

## **SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS**

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

Marbodug 20 mg/ml solution for injection for cattle and pigs

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

**Each ml contains:**

**Active substance:**

Marbofloxacin 20.0 mg

**Excipients:**

Metacresol 2.0 mg

Monothioglycerol 0.5 mg

Disodium edetate 0.1 mg

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

### **3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM**

Solution for injection  
Clear yellowish solution.

### **4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS**

#### **4.1 Target species**

- Cattle: pre-ruminants up to 100 kg b.w.
- Pigs

#### **4.2 Indications for use, specifying the target species**

Pre-ruminant calves:

Treatment of respiratory infections caused by sensitive strains of *Pasteurella multocida*, *Mannheimia haemolytica* and *Mycoplasma bovis*.

Pigs:

Treatment of respiratory infections caused by sensitive strains of *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*, *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* and *Pasteurella multocida*.

#### **4.3 Contraindications**

Do not use in animals with known hypersensitivity to marbofloxacin or to any other quinolone or to any of the excipients.

Do not use in cases where the pathogen involved is resistant to other fluoroquinolones (cross resistance).

Do not use in case of disturbance in growth of cartilage and/or during injury of the locomotion system particularly on functionally loaded joints.

#### **4.4 Special warnings**

None.

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

##### **(i) Special precautions for use in animals**

Official and local antimicrobial policies should be taken into account when the product is used. Fluoroquinolones should be reserved for the treatment of clinical conditions which have responded poorly, or are expected to respond poorly, to other classes of antimicrobials. Whenever possible, fluoroquinolones should only be used based on susceptibility testing. Use of the product deviating from the instructions given in the SPC may increase the prevalence of bacteria resistant to the fluoroquinolones and may decrease the effectiveness of treatment with other quinolones due to the potential for cross resistance.

##### **(ii) Special precautions to be taken by the person administering the veterinary medicinal product to animals**

- People with known hypersensitivity to (fluoro)quinolones should avoid any contact with the product.
- If the product comes into contact with the skin or eyes, rinse with large amounts of water.
- Avoid accidental self-injection, since this can cause local irritation.
- Wash hands after use.
- In case of accidental self-injection or ingestion, seek medical advice immediately and show package leaflet or the label to the physician.

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

Intramuscular or subcutaneous injections are well tolerated although very rarely they may cause transitory painful swellings without clinical impact.

Administration by the intramuscular route very rarely may cause transient local reactions such as pain and swelling at the injection site and inflammatory lesions which may persist for 6 days in pigs and for 12 days in cattle.

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**

Marbofloxacin may be used in pregnant and lactating sows.

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

None known.

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

To ensure administration of the correct dose, body weight should be determined as accurately as possible, to avoid underdosing.

The recommended dosage is 2 mg/kg bodyweight/day (1 ml/ 10 kg BW) in cattle and pigs.

The single daily dose for calves should be administered by subcutaneous or intramuscular injection, for 3-5 days. The first injection may also be given by the intravenous route.

The single daily dose for pigs should be administered by intramuscular injection, for 3-5 days.

The volume of injection should be limited to 10 ml at each site of injection for pigs.

In order to reduce the risk of particulate contamination of the product, it is recommended that a draw-off needle be used to reduce the number of times the septum is punctured.

Do not broach the 100mL-vial more than 25 times and a 250mL-vial more than 50 times

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

No severe side-effects are to be expected at doses up to 5 times the recommended dose in cattle and pigs.

Overdosage may cause acute signs in the form of neurological disorders which should be treated symptomatically.

#### **4.11 Withdrawal period(s)**

	MEAT AND OFFAL
Pre-ruminating calves (up to 100kg bodyweight)	6 days
Pigs	4 days

### **5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES**

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Antibacterials for systemic use, Fluoroquinolones  
ATC Vet Code: QJ01MA93

#### **5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties**

Marbofloxacin is a synthetic, bactericidal antimicrobial, belonging to the fluoroquinolone group. It acts by inhibition of DNA gyrase and shows concentration dependant bactericidal activity. It has a broad-spectrum activity against Gram-positive bacteria and Gram-negative bacteria (e.g. *Pasteurella multocida*, *Mannheimia haemolytica* and *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*) as well as against mycoplasmas (*Mycoplasma bovis* and *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae*). The marbofloxacin *in vitro* activity against pathogens isolated in 2004 from bovine respiratory diseases during a clinical field trial in France, Germany, Spain and Belgium, is good: MIC values are comprised between 0.015 and 0.25 µg/ml for *M. haemolytica* (MIC<sub>90</sub> = 0.124 µg/ml; MIC<sub>50</sub> = 0.025 µg/ml) and between 0.004 and 0.12 µg/ml for *P. multocida* (MIC<sub>90</sub> = 0.022 µg/ml; MIC<sub>50</sub> = 0.009 µg/ml). Strains with a MIC ≤ 1 µg/ml are sensitive to marbofloxacin whereas strains with a MIC ≥ 4 µg/ml are resistant to marbofloxacin.

Resistance to fluoroquinolones occurs mostly by chromosomal mutation with three mechanisms: decrease of the bacterial wall permeability, expression of efflux pump or mutation of enzymes responsible for molecule binding.

## 5.2 Pharmacokinetic particulars

After subcutaneous administration in cattle and pigs at the recommended dose of 2 mg/kg body weight, marbofloxacin is readily absorbed and its bioavailability is close to 100 %. It is weakly bound to plasma proteins (less than 10 % in pigs and 30 % in cattle), extensively distributed and in most tissues (liver, kidney, skin, lung, bladder, uterus digestive tract) it achieves higher concentrations than in plasma.

In cattle, marbofloxacin is eliminated slowly in pre-ruminating calves ( $t_{1/2\beta}$  = 5-9 h) predominantly in the active form in urine (3/4) and faeces (1/4).

In pigs, marbofloxacin is eliminated slowly ( $t_{1/2\beta}$  = 8-10 h) predominantly in the active form in urine (2/3) and faeces (1/3).

## 6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

### 6.1 List of excipients

Disodium edetate  
Metacresol  
Monothioglycerol  
Gluconolactone  
Mannitol  
Water for injections

### 6.2 Major 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.  
Shelf life after first opening the immediate packaging (20, 50, 100, 250 ml vials): 28 days.

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

Keep the container in the outer carton in order to protect from light.  
This veterinary medicinal product does not require any special temperature storage conditions.  
10 ml vials: Vial must be used immediately after opening. Following withdrawal of the required dose, the remaining contents of the vial should be discarded.

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

Packaged in Amber type II glass vials of 10, 20, 50 ml 100 and 250ml.  
The vials are closed with a fluorinated bromobutyl rubber stopper and oversealed with an aluminium cap.  
Each vial is packaged in a cardboard box.  
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**

Emdoka bvba  
John Lijzenstraat 16  
B-2321 Hoogstraten  
Belgium

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

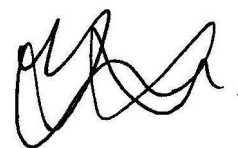
Vm 34534/4010

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

19 December 2012

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

December 2020



Approved: 01 December 2020