ANNEX III

LABELLING AND PACKAGE LEAFLET

A. LABELLING

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGE

CARTON

1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Itrafungol 10 mg/ml Oral Solution

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCES

Each ml contains: 10 mg itraconazole

3. PACKAGE SIZE

52 ml
with oral dosing syringe

4. TARGET SPECIES

Cats

5. INDICATIONS

6. ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION

Oral use

7. WITHDRAWAL PERIODS

8. EXPIRY DATE

Exp. {mm/yyyy}
Once opened use within 5 weeks. Use by:_____

9. SPECIAL STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

Keep the container tightly closed.
Do not store above 25 °C.

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

VIRBAC

14. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBERS

Vm 05653/3007

15. BATCH NUMBER

Lot {number}

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE IMMEDIATE PACKAGE

Bottle label

1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Itrafungol 10 mg/ml Oral Solution

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCES

Each ml contains: 10 mg itraconazole

3. TARGET SPECIES

Cats

4. ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION

Oral use
Read the package leaflet before use.

5. WITHDRAWAL PERIODS

6. EXPIRY DATE

Exp {mm/yyyy}
Once opened use within 5 weeks.

7. SPECIAL STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

Keep the container tightly closed.
Do not store above 25 °C.

8. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

VIRBAC

9. BATCH NUMBER

Lot {number}

B. PACKAGE LEAFLET

PACKAGE LEAFLET

1. Name of the veterinary medicinal product

Itrafungol 10 mg/ml Oral Solution

2. Composition

Each ml contains:

Active substance:

Itraconazole	10 mg

Excipients:

Sorbitol 70% Non-crystallising Solution	245.1 mg
Propylene glycol (E1520)	103.6 mg
Caramel (E150)	0.2 mg

Yellow to slightly amber, clear solution.

3. Target species

Cats

4. Indications for use

Treatment of dermatophytosis in cats caused by *Microsporum canis.*

5. Contraindications

Do not use in cats with hypersensitivity to itraconazole or one of the other ingredients.
Do not use in cats with impaired liver or kidney function.
For use in pregnant and lactating queens: see special warnings.

6. Special warnings

Special warnings:
Some cases of feline dermatophytosis can be difficult to cure, especially in catteries. Cats treated with itraconazole can still infect other cats with *M. canis* as long as they are not mycologically cured. It is therefore advised to minimise the risk of re-infection or spread of infection by keeping healthy animals (including dogs as they can also be infected by *M. canis*) separate from cats that are being treated. Cleaning and disinfection of the environment with appropriate fungicidal products is highly recommended – especially in case of group problems. Treatment of dermatophytosis should not be limited to treatment of the infected animal(s). It should also include

disinfection of the environment with appropriate fungicidal products, since *Microsporum canis* spores can survive in the environment for up to 18 months.

Other measures such as frequent vacuuming, disinfection of grooming equipment and removal of all potentially contaminated material that cannot be disinfected will minimize the risk of re-infection or spread of infection.

It is strongly recommended that clipping is performed by a veterinarian.
Clipping of the hair coat is considered useful because it removes infected hairs, stimulates new hair growth and hastens recovery. In cases with limited lesions, hair clipping can be limited to the lesions only, whereas in cats with generalized dermatophytosis it is recommended to clip the entire hair coat. Care should be taken not to cause trauma to the underlying skin during hair clipping. Furthermore it is recommended that disposable, protective clothing and gloves are worn during the clipping of affected animals. The hairs should be disposed of appropriately and all instruments, clippers etc. should be disinfected.

Measures to prevent introduction of *M.canis* into groups of cats may include isolation of new cats, isolation of cats returning from shows or breeding, exclusion of visitors and periodic monitoring by Wood's lamp or by culturing for *M.canis*.

In refractory cases, the possibility of an underlying disease should be considered.

Frequent and repeated use of an antimycotic may result in the induction of resistance to antimycotics of the same class.

Special precautions for safe use in the target species:
Cats suffering from dermatophytosis, but also in poor general condition and/or suffering from additional diseases or impaired immunological response should be monitored closely during treatment. Because of their condition, this category of animals may be more sensitive to the development of adverse effects. In case of a serious adverse effect, treatment should be interrupted and supportive care therapy (fluid therapy) should be initiated if necessary. If clinical signs suggestive of liver dysfunction develop, treatment should be discontinued immediately. It is very important to monitor liver enzymes in animals showing signs of liver dysfunction.

In humans, itraconazole has been associated with heart failure due to a negative inotropic effect. Cats suffering from heart diseases should be carefully monitored and the treatment should be withdrawn if the clinical signs deteriorate.

Special precautions to be taken by the person administering the veterinary medicinal products to animals:
If a suspected lesion occurs on a human, consult a physician, since M. canis dermatophytosis is a zoonotic disease. Therefore, wear latex gloves when clipping hair of infected cats, when handling the animal during treatment or when cleaning the syringe.
Wash hands and exposed skin after use. In case of accidental contact with eyes, rinse thoroughly with water. In case of pain or irritation, seek medical advice immediately and show the package leaflet or the label to the physician. In case of accidental ingestion, rinse mouth with water.

Special precautions for the protection of the environment:
Not applicable.

Pregnancy and lactation:
Do not use in pregnant or lactating queens.

Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction:
Vomiting, hepatic and renal disorders were seen after concomitant treatment of Itrafungol and cefovecin. Symptoms like motor incoordination, faecal retention and dehydration are observed when tolfenamic acid and Itrafungol are given simultaneously. Co-administration of the product and these drugs, in absence of data in cats, should be avoided.

In human medicine, interactions between itraconazole and certain other drugs have been described, resulting from interactions with drug metabolising enzymes eg cytochrome P450. It is not known to what extent these interactions are relevant for cats, but in the absence of data, co-administration of the product and the following drugs should be avoided:
Oral midazolam, cyclosporin, digoxin, chloramphenicol, ivermectin, methylprednisolone or oral anti-diabetic agents (increased plasma concentration of these may occur); barbiturates or phenytoin (decreased efficacy of these may occur); antacids (may cause reduced absorption of itraconazole); erythromycin (may cause increased plasma concentration of itraconazole).
Interactions in humans between itraconazole and calcium antagonists have also been reported. These drugs might have additive negative inotropic effects to the heart.

Overdose:
After a 5x overdose of itraconazole administered for 6 weeks, reversible clinical side effects can be seen: rough hair coat, decreased food intake and reduced body weight gain. A 3 x overdose for 6 weeks did not result in clinical side effects. Both after a 3 x and a 5 x overdose for 6 weeks, reversible adaptive liver changes may occur (increased bilirubin, AST, ALT and AP). No studies on overdose in kittens have been performed.

7. Adverse events

Common (1 to 10 animals / 100 animals treated):
Vomiting, diarrhoea, anorexia, increased salivation, depression and apathy. *
Very rare (<1 animal / 10,000 animals treated, including isolated reports):
Transient elevated liver enzymes (in very rare cases, this was associated with icterus). **

* These effects are usually mild and transient.
** If clinical signs suggestive of liver dysfunction develop, treatment should be discontinued immediately.

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: <{national system details}.>

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

Oral use.
The solution is administered directly into the mouth by means of the enclosed graduated dosing syringe.

The daily dosage is 5 mg (0.5 ml)/kg bodyweight per day, for 3 alternate periods of 7 consecutive days of treatment followed by 7 days without treatment.

7 days	7 days	7 days	7 days	7 days
treatment	no treatment	treatment	no treatment	treatment

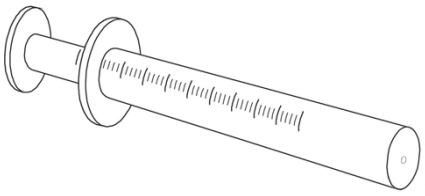
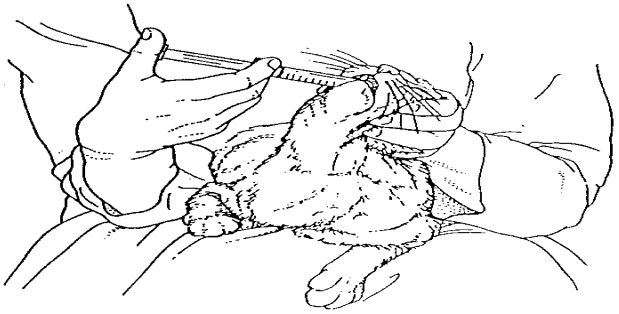
9. Advice on correct administration

The dosing syringe shows graduations per 100 gram of body weight. Fill the syringe by pulling the plunger until the correct body weight of the cat is indicated on the syringe (Fig. 1).
Treat the animal by slowly and gently injecting the liquid into the mouth, allowing the cat to swallow the product (Fig. 2). When administering the product to kittens, the administrator should be careful not to administer more than the recommended dose/weight. For kittens weighing less than 0.5 kg, a 1 ml syringe which allows proper dosing should be used.

Data in humans shows that food intake may result in lower drug absorption. Therefore, it is recommended to administer the product by preference between meals.

Clinical studies have indicated that the time period between clinical and mycological cure may vary. It is therefore advised to minimise the risk of re-infection or spread of infection by keeping healthy animals separate from animals that are being treated. Cleaning and disinfection of the environment with appropriate products is highly recommended – especially in case of group problems.

In some cases, a prolonged time between clinical and mycological cure may be observed. In cases where a positive culture is obtained 4 weeks after the end of administration, the treatment should be repeated once at the same dosage regimen. In such cases where the cat is also immunosuppressed, treatment should be repeated and the underlying disease addressed.

Fig 1	Fig. 2
	

After dosing the syringe should be removed from the bottle, washed and dried and the cap should be screwed back on tightly.

Avoid contamination of the solution.

10. Withdrawal periods

Not applicable

11. Special storage precautions

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.
Do not store above 25 °C.
Keep the container tightly closed.

Do not use this veterinary medicinal product after the expiry date which is stated on the label and carton after Exp. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
Shelf life after first opening the immediate packaging: 5 weeks.

12. Special precautions for disposal

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 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

Cardboard box with 1 x 52 ml bottle and a dosing syringe.

15. Date on which the package leaflet was last revised

December 2022

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

16. Contact details

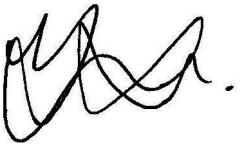
Marketing authorisation holder:
VIRBAC
1ère avenue – 2065 m – L.I.D.
06516 Carros
France

Manufacturer responsible for batch release:
Lusomedicamenta, Sociedade Técnica Farmacêutica, S.A.
Estrada Consiglieri Pedroso, n°69-B
Queluz de Baixo
2730-055 Barcarena, Portugal

Local representative(s) and contact details to report suspected adverse reactions:

17. Other information

The mode of action of itraconazole is based on its binding ability to fungal Cytochrome P-450 iso-enzymes. This inhibits the synthesis of ergosterol and affects membrane-bound enzyme function and membrane permeability. This effect is irreversible and causes structural degeneration.



Approved: 02 June 2023