

ANNEX III
LABELLING AND PACKAGE LEAFLET

A. LABELLING

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGE

CARTON BOX

1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Vetbromide 600 mg tablets
potassium bromide

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCES

Each tablet contains:
Active substance:
Potassium bromide 600 mg

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Tablet

4. PACKAGE SIZE

60 tablets
120 tablets

5. TARGET SPECIES

Dogs



6. INDICATION(S)

7. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Oral use, administer with food.
Read the package leaflet before use.

8. WITHDRAWAL PERIOD(S)

9. SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

This product may be harmful upon ingestion. Unused tablet parts should be returned to the open blister space and inserted back into the carton. Store in a safe space. Read the package leaflet before use.

10. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {month/year}

11. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Store below 30°C.

12. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF UNUSED PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS, IF ANY

Disposal: read package leaflet.

13. THE WORDS “FOR ANIMAL TREATMENT ONLY” AND CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS REGARDING SUPPLY AND USE, IF APPLICABLE

For animal treatment only. To be supplied only on veterinary prescription.

POM-V

Prescription only medicine-Veterinary

14. THE WORDS “KEEP OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN”

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

15. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Domes Pharma
3 Rue André Citroën
63430 Pont-du-Château
France

16. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

Vm 54982/4008

17. MANUFACTURER’S BATCH NUMBER

Lot

MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON BLISTERS OR STRIPS

PVC/PVDC/Aluminium blister

1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Vetbromide 600 mg
kalii bromidum



2. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

DOMES PHARMA

3. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {month/year}

4. BATCH NUMBER

Lot {number}

5. THE WORDS “FOR ANIMAL TREATMENT ONLY”

For animal treatment only.

B. PACKAGE LEAFLET

PACKAGE LEAFLET:

Vetbromide 600 mg tablets for dogs

1. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER AND OF THE MANUFACTURING AUTHORISATION HOLDER RESPONSIBLE FOR BATCH RELEASE, IF DIFFERENT

Marketing authorisation holder:

Domes Pharma
3 Rue André Citroën
63430 Pont-du-Château
France

Manufacturer responsible for batch release:

Europhartech
34 Rue Henri Matisse
63370 Lempdes
France

2. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Vetbromide 600 mg tablets for dogs
Potassium bromide

3. STATEMENT OF THE ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S) AND OTHER INGREDIENT(S)

Each tablet contains:

Active substance:
600 mg potassium bromide

Tablet
White round tablet with 2 score-lines on each side.
Tablets can be divided into 2 or 4 equal parts.

4. INDICATION(S)

An antiepileptic agent for use in the control of idiopathic epileptic seizures, either as a single agent or as an adjunct to phenobarbital in the control of refractory cases of idiopathic epilepsy.

5. CONTRAINDICATIONS

Do not use in known cases of hypersensitivity to the active substance, or to any of the excipients.

Do not use in dogs with severe renal insufficiency.

6. ADVERSE REACTIONS

The most commonly reported adverse reactions are:

- polyphagia (increased eating), with or without weight gain (very common),
- neurologic signs: ataxia, sedation, hind limb weakness (very common),
- polydipsia (increased drinking, very common), with or without polyuria (increased urination),
- gastrointestinal disorders: loose stools or diarrhoea, vomiting (very common),
- behavioural changes: depression/ apathy, hyperexcitability, aggression (common),
- abnormal snoring (common),
- cough (common),
- loss of appetite (common),
- urinary incontinence and/or nocturnal urination (common)
- skin disorders (uncommon).

These adverse reactions may disappear after the first stage of treatment but may also persist in dogs on higher doses of therapy. In these cases, symptoms usually disappear following a reduction in dose. If the dog appears too sedated, assess the serum concentrations of bromide and, if applicable, phenobarbital to determine whether the dose of either should be reduced.

If potassium bromide dose is reduced, serum bromide concentrations should be monitored in order to ensure that they fall within the therapeutic range.

In some cases, an increase in serum cPLi after treatment with KBr was observed. Although pancreatitis has been suggested to occur in association with the administration of bromide and/or phenobarbital, there is no conclusive evidence of a direct causal relationship between bromide administration and the development of pancreatitis in dogs.

Treating dogs with potassium bromide can cause a decrease in T4 plasma concentration, although this is not necessarily clinically relevant.

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).

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 inform your veterinary surgeon. Alternatively, you can report via your national reporting system {national system details}.

7. TARGET SPECIES

Dogs



8. DOSAGE FOR EACH SPECIES, ROUTE(S) AND METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION

Oral use.

Administer twice daily with food in order to reduce the risk of gastrointestinal irritation.

In dogs with severe and frequent seizures or when a dog is being switched rapidly from phenobarbital to potassium bromide, a loading dose of 60 mg/kg bodyweight twice daily, for 5 days (equivalent to a total daily dose of 120 mg/kg) can be administered in order to quickly reach therapeutic serum concentrations.

The maintenance dose should be titrated to the individual dog as the required dosage and therapeutic serum bromide concentration may vary between animals and depends on the nature and severity of the underlying disease.

Monotherapy:

The recommended starting dose is 30 mg/kg bodyweight twice daily (equivalent to a total daily dose of 60 mg/kg).

Adjunctive treatment, in combination with phenobarbital:

The recommended starting dose is 15 mg/kg bodyweight twice daily (equivalent to a total daily dose of 30 mg/kg). Use in dogs with a bodyweight of less than 10 kg should be subject to a risk/benefit assessment, see section 12 (Special precautions for use in animals).

At the beginning of treatment, bromide serum concentrations should be checked regularly, e.g. 1 week and 1 month after the loading period and three months after treatment initiation at maintenance dosage. Therapeutic serum levels vary between 1000 mg/L to 3000 mg/L when potassium bromide is used as monotherapy and between 800 mg/L and 2000 mg/L, when used as adjunctive treatment. Close monitoring for side effects is advisable, particularly when serum bromide concentrations have reached the upper limit of the therapeutic range for monotherapy.

It is recommended to administer at least half of the initial starting dose to dogs with mild or moderate renal insufficiency, with more frequent monitoring of serum bromide levels (see section 12, Special precautions for use animals).

If the clinical response is not satisfactory or if adverse reactions occur, the dose may be adjusted based on the dog's serum bromide levels. Serum concentrations should be measured after each dose adjustment once steady state serum levels have been reached (typically 3 months after a change), unless earlier evaluation is necessary. Long term monitoring of serum bromide concentrations should be performed as clinically justified by the individual case.

9. ADVICE ON CORRECT ADMINISTRATION

Not applicable.

10. WITHDRAWAL PERIOD(S)

Not applicable.

11. SPECIAL STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

Store below 30°C.

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

After piercing a blister, replace unused tablet parts into the blister and place the blister back into the carton. Remaining tablet portions should be given at the next administration.

Do not use this veterinary medicinal product after the expiry date which is stated on the blister and carton after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

12. SPECIAL WARNING(S)

Special warnings for each target species:

The concentration of bromide in serum, the clinical response and the therapeutic effect of administration of the product may vary between individuals (see section 8).

The presence of cluster seizures/status epilepticus, due to the severity of the seizure activity, is often associated with poor response to anti-epileptic treatment. In these cases, remission (seizure freedom) may be difficult to achieve.

For dogs with normal hepatic function, phenobarbital is generally considered the first-choice antiepileptic drug. However, potassium bromide can be recommended as alternative, especially in dogs with hepatic dysfunction or in dogs with concurrent disorders requiring life-long administration of potentially hepatotoxic medications, since potassium bromide is not metabolised in the liver.

A high chloride intake can increase the elimination of bromide (see section on Interaction). An increase in the dog's salt intake may require an adjustment in bromide dose. The salt content of a dog's diet during the treatment period should be maintained at a stable level. It is advisable not to change the dog's diet during therapy.

Special precautions for use in animals:

Do not abruptly discontinue therapy as this may precipitate seizures.

This product should be used with caution in dogs with mild or moderate renal insufficiency, since excretion of bromide is reduced (see also section 5). To prevent bromide accumulation and a relative overdose of bromide (see section on Overdose), administer a reduced dose and monitor the serum bromide concentration closely (see section 8).

A reduction in chloride intake (low sodium diet) can increase the likelihood of adverse reactions or bromide intoxication (see section on Interaction and Overdose).

Close monitoring for adverse reactions is advisable at higher serum bromide concentrations.

Administration on an empty stomach may induce vomiting.

Dogs weighing less than 10 kg cannot be accurately dosed with the recommended starting dose for adjunctive treatment of 15 mg/kg twice daily, as the minimum dose achievable by division of the Vetbromide 600 mg tablet is 150 mg (see section 8).

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

This product may cause eye-irritation. Avoid hand-to-eye contact. If the product comes into contact with the eyes, rinse immediately and thoroughly with clean water.

This product may be harmful upon ingestion, and cause adverse effects such as nausea and vomiting. Avoid oral ingestion including hand-to-mouth contact. To avoid

accidental ingestion, particularly by a child, unused tablet parts should be returned to the open blister space and inserted back into the carton. Store in a closed cabinet. In case of accidental ingestion, seek medical advice immediately and show the package leaflet or the label to the physician.

Wash hands thoroughly, immediately after breaking or handling tablets.

To the physician:

An intravenous administration of isotonic sodium chloride (0.9%) will rapidly eliminate bromide ions in humans.

Pregnancy and lactation:

Studies in laboratory animals have not revealed any adverse effects of potassium bromide on reproduction at non-maternotoxic doses. The safety of the veterinary medicinal product has not been established during pregnancy and lactation in dogs. Use only according to the benefit/risk assessment by the responsible veterinarian. Potassium bromide crosses the placental barrier. Since bromide may be excreted into milk, monitor suckling puppies for somnolence/sedative effects; if necessary, consider early weaning, or an artificial suckling method.

Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction:

Due to the competition between chloride ions and bromide ions for reabsorption by the kidneys, any major change in chloride intake can modify serum bromide concentrations which are directly correlated to treatment efficacy and the occurrence of adverse reactions. A reduction in chloride intake (low sodium diet) can cause a rise in serum bromide levels and increase the likelihood of bromide intoxication (see Overdose). An increase in chloride intake (high salt diet) can cause a fall in serum bromide levels which could lead to seizures. Where possible, the diet of treated dogs should therefore not be altered. Seek veterinary advice before making any change to the dog's diet.

On biochemistry profiles serum chloride concentrations are often falsely elevated because the assays cannot distinguish between chloride and bromide ions.

Loop diuretics such as furosemide can increase bromide excretion and lower the efficacy of the treatment (risk of recurrence of seizures) if the dose is not adjusted.

Administration of fluids or drug formulations containing chloride can lower serum bromide concentrations.

Bromide is synergistic with other GABA-ergic drugs such as phenobarbital.

Overdose (symptoms, emergency procedures, antidotes):

Clinical signs of bromide toxicity (e.g. ataxia, somnolence) can occur in dogs with renal insufficiency or when a very high dose of bromide is administered. If overdose is suspected, the dosage should be reduced immediately, with close monitoring of serum bromide concentrations in order to establish an appropriate therapeutic concentration. Dose and serum bromide levels at which intolerance is observed vary between dogs. In cases of overdose requiring medical attention, administer 0.9% sodium chloride solution intravenously to reduce serum bromide concentrations.

13. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF UNUSED PRODUCT OR WASTE MATERIALS, IF ANY

Any unused veterinary medicinal product or waste materials derived from such veterinary medicinal product should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements

14. DATE ON WHICH THE PACKAGE LEAFLET WAS LAST APPROVED

May 2022

15. OTHER INFORMATION

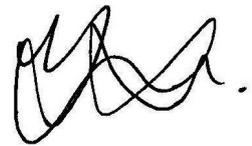
Cardboard box containing 60 tablets (four blisters with 15 tablets each)
Cardboard box containing 120 tablets (eight blisters with 15 tablets each)

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.

POM-V

Prescription only medicine-Veterinary



Approved: 18 May 2022