

## **SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS**

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

DOMOSEDAN GEL 7.6 mg/ml oromucosal gel

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

#### **Active substance:**

Detomidine 6.4 mg/ml  
(equivalent to detomidine hydrochloride 7.6 mg/ml)

#### **Excipient:**

Brilliant Blue FCF (E133) 0.032 mg/ml  
For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

### **3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM**

Oromucosal gel  
Even, translucent, blue gel

### **4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS**

#### **4.1 Target species**

Horse

#### **4.2 Indications for use**

Sedation to facilitate restraint for non-invasive veterinary procedures (e.g. passage of naso-gastric tube, radiography, rasping teeth) and minor husbandry procedures (e.g. clipping, shoeing).

#### **4.3 Contraindications**

Do not use in seriously ill animals with heart failure or impaired liver or kidney function.

Do not use in conjunction with intravenous potentiated sulphonamides.

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

#### **4.4 Special warnings**

Unlike most other oral veterinary products, this product is not meant to be swallowed. Instead, it must be placed under the tongue of the horse. When the product is administered, the animal should be allowed to rest in a quiet place. Before any

procedure is initiated, sedation should be allowed to fully develop (approximately 30 min).

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

##### Special precautions for use in animals

Horses approaching or in endotoxic or traumatic shock, or horses suffering from cardiac diseases, advanced lung disease, or fever should only be treated according to the benefit risk assessment by the responsible veterinarian. Protect treated horses from extreme temperatures. Some horses, although apparently deeply sedated, may still respond to external stimuli.

Food and water should be withheld until the sedative effect of the product has worn off.

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

Detomidine is an alpha-2 adrenoceptor agonist, which may cause sedation, somnolence, decreased blood pressure and decreased heart rate in humans.

Product residues may be present on the barrel and plunger of the oral dosage syringe, or on the lips of horses, after sublingual administration.

The product may cause local skin irritation following prolonged skin contact. Avoid contact with mucosal membranes and skin. Impermeable gloves should be worn to prevent skin contact. As the syringe may be smeared with the product after application, the syringe should be carefully re-capped and returned into the outer carton for disposal. In the case of exposure, wash exposed skin and/or mucous membranes immediately and thoroughly.

Avoid contact with eyes and in the event of accidental contact, rinse abundantly with fresh water. If symptoms occur, seek advice of a physician.

Pregnant women should avoid contact with the product. Uterine contractions and decreased foetal blood pressure may occur after systemic exposure to detomidine.

In case of accidental oral intake or prolonged mucosal contact, seek medical advice and show the package insert to the physician but DO NOT DRIVE as sedation and changes in blood pressure may occur.

Advice to doctors: Detomidine is an alpha-2 adrenoceptor agonist intended for animal use only. Symptoms reported after accidental human exposure have included drowsiness, hypotension, hypertension, bradycardia, tingling sensation, numbness, pain, headache, somnolence, dilated pupils, and vomiting. Treatment should be supportive with appropriate intensive therapy.

##### Other precautions

The syringe may be used only once. Partially used syringes must be discarded.

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

All alpha-2 adrenoceptor agonists, including detomidine, may cause decreased heart rate, changes in the conductivity of cardiac muscle (as evidenced by partial atrioventricular and sinoauricular blocks), changes in the respiratory rate, incoordination/ataxia and sweating. A diuretic effect may be observed 2 to 4 hours after treatment. The potential for isolated cases of hypersensitivity exists, including paradoxical response (excitation). Because of continued lowering of the head during sedation, mucus discharges from the nose and, occasionally, oedema of the head and face may be seen. Partial, transient penis prolapse may occur in stallions and geldings. In rare cases, horses may show signs of mild colic following the administration of alpha-2 adrenoceptor agonists because substances of this class inhibit intestinal motility.

In studies with the product, the following adverse reactions have also been observed: transient erythema at the dose application site, piloerection, oedema of the tongue, hypersalivation, increased urination, flatulence, epiphora, allergic oedema, muscle tremors, and pale mucous membranes.

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

##### Pregnancy:

Use only accordingly 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.

##### Lactation:

Detomidine is excreted in trace amounts into the milk. Use according to the benefit/risk assessment by the responsible veterinarian.

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

Detomidine potentiates the effect of other sedatives and anaesthetics. Intravenous potentiated sulphonamides should not be used in anaesthetized or sedated animals as potentially fatal dysrhythmias may occur.

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

The product is administered sublingually at 40 mcg/kg. The dosing syringe delivers the product in 0.25 ml increments. The following dosing table provides the dose volume to be administered for the corresponding body weight in 0.25 ml increments.

| Approximate body weight (kg) | Dose volume (ml) |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| 150 - 199                    | 1.00             |
| 200 - 249                    | 1.25             |
| 250 - 299                    | 1.50             |
| 300 - 349                    | 1.75             |
| 350 - 399                    | 2.00             |
| 400 - 449                    | 2.25             |
| 450 - 499                    | 2.50             |

|           |      |
|-----------|------|
| 500 - 549 | 2.75 |
| 550 - 600 | 3.00 |

#### Instructions for dosing:

Apply impermeable gloves and remove the syringe from the outer carton. While holding the plunger, turn the ring-stop on the plunger until the ring is able to slide freely up and down the plunger. Position the ring in such a way that the side nearest the barrel is at the desired volume marking. Turn the ring to secure it in place.

Make sure that the horse's mouth contains no feed. Remove the cap from the tip of the syringe and save for cap replacement. Insert the syringe tip into the horse's mouth from the side of the mouth, placing the syringe tip beneath the tongue at the level of the corner of the mouth. Depress the plunger until the ring-stop contacts the barrel, depositing the product under the tongue.

Take the syringe out of the horse's mouth, recap the syringe and return it to the outer carton for disposal. Remove and discard gloves or wash them in copious quantities of running water.

Should there be a substantial misdosing or swallowing of the product (e.g. the horse spits out or swallows more than an estimated 25% of administered dose), immediate replacement dosing of the lost portion should be attempted with care to avoid accidental overdosing. For animals in which the administered dose results in inadequate duration of sedation to complete the intended procedure, re-administration of the product during the procedure may not be practical since transmucosal absorption is too slow to top-up the sedation. In such cases, a lip twitch may facilitate restraint. Alternatively, a veterinarian can administer additional injectable sedatives according to their clinical discretion.

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

Overdosage is mainly manifested by delayed recovery from sedation. If recovery is delayed, it should be ensured that the animal can recover in a quiet and warm place.

The effects of detomidine can be eliminated using a specific antidote, atipamezole, an alpha-2 adrenoceptor antagonist.

#### **4.11 Withdrawal period**

Meat and offal: Zero days

Milk: Zero hours

### **5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES**

Pharmacotherapeutic group: psycholeptic  
ATCvet code: QN05 CM90.

## 5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

The active substance of the product is detomidine. Its chemical structure is 4-(2,3-dimethylbenzyl) imidazole hydrochloride. Detomidine is an alpha-2 adrenoceptor agonist with a central effect inhibiting the transmission of noradrenalin-mediated nervous impulses. In the animal, the level of consciousness is lowered and the pain threshold is increased. The duration and level of sedation are dose dependent. In the studies conducted with the recommended 40 mcg/kg dose of the gel, the time to onset of sedation has been approximately 30-40 min and the duration of sedation 2 to 3 hours. With detomidine administration, heart rate is decreased. A transient change in the conductivity of the cardiac muscle may occur, as evidenced by partial atrioventricular and sinoauricular blocks. Respiratory rate is slightly decreased. In some horses, sweating, salivation and slight muscle tremors may be seen. Partial, transient penis prolapse may occur in stallions and geldings. Blood glucose concentration may be temporally increased.

## 5.2 Pharmacokinetic particulars

At a dose of 40 mcg/kg of the product, the mean  $C_{max}$  was 4.3 ng/ml and mean  $t_{max}$  was 1.83 hours (range from 1 to 3 hours). Following sublingual administration, clinical signs of sedation were evident at approximately 30 minutes after dosing.

The bioavailability of detomidine administered as the sublingual gel in the horse is about 22%. If the product is swallowed the bioavailability is significantly decreased.

Elimination of detomidine occurs by metabolism with a half-life of about 1.25 hours. Metabolites of the drug are eliminated mainly in the urine.

## 6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

### 6.1 List of excipients

Brilliant Blue FCF (E133)  
Hydroxypropylcellulose  
Propylene glycol  
Sodium laurilsulfate  
Sodium hydroxide (for pH adjustment)  
Hydrochloric acid, dilute (for pH adjustment)  
Purified water

### 6.2 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.

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

Keep the syringe in the outer carton in order to protect from light. The syringe may be used only once. Part used syringes must be discarded.

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

Pre-filled, single-dose syringe enabling doses from 1.0 to 3.0 ml are packed in an outer carton. Pre-filled syringes consist of a syringe barrel (HDPE), cap (LDPE), plunger (HDPE) and locking ring.

Package sizes: 1 x 3.0 ml (1 syringe per carton)

#### **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**

Orion Corporation  
Orionintie 1  
FI-02200 Espoo  
Finland

### **8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER**

**Vm:** 06043/4001

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

**Date:** 06 February 2009

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

**Date:** December 2013

 23 December 2013