for each target species

NSAIDs can cause inhibition of phagocytosis and hence, in the treatment of inflammatory conditions associated with bacterial infections appropriate antimicrobial therapy should be instigated.

4.5 Special precautions for use

Special precautions for use in animals

Do not exceed the stated dose or duration of treatment. Dosage should be kept to a minimum for alleviation of symptoms.

During treatment of very young animals (less than 12 weeks) where development of their hepatic or renal function may be incomplete, or in aged animals which may have these functions impaired, as well as in ponies, additional risk may be involved. In these cases, the posology should be adjusted and patients monitored closely.

During treatment, do not restrict the consumption of water. Avoid use in any dehydrated, hypovolaemic or hypotensive animals as there may be an increased risk of renal failure.

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

Tartrazine may cause allergic reactions

In case of known hypersensitivity to suxibuzone or any of the excipients, avoid contact with the product.

Wash hands after use.

Use in a well-ventilated area. To avoid exposure to the granules, part-sachets should not be used. Avoid inhaling any dust when opening sachet and mixing with feed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and mucosa. In case of accidental contact, wash with plenty of clean water. In case of accidental ingestion, seek medical advice immediately and show this label to the physician.

4.6 Adverse reactions (frequency and seriousness)

After continued use, or at high doses gastro-intestinal changes may occur (very rare frequency). With a very rare frequency blood dyscrasias and renal alterations may be found, especially in animals with restricted access to water.

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, lactation or lay

The safety of the veterinary medicinal product has not been established during pregnancy, lactation or lay, therefore use during this period is not recommended.

4.8 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Suxibuzone and its metabolites may be highly bound to plasma proteins and compete with other highly bound drugs eg sulphonamides, warfarin; or it may itself be displaced to produce an increase of non-bound pharmacologically active concentrations which could lead to toxic effects. Drug compatibility must be closely monitored when adjunctive therapy is required.

Do not administer together with other NSAIDs concurrently or within 24 hours of each other.

Concurrent administration of potentially nephrotoxic drugs should be avoided.

4.9 Amounts to be administered and administration route

For oral administration.

When added to a portion of feed the product will be accepted by most horses.

The following should be used as a guide, according to individual response:

Horses

For a 480 kg bodyweight horse, the contents of 2 sachets should be administered twice daily (equivalent to 12.5 mg of suxibuzone/kg/day) for 2 days, followed by 1 sachet twice daily (6.25 mg of suxibuzone/kg/day) for 3 days.

Thereafter, 1 sachet daily (3.1 mg of suxibuzone/kg/day) or on alternate days, or the minimum dose frequency necessary for a satisfactory clinical response.

Ponies

Ponies should receive only half the dose rate recommended for horses.

For a 240 kg bodyweight pony, the contents of 1 sachet should be administered daily (equivalent to 6.25 mg of suxibuzone/kg/day) for 2 days, followed by 1 sachet on alternate days.

Thereafter, reduce to the minimum dose frequency necessary for a satisfactory clinical response.

Hay, as part of the diet, may delay the absorption of suxibuzone and so the onset of clinical effect. It is advisable not to feed hay immediately prior to, or with the veterinary medicinal product.

See also 4.5.

If no clinical response is evident after 4-5 days, discontinue treatment and reconsider the diagnosis.

Part sachets should not be used.

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

In case of accidental continuous overdose, the following symptoms may be observed:

- Thirst, depression, anorexia and weight loss
- Gastrointestinal disorders (irritation, ulcers, diarrhoea and blood in the faeces)
- Altered blood profiles and haemorrhages
- Hypoproteinemia with ventral oedema causing hemoconcentration, hypovolemic shock and circulatory collapse.
- Renal failure and fluid retention.

If signs of intolerance appear, discontinue treatment and establish symptomatic therapy.

A slow intravenous perfusion of a solution of sodium bicarbonate, which leads to urine alkalinisation, increases the clearance of the product.

4.11 Withdrawal period

Not to be used in animals intended for human consumption.
Treated horses may never be slaughtered for human consumption.
The horse must have been declared as not intended for human consumption under national horse passport legislation.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Antiinflammatory and Antirheumatic Products, Non- steroids

ATC vet code: QM01AA90

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Suxibuzone is a Non-Steroidal Anti-inflammatory Drug (NSAID) synthetically derived from pyrazolone with anti-inflammatory, antipyretic and analgesic properties with low ulcerogenic potential.

When mixed with concentrate feed, the product was shown to be palatable to horses.

Its mechanism of action is based on the inhibition of the cyclooxygenase (enzyme which catalyzes the synthesis of prostaglandins, prostacyclins and thromboxanes from arachidonic acid). The therapeutic effects are mainly due to the inhibition of the biosynthesis of prostaglandins, which act as peripheral mediators of pain and trigger the synthesis of endogen pyrogens and mediators in the inflammatory process. It also inhibits platelet aggregation.

The therapeutic effect of suxibuzone relies entirely on the activity of its active metabolites. Strong anti-inflammatory activity has been shown for phenylbutazone and oxyphenbutazone. The third metabolite γ -hydroxyphenylbutazone is considered to be pharmacologically inactive.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic particulars

After oral administration suxibuzone is readily absorbed and most of it is metabolised by the hepatic microsomal system producing phenylbutazone, oxyphenbutazone and γ -hydroxyphenylbutazone. No unaltered parent compound can be detected in plasma after oral administration of suxibuzone to horses. These active metabolites have a high degree of affinity for plasma proteins and are eliminated mainly through urine, as glucuronide conjugates, but also, in a small percentage, through faeces. Less than 1% is eliminated through saliva and milk.

After the administration of a single 6.25 mg/kg oral dose of the parent compound phenylbutazone reaches its maximum plasma concentration ($9.9 \pm 2.3 \mu\text{g/ml}$) at 11 ± 3 hours after administration with an elimination half life of 7.1 ± 0.5 h. Oxyphenbutazone reaches its maximum ($1.5 \pm 0.4 \mu\text{g/ml}$) at 15 ± 5 hours after administration.

As happens with other NSAID's the duration of the clinical response is much longer than the plasma half-life. Significant concentrations of both active metabolites are found in synovial fluid for at least 24 hours after administration.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Tartrazine (E102)
Mannitol
Sucrose
Povidone K-30
Sodium saccharin
Ethyl Cellulose 20

6.2 Major incompatibilities

Not applicable.

6.3 Shelf life

Shelf life of the veterinary medicinal product as packaged for sale: 5 years

6.4 Special precautions for storage

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

6.5 Nature and composition of immediate packaging

3 g laminated opaline/aluminium polyethylene sachets
Cartons containing 18 or 60 sachets
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 products should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Ecuphar Veterinaria S.L.U.
C/Cerdanya, 10-12 Planta 6º
08173 Sant Cugat del Vallès
Barcelona
Spain

8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER

Vm 46037/4006

9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION

10 September 2020

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

December 2024

Gavin Hall

Approved: 21 January 2025