

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Clavipet 200 mg/50 mg chewable tablets for cats and dogs

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each chewable tablet contains:

Active substances:

Amoxicillin (as amoxicillin trihydrate)	200 mg
Clavulanic acid (as potassium clavulanate, diluted)	50 mg

Excipients:

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Chewable tablet.

Pink mottled tablets, round, with a break line on one side.

The tablet can be divided into halves.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Target species

Cats and dogs.

4.2 Indications for use, specifying the target species

For the treatment of infections caused by bacteria susceptible to amoxicillin and clavulanic acid including: skin disease (including deep and superficial pyodermas); soft tissue infections (abscesses and anal sacculitis); dental infections (e.g. gingivitis); urinary tract infections; respiratory disease (involving upper and lower respiratory tract); enteritis.

4.3 Contraindications

Do not administer to gerbils, guinea pigs, hamsters, rabbits and chinchillas. Do not use in horses and ruminants.

Do not use in cases of serious dysfunction of the kidneys accompanied by anuria and oliguria.

Do not use in cases of hypersensitivity to penicillins or other substances of the β -lactam group or to any excipients.

Do not use in cases of known resistance to the combination of amoxicillin and clavulanic acid.

4.4 Special warnings for each target species

This product is not indicated for cases involving *Pseudomonas* spp.

4.5 Special precautions for use

Special precautions for use in animals

Use of the product should be based on identification and susceptibility testing of the target pathogen(s). If this is not possible, therapy should be based on epidemiological information and knowledge of susceptibility of the target pathogens at farm level, or at local/regional level.

Use of the product should be in accordance with official, national and regional antimicrobial policies.

A narrow spectrum antibiotic therapy or an antibiotic with a lower risk of antimicrobial resistance selection (lower AMEG category) should be used for first line treatment where susceptibility testing suggests the likely efficacy of this approach.

Use of the product deviating from the instructions given in the SPC may increase the prevalence of bacteria resistant to amoxicillin/clavulanic acid and may decrease the effectiveness of treatment with other penicillins, due to the potential for crossresistance.

A trend in resistance of *E. coli* is reported, including multidrug-resistant *E. coli*.

In animals with hepatic and renal dysfunction, the dosing regimen should be carefully evaluated and the use of the product based on a risk/benefit evaluation by the veterinary surgeon.

Caution is advised in the use of the product in small herbivores, alongside those listed in section 4.3.

The chewable tablets are flavoured. In order to avoid any accidental ingestion, store tablets out of reach of the animals.

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

Penicillins and cephalosporins may cause hypersensitivity (allergy) following inhalation, ingestion or skin contact. Hypersensitivity to penicillins may lead to cross reactions to cephalosporins and vice versa. Allergic reactions to these substances may occasionally be serious.

Do not handle this product if you know you are sensitised, or if you have been advised not to work with such preparations.

Handle this product with care to avoid exposure, taking all recommended precautions.

If you develop symptoms following exposure such as a skin rash, you should seek medical advice and show the doctor this warning. Swelling of the face, lips or eyes or difficulty with breathing, are more serious symptoms and require urgent medical attention.

Wash hands after use.

To avoid accidental ingestion, particularly by a child, unused part-tablets should be returned to the open blister space, inserted back into the outer packaging and kept in a safe place out of the sight and reach of children.

Special precautions for the protection of the environment:

Not applicable.

Other precautions

Not applicable.

4.6 Adverse reactions (frequency and seriousness)

Cats and dogs:

Very rare (<1 animal / 10,000 animals treated, including isolated reports):	Hypersensitivity reaction (allergic skin reaction, anaphylaxis)* Diarrhoea**, Vomiting** Anorexia**
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*Administration should be discontinued and a symptomatic treatment given.

**Treatment may be discontinued depending on the severity of the undesirable effects and a benefit/risk evaluation by the veterinary surgeon.

Reporting adverse events is important. It allows continuous safety monitoring of a veterinary medicinal product. Reports should be sent, preferably via a veterinarian, to either the marketing authorisation holder <or its local representative> or the national competent authority via the national reporting system. See also the last section of the package leaflet for contact details.

4.7 Use during pregnancy, lactation or lay

Pregnancy and lactation:

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

The safety of the product has not been assessed in pregnant and lactating bitches and queens.

In pregnant and lactating animals, use only according to the benefit/risk assessment by the responsible veterinarian.

4.8 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Chloramphenicol, macrolides, sulfonamides and tetracyclines may inhibit the antibacterial effect of penicillins because of the rapid onset of bacteriostatic action. Penicillins may increase the effect of aminoglycosides.

4.9 Amount(s) to be administered and administration route

Administration: for oral use.

Dosage rate and frequency: 10 mg amoxicillin and 2.5 mg clavulanic acid/kg body weight (i.e. 12.5 mg of combined active substances per kg bodyweight), twice daily (corresponding to 25 mg of combined active substances per kg per day).

The following table is intended as a guide to dispensing the product at the recommended dose rate:

Bodyweight (kg)	Number of tablets per dose twice daily
≤8.0	Use 40 mg/10 mg tablet(s)
8.1-10.0	½
10.1-20.0	1
20.1-30.0	1 ½
30.1-40.0	2
>40.0	Use 400 mg/100 mg tablet(s)

To ensure a correct dosage body weight should be determined as accurately as possible to avoid underdosing.

If the animal does not accept the tablet from hand or bowl, then the tablets may be crumbled and added to a little food and fed immediately.

Duration of therapy: The majority of routine cases respond to between 5 and 7 days therapy. In chronic cases, a longer course of therapy is recommended. In such circumstances, overall treatment length must be at the clinician's discretion but should be long enough to ensure complete resolution of the bacterial disease.

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

Mild gastrointestinal symptoms (diarrhoea, nausea and vomiting) may occur after overdose of the product and symptomatic treatment should be initiated when necessary.

4.11 Withdrawal period(s)

Not applicable.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

Pharmacotherapeutic group: antibacterials for systemic use, combinations of penicillins, incl. beta-lactamase inhibitors.

ATC Vet code: QJ01CR02

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Amoxicillin is an aminobenzylpenicillin from the beta-lactam penicillin family. It interferes with the synthesis of peptidoglycan, an important component of bacterial cell walls. Therefore, it prevents bacterial cell wall formation.

Clavulanic acid binds irreversibly with beta –lactamase and prevents it from inactivating amoxicillin.

Therefore, amoxicillin/clavulanic acid combination has a notably broad spectrum of bactericidal activity against bacteria commonly found in cats and dogs.

In vitro amoxicillin/clavulanic acid combination is active against a wide range of clinically important aerobic and anaerobic bacteria including:

Gram-positive: Staphylococci (including β -lactamase producing strains); Streptococci.

Gram-negative: *Escherichia coli* (including most β -lactamase producing strains); Klebsiellae; Pasteurellae.

Susceptibility and resistance for selected pathogens causing respiratory, urinary tract or skin infections and identified in European surveys were as follows:

Respiratory infections (reported in 2019)

Pathogen	MIC ₅₀ (µg/ml)	MIC ₉₀ (µg/ml)	Resistance (%)
<i>Staphylococcus pseudintermedius</i> (dogs)	0.12	0.12	
<i>Streptococcus</i> sp. (dogs)	≤0.015	0.06	
<i>Streptococcus</i> sp. (cats)	≤0.015	0.03	
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (dogs)	0.5	1	
Coagulase-negative staphylococci (cats)	0.12	1	
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (dogs)*	4	8	0
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (cats)*	4	16	0
<i>Pasteurella multocida</i> (cats)	0.25	0.25	

*Breakpoints were derived from human breakpoints.

Urinary tract infections (reported in 2017 and 2019)

Pathogen	MIC ₅₀ (µg/ml)	MIC ₉₀ (µg/ml)	Resistance (%)
<i>Staphylococcus intermedius</i> (dogs)	0.12	0.25	3
<i>Streptococcus canis</i> (dogs)	0.12	0.12	0
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (dogs)	4	8	26
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (cats)	4	16	100

Skin infections (reported in 2016)

Pathogen	MIC ₅₀ (µg/ml)	MIC ₉₀ (µg/ml)	Resistance (%)
<i>Staphylococcus pseudintermedius</i> (dogs)	0.12	0.12	4.7
<i>Staphylococcus pseudintermedius</i> (cats)	0.12	32	10.2
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (dogs)	0.25	1	26.7
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (cats)	0.50	1	27.6
<i>mecA</i> -positive staphylococci	16	32	82.0
<i>Streptococcus</i> spp. (dogs)	0.12	0.12	/
<i>Streptococcus</i> spp. (cats)	0.12	0.12	4.0
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (dogs)	4	8	99.1
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (cats)	4	8	100
<i>Pasteurella</i> spp. (dogs)	0.25	0.25	/
<i>Pasteurella</i> spp. (cats)	0.25	0.25	0.0

The Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute CLSI has set the MIC breakpoints based on disk-diffusion method (CLSI document VET01S, 5th ed, 2020) for amoxicillin-clavulanate against staphylococci and streptococci causing skin and soft tissue infections and urinary tract infections in cats and dogs as $\leq 0.25 / 0.12 \mu\text{g/ml}$ susceptible and $\geq 1 / 0.5 \mu\text{g/ml}$ resistant. For *E. coli* causing skin and soft tissue infections in cats and dogs, the susceptible breakpoint is set at $\leq 0.25 / 0.12 \mu\text{g/ml}$ and for urinary tract infections as $\leq 8 / 4 \mu\text{g/ml}$. For *P. multocida* of feline origin, the susceptible breakpoint is set as $\leq 0.25 / 0.12 \mu\text{g/ml}$ and the resistant one as $\geq 1 / 0.5 \mu\text{g/ml}$.

The two main mechanisms of resistance to amoxicillin/clavulanic acid are:

- Inactivation by those bacterial beta-lactamases that are not themselves inhibited by clavulanic acid, including class B, C and D.
- Alteration of Penicillin-Binding Proteins (PBP), which reduce the affinity of the antibacterial agent for the target (methicillin resistant *S. aureus*, MRSA and *S. pseudintermedius*, MRSP).

Impermeability of bacteria or efflux pump mechanisms may cause or contribute to bacterial resistance, particularly in Gram-negative bacteria. Resistance genes can be located on chromosomes (*mecA*, MRSA) or plasmids (LAT, MIR, ACT, FOX, CMY family beta-lactamases) and a variety of resistance mechanisms have emerged.

Pseudomonas aeruginosa and *Enterobacter* spp. may be regarded as intrinsically resistant to the combination. Resistance is shown among methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*. A trend in resistance of *E. coli* is reported, including multidrug-resistant *E. coli*.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic particulars

Amoxicillin is well-absorbed following oral administration. In dogs the systemic bioavailability is 60-70%. Amoxicillin (pKa 2.8) has a relatively small apparent distribution volume, a low plasma protein binding (34% in dogs) and a short terminal half-life due to active tubular excretion via the kidneys. Following absorption, the highest concentrations are found in the kidneys (urine) and the bile, and then in liver, lungs, heart and spleen. The distribution of amoxicillin to the cerebrospinal fluid is low unless the meninges are inflamed.

Following the administration of the product in dogs, a mean C_{max} of $7.31 \mu\text{g/ml}$ was achieved for amoxicillin at approximately 1.37 hours. The mean terminal half-life for amoxicillin was 1.21 hours.

In cats, a mean C_{max} of $5.87 \mu\text{g/ml}$ was achieved for amoxicillin at approximately 1.59 hours. The mean terminal half-life for amoxicillin was 1.18 hours.

Clavulanic acid (pKa 2.7) is also well-absorbed following oral administration. The penetration to the cerebrospinal fluid is poor. The plasma protein binding is approximately 25% and the elimination half-life is short. Clavulanic acid is mainly eliminated by renal excretion (unchanged in urine).

Following the administration of the product in dogs, a mean C_{max} of $1.33 \mu\text{g/ml}$ was achieved for clavulanic acid at approximately 1.02 hours. The mean terminal half-life for clavulanic acid was 0.83 hours.

In cats, a mean C_{max} of 3.16 µg/ml was achieved for clavulanic acid at approximately 0.70 hours. The mean terminal half-life for clavulanic acid was 0.81 hours.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Cellulose, microcrystalline
Magnesium stearate
Silica, colloidal anhydrous
Sodium starch glycolate (type A)
Dried autolyzed yeast
Erythrosine aluminium lake, E127

6.2 Major incompatibilities

Not applicable.

6.3 Shelf life

Shelf life of the veterinary medicinal product as packaged for sale: 3 years
Any unused half tablets should be returned to the blister pack and used within 12 hours.

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Do not store above 25 °C.
Store in the original package in order to protect from light and moisture.

6.5 Nature and composition of immediate packaging

Blister formed of an aluminium foil which consists of aluminium layer coated with OPA (Oriented Polyamide) film on one side and PE with desiccant on the other side and an aluminium sealing foil which consists of aluminium layer and PE coating. Blister contains 10 tablets. Carton contains 10, 20, 100 or 500 tablets. 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

Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater.
Any unused veterinary medicinal product or waste materials derived from such veterinary medicinal product should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

KRKA, d.d., Novo mesto
Šmarješka cesta 6
8501 Novo mesto
Slovenia

8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER

Vm 01656/5119

9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION

03 May 2024

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

October 2024

PROHIBITION OF SALE, SUPPLY AND/OR USE

11. CLASSIFICATION OF VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Veterinary medicinal product subject to prescription.

Gavin Hall

Approved 18 October 2024