PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGE {Carton}

1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Torbugesic 10 mg/ml solution for injection

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCES

Each 1 ml contains:

Active substance:
Butorphanol (as butorphanol tartrate 14.58 mg/ml) 10 mg

3. PACKAGE SIZE

10 ml

50 ml

4. TARGET SPECIES

Horses, dogs, and cats.

5. INDICATIONS

6. ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION

Intramuscular, intravenous, and subcutaneous use.

7. WITHDRAWAL PERIODS

Withdrawal period:
Horses (meat & offal): Zero days.

8. EXPIRY DATE

Exp. {mm/yyyy}

Once opened use within 28 days.

9. SPECIAL STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

Do not store above 25 °C.
Keep the container in the outer carton.

Protect from light.

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

Zoetis Belgium S.A

14. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBERS

Vm 60021/3023

15. BATCH NUMBER

Lot {number}

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE IMMEDIATE PACKAGE {Bottle label}

1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Torbugesic 10 mg/ml solution for injection

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCES

Butorphanol 10 mg/ml.

3. TARGET SPECIES

Horses, dogs, and cats.

4. ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION

Intramuscular, intravenous, and subcutaneous use.

5. WITHDRAWAL PERIODS

Withdrawal period:
Horses (meat & offal): Zero days.

6. EXPIRY DATE

Exp. {mm/yyyy}

Once opened use within 28 days.

7. SPECIAL STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

Do not store above 25 °C.
Keep the container in the outer carton.
Protect from light.
Date opened:

8. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Zoetis Belgium S.A

9. BATCH NUMBER

Lot {number}

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE PACKAGE LEAFLET:

PACKAGE LEAFLET

1. Name of the veterinary medicinal product

Torbugesic 10 mg/ml solution for injection

2. Composition

Each 1 ml contains:
Active substance:
Butorphanol (as butorphanol tartrate 14.58 mg/ml) 10 mg

Excipients:
Benzethonium chloride 0.1 mg

Clear and colourless to slight brown sterile solution.

3. Target species

Horses, dogs, and cats.

4. Indications for use

HORSE
As an analgesic:
The veterinary medicinal product is a centrally acting analgesic and may be used for the relief of moderate to severe pain in the horse. Clinical studies in the horse have shown that the veterinary medicinal product alleviates abdominal pain associated with torsion, impaction, intussusception, parturition and spasmodic and tympanic colic.

As a sedative:
When given after the administration of detomidine hydrochloride:
Clinical studies have shown that this combination achieved a profound sedation in the horse. The degree of sedation achieved, rendered horses unaffected by sound, tactile stimuli or any surrounding activity.
The sedative combination of the veterinary medicinal product and detomidine hydrochloride has been successfully used for the following procedures: radiography, clipping, wound suturing, dentistry, standing castration, hoof care, rectal examination and passing a stomach tube.
Profound sedation is also achieved using the veterinary medicinal product after the administration of romifidine.

DOG
As an analgesic:
For the relief of moderate to severe pain in dogs. Clinical studies have shown that the veterinary medicinal product can provide suitable analgesia after a variety of surgical procedures such as orthopaedic and soft tissue surgery.

As a sedative in combination with medetomidine hydrochloride:
For sedation in conjunction with medetomidine hydrochloride. Although sedation can occur with the veterinary medicinal product alone, clinical studies have verified that deep to profound sedation is achieved by using the veterinary medicinal product in conjunction with a dose range of medetomidine making it suitable for a range of procedures including ear cleaning, wound management, anal gland flush, cast application, radiography and (at the higher dose rate) as a premedicant to ketamine anaesthesia (see below).

As a pre-anaesthetic:
It has also been shown that pre-anaesthetic use of the veterinary medicinal product has resulted in a dose-related reduction in the dose of thiopental sodium needed to induce anaesthesia, which will also reduce the risk of anaesthetic respiratory depression.

Clinical studies have verified that the use of the veterinary medicinal product in conjunction with acepromazine provides a suitable analgesic and sedative premedicant to general anaesthesia. The dose of the veterinary medicinal product can be adjusted according to the level of analgesia required. The use of the combination has resulted in a dose related reduction in the dose of either thiopental sodium or propofol needed to induce anaesthesia.

As an anaesthetic in combination with medetomidine and ketamine:
The veterinary medicinal product may be used as a triple anaesthetic combination with medetomidine and ketamine.
This provides surgical anaesthesia suitable for a range of procedures including castrations and spays.

CAT
As an analgesic:
The veterinary medicinal product may be used for the relief of pain in the cat. Pre-operative use of the veterinary medicinal product can provide analgesia during surgery. Clinical studies have demonstrated that the veterinary medicinal product can provide analgesia after a variety of surgical procedures such as spays, orthopaedic and soft tissue surgery.

As a sedative in combination with medetomidine hydrochloride:
Although no sedation occurs when using Torbugesic Injection alone in the cat, clinical studies have verified that profound sedation is achieved by using Torbugesic Injection in conjunction with medetomidine, making it suitable for radiography, fracture examination/casting, dematting, ear cleaning, wound management, and other minor procedures.

As an anaesthetic in combination with medetomidine and ketamine:
Torbugesic Injection may be used as a triple anaesthetic combination with medetomidine and ketamine. This provides surgical anaesthesia suitable for a range of procedures including castrations and spays.

5. Contraindications

HORSE
As a sole agent and in any combination:
Do not use in horses with a history of liver disease.

Torbugesic/detomidine hydrochloride combination:
Do not use in horses suffering from colic.
Do not use in horses with a pre-existing cardiac dysrhythmia or bradycardia.

DOG & CAT
Do not use in dogs and cats with a history of liver disease.

6. Special warnings

Mild sedation may occur in approximately 15% of horses following the administration of the veterinary medicinal product as a sole agent.

Special precautions for safe use in the target species:
Before using any combinations consult the contra-indications, withdrawal periods and warnings that appear on the other products' SPCs.

HORSE
Torbugesic/detomidine hydrochloride combination:
Routine cardiac auscultation should be performed prior to use of this combination.

DOG
If respiratory depression occurs, naloxone may be used as an antidote. When using the veterinary medicinal product as a pre-anaesthesia the use of an anti-cholinergic, such as atropine will protect the heart against possible narcotic-induced bradycardia. When administering as an intravenous injection do not inject as a bolus.

CAT
If respiratory depression occurs, naloxone may be used as an antidote. Cats should be weighed to ensure that the correct dose is calculated. Use of either insulin syringes or 1 ml graduated syringes is recommended.
Marked sedation does not occur in cats when the veterinary medicinal product is used as a sole agent.

Special precautions to be taken by the person administering the veterinary medicinal product to animals:
In case of accidental self-injection, seek medical advice immediately and show the package leaflet or the label to the physician.
Do not drive. The effects of butorphanol include sedation, dizziness, and confusion. Butorphanol has opioid-like activity. Effects can be reversed with an opioid antagonist. Wash splashes from skin and eyes immediately.

Pregnancy:
Horses:
Torbugesic/detomidine hydrochloride combination:
Do not use during pregnancy.

Torbugesic/romifidine combination:
Do not use during the last month of pregnancy.

Overdose:
The most important result of overdosage is respiratory depression. This can be reversed with naloxone. To reverse the effect of combinations, atipamezole may be used, except when a combination of butorphanol, medetomidine, and ketamine has been used intramuscularly to produce anaesthesia in the dog. In this case, atipamezole should not be used. See “Amounts to be administered and administration route” for details of doses.

Major incompatibilities:
The veterinary medicinal product must not be mixed with other products with the exception of the following combinations:
Torbugesic and Domitor
Torbugesic, Domitor and Ketaset
Torbugesic and acepromazine

7. Adverse events

Horses, dogs, cats:

Very rare (<1 animal / 10,000 animals treated, including isolated reports):	Injection site pain[1]

[1] On intramuscular injection.

Horses:

Common (1 to 10 animals / 100 animals treated):	Ataxia[1,2]

[1] Lasting for 3–10 minutes. Take precautions to prevent patient self-injury.
[2] Mild to severe ataxia may be encountered in combination with detomidine, but clinical studies have shown that horses are unlikely to collapse. Normal precautions should be observed to prevent patient self-injury.

Dogs:

Rare (1 to 10 animals / 10,000 animals treated):	Ataxia[1] Anorexia[1] Diarrhoea[1]
Very rare (<1 animal / 10,000 animals treated, including isolated reports):	Respiratory depression

[1] Transient.

Cats:

Very rare (<1 animal / 10,000 animals treated, including isolated reports):	Mydriasis Respiratory depression

Reporting adverse events is important. It allows continuous safety monitoring of a veterinary medicinal 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 using the contact details at the end of this leaflet, or via your national reporting system at:

Website: https://www.gov.uk/report-veterinary-medicine-problem/animal-reacts-medicine

e-mail: adverse.events@vmd.gov.uk

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

HORSE

For analgesia:
Dose rate: 5 ml/500 kg (equivalent to 0.1 mg butorphanol/kg) bodyweight, by intravenous injection.
The dose may be repeated as required. Analgesic effects are seen within 15 minutes of injection.

Torbugesic for Equine Analgesia - (IV)

Weight of Horse - kgs:	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550
Dose of Torbugesic (10 mg/ml) - mls:	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5

For sedation in combination with detomidine hydrochloride:
A dose rate of 0.1 ml Domosedan™/100 kg (equivalent to 0.012 mg/kg detomidine hydrochloride) should be given intravenously followed within 5 minutes by a dose rate of 0.25 ml Torbugesic Injection/100 kg (equivalent to 0.025 mg/kg butorphanol) intravenously.
Clinical experience has shown that a total dose 0.5 ml Domosedan and 1.0 ml Torbugesic Injection affords effective, safe sedation in horses above 200 kg bodyweight.

Torbugesic and detomidine Combination for Equine Sedation - (IV)

Weight of Horse - kgs:	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550
Dose of detomidine (10 mg/ml) – mls:	0.05	0.1	0.2	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Dose of Torbugesic (10 mg/ml) - mls:	0.10	0.25	0.40	0.50	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

N.B. Detomidine should be administered up to 5 minutes before the Torbugesic dose.

For sedation in combination with romifidine:
A dose of 0.4 - 1.2 ml Sedivet™/100 kg bodyweight (equivalent to 40-120 µg romifidine/kg) followed by 0.2 ml Torbugesic Injection/100 kg bodyweight (equivalent to 20 µg butorphanol/kg) should be administered intravenously.

Torbugesic and romifidine Combination for Equine Sedation - (IV)

Weight of Horse - kgs:	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550
*Dose of romifidine (10 mg/ml) – mls:	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.3
*Dose of Torbugesic (10 mg/ml) - mls:	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1

* Above example based on a dose rate of 60 µg romifi dine/kg bodyweight.
N.B. Romifidine should be administered up to 5 minutes before the Torbugesic dose.

DOG

For analgesia:
Administer by intravenous, intramuscular, or subcutaneous injection routes using aseptic technique.
Rapid IV injection should be avoided.

Dose rate: 0.2-0.3 ml/10 kg (equivalent to 0.2-0.3 mg butorphanol/kg) bodyweight.
Torbugesic Injection should be administered before terminating anaesthesia to provide analgesia in the recovery phase.
Analgesic effects are seen within 15 minutes. For continuous analgesia the dose may be repeated as required.

Torbugesic for Canine Analgesia - (IV, IM or SC)

Weight of Dog - kgs:	1	3	5	10	15	20	25	30	40
*Dose of Torbugesic (10 mg/ml) - mls:	0.03	0.07	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0

* Based on mean dose rate of 0.25 mg butorphanol/kg.

For sedation in combination with medetomidine hydrochloride:
Torbugesic Injection should be administered at 0.1 ml/10 kg bodyweight (equivalent to 0.1 mg butorphanol/kg) together with 0.1-0.25 ml Domitor™/10 kg bodyweight (equivalent to 10-25 µg medetomidine/kg) depending on degree of sedation required, both by either intramuscular or intravenous injection. Domitor and Torbugesic may be combined and administered in the same syringe. However, the vials should have separate needles inserted for withdrawal to minimise the risk of cross contamination. Allow 20 minutes for profound sedation to develop before commencing the procedure.

Reversal with 0.1-0.25 ml Antisedan™/10 kg bodyweight (equivalent to 50-125 µg atipamezole/kg) results in sternal recumbency approximately 5 minutes later and standing approximately a further 2 minutes later.

Torbugesic and medetomidine Combination for Canine Sedation - (IM or IV)

For sedation and as a premedicant to barbiturate anaesthesia.

Weight of Dog - kgs:	1	3	5	10	15	20	25	30	40
*Dose of Torbugesic (10 mg/ml) - mls:	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.40
*Dose of medetomidine (1 mg/ml) – mls:	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.40

* Based on a dose rate of 0.1 mg butorphanol/kg and 10 µg medetomidine/kg.

Torbugesic and medetomidine Combination for Canine Sedation - (IM or IV)

For profound sedation and as a premedicant to ketamine anaesthesia.

Weight of Dog - kgs:	1	3	5	10	15	20	25	30	40
*Dose of Torbugesic (10 mg/ml) - mls:	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.40
*Dose of medetomidine (1 mg/ml) – mls:	0.03	0.08	0.13	0.25	0.38	0.50	0.63	0.75	1.00

* Based on a dose rate of 0.1 mg butorphanol/kg and 25 µg medetomidine/kg.

For use as a pre-anaesthetic:
Used as a pre-anaesthetic, the Torbugesic Injection dose should be reduced to 0.1-0.2 ml/10 kg (0.1-0.2 mg butorphanol/kg), given 15 minutes prior to induction.

Torbugesic for Canine Analgesia Pre-Anaesthetic - (IV, IM or SC)

Weight of Dog - kgs:	1	3	5	10	15	20	25	30	40
*Dose of Torbugesic (10 mg/ml) - mls:	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.40

* Pre-anaesthetic doses: Based on a dose rate of 0.10 mg butorphanol/kg.

For use as a pre-anaesthetic combination with acepromazine:
Torbugesic Injection should be administered at 0.1 ml/10 kg bodyweight (equivalent to 0.1 mg butorphanol/kg) together with 0.1 ml of 2 mg/ml acepromazine/10 kg bodyweight (equivalent to 0.02 mg acepromazine/kg) by intramuscular or intravenous injection.
Torbugesic and acepromazine may be combined and administered in the same syringe. However, the vials should have separate needles inserted for withdrawal to minimise the risk of cross contamination. Allow at least 20 minutes for onset of action but the time between premedication and induction is flexible from 20-120 minutes. The dose of butorphanol may be increased to 0.2 mg/kg (equivalent to 0.2 ml Torbugesic/10 kg bodyweight) if the animal is already experiencing pain before the procedure commences, or if a higher plane of analgesia is required during surgery.

Torbugesic and acepromazine Combination for Canine Analgesia and Sedation Pre-Anaesthetic - (IM or IV)

Weight of Dog - kgs:	1	3	5	10	15	20	25	30	40
*Dose of Torbugesic (10 mg/ml) - mls:	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.40
**Dose of acepromazine (2 mg/ml) – mls:	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.40

* Based on a dose rate of 0.1 mg butorphanol/kg bodyweight.
**Based on a dose rate of 0.02 mg acepromazine/kg bodyweight.

For anaesthesia in combination with medetomidine and ketamine:
Administer Torbugesic Injection at 0.1 ml/10 kg (equivalent to 0.1 mg butorphanol/kg) and Domitor at 0.25 ml/10 kg (equivalent to 25 µg medetomidine/kg) by intramuscular injection.
Domitor and Torbugesic may be combined and administered in the same syringe. However, the vials should have separate needles inserted for withdrawal to minimise the risk of cross-contamination.
Dogs become recumbent in approximately 6 minutes and lose their pedal reflex in approximately 14 minutes.
Ketamine (100 mg/ml) should be administered 15 minutes following the first injection at 0.5 ml/10 kg (equivalent to 5 mg ketamine/kg) by intramuscular injection. The pedal reflex returns approximately 53 minutes following administration of the ketamine injection. Sternal recumbency is attained approximately 35 minutes later followed by standing a further 36 minutes later.

Torbugesic, medetomidine and ketamine for Canine Anaesthesia - (IM)

Weight of Dog - kgs:	1	3	5	10	15	20	25	30	40
*Dose of Torbugesic (10 mg/ml) - mls:	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.40
**Dose of medetomidine (1 mg/ml) – mls:	0.03	0.08	0.13	0.25	0.38	0.50	0.63	0.75	1.00
ADMINISTER TORBUGESIC & MEDETOMIDINE BY INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION AT THE ABOVE DOSE RATES									
WAIT 15 MINUTES BEFORE ADMINISTERING THE KETAMINE BY INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION AT THE DOSE RATES BELOW									
*** Dose of ketamine (100 mg/ml) - mls:	0.05	0.15	0.25	0.50	0.75	1.00	1.25	1.50	2.00

* Based on a dose rate of 0.1 mg butorphanol/kg.
** Based on a dose rate of 25 µg medetomidine/kg.
*** Based on a dose rate of 5 mg ketamine/kg.
NB: It is NOT advisable to reverse this combination in the dog with atipamezole.

CAT

For pre-operative analgesia:
0.2 ml of the veterinary medicinal product /5 kg bodyweight (equivalent to 0.4 mg butorphanol/kg), should be administered either by subcutaneous or intramuscular injection.
Clinical studies have shown that administering the butorphanol dose 5 minutes prior to induction with either acepromazine/ketamine or xylazine/ketamine given intramuscularly will provide analgesia when surgery commences. The arousal time

will not be significantly altered. With intravenous induction agents, butorphanol should be administered 15-30 minutes prior to administration of the anaesthetic.

For post-operative analgesia:
0.2 ml of the veterinary medicinal product /5kg bodyweight (equivalent to 0.4mg butorphanol/kg), should be administered by either subcutaneous or intramuscular injection 15 minutes prior to recovery.
Alternatively, 0.05 ml of the veterinary medicinal product /5 kg (equivalent to 0.1 mg butorphanol/kg), by intravenous injection can be used.

Torbugesic for Feline Analgesia

Bodyweight	1		1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5
IM or SC Dose (ml)*										
Torbugesic Injection (10 mg/ml)	0.04		0.06	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.20
IV Dose (ml)**										
Torbugesic Injection (10 mg/ml)	0.01		0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05

*Based on a mean dose rate of 0.4 mg butorphanol/kg.
**Based on a mean dose rate of 0.1 mg butorphanol/kg.

For sedation in combination with medetomidine hydrochloride:
Torbugesic Injection should be administered at 0.2 ml/5 kg bodyweight (equivalent to 0.4 mg butorphanol/kg) together with 0.25 ml Domitor/5 kg bodyweight (equivalent to 50 µg medetomidine/kg) both by either intramuscular or subcutaneous injection. Domitor and Torbugesic may be combined and administered in the same syringe. However, the vials should have separate needles inserted for withdrawal to minimise the risk of cross-contamination.
Local anaesthetic infiltration should be used for wound suturing. Reversal with 0.125 ml Antisedan/5 kg bodyweight (equivalent to 125 µg atipamezole/kg) results in sternal recumbency approximately 4 minutes later and standing 1 minute later.

Torbugesic and medetomidine Combination for Feline Sedation - (IM or SC)

Weight of Cat – kgs:	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5
*Dose of Torbugesic (10 mg/ml) - mls:	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.20
**Dose of medetomidine (1 mg/ml) – mls:	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.13	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.23	0.25

* Based on a dose rate of 0.4 mg butorphanol/kg.
** Based on a dose rate of 50 µg medetomidine/kg.

For anaesthesia in combination with medetomidine and ketamine:
a) Intramuscular
Administer Torbugesic Injection at 0.2 ml/5 kg (equivalent to 0.4 mg butorphanol/kg), 0.4 ml Domitor/5 kg (equivalent to 80 µg medetomidine/kg) and ketamine (100

mg/ml) at 0.25 ml/5 kg (equivalent to 5 mg ketamine/kg). Domitor and Torbugesic (and *Ketaset) may be combined and administered in the same syringe. However, the vials should have separate needles inserted for withdrawal to minimise the risk of cross-contamination. Cats become recumbent in 2-3 minutes following injection. Loss of the pedal reflex occurs 3 minutes post-injection.

Torbugesic, medetomidine and ketamine Combination for Feline Anaesthesia - (IM)

Weight of Cat – kgs:	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5
*Dose of Torbugesic (10 mg/ml) - mls:	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.20
**Dose of medetomidine (1 mg/ml) – mls:	0.12	0.16	0.20	0.24	0.28	0.32	0.36	0.40
***Dose of ketamine (100 mg/ml) - mls:	0.08	0.10	0.13	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.23	0.25

* Based on a dose rate of 0.4 mg butorphanol/kg.
** Based on a dose rate of 80 µg medetomidine/kg.
*** Based on a dose rate of 5 mg ketamine/kg.

Reversal with 0.2 ml Antisedan/5 kg (equivalent to 200 µg atipamezole/kg) results in return of the pedal reflex 2 minutes later, sternal recumbency 6 minutes later and standing 31 minutes later.

b) Intravenous
Administer Torbugesic Injection at 0.05 ml/5 kg bodyweight (equivalent to 0.1 mg butorphanol/kg), 0.2 ml Domitor/5 kg bodyweight (equivalent to 40 µg medetomidine/kg) and ketamine (100 mg/ml), depending on depth of anaesthesia required, at a dose rate of 0.06-0.13 ml/5 kg (equivalent to 1.25-2.5 mg ketamine/kg) by intravenous injection. Domitor and Torbugesic (and *Ketasetmay be combined and administered in the same syringe. However, the vials should have separate needles inserted for withdrawal to minimise the risk of cross-contamination.

Approximate time scales when using the triple combination intravenously.

Ketamine* Dose mg/kg	Time to recumbency	Time to loss of pedal reflex	Time to return of pedal reflex	Time to sternal recumbency	Time to standing
1.25	32 secs	62 secs	26 mins	54 mins	74 mins
2.5	22 secs	39 secs	28 mins	62 mins	83 mins

* In conjunction with butorphanol at 0.1 mg/kg and medetomidine at 40 µg/kg.

Torbugesic, medetomidine and ketamine for Feline Anaesthesia - (IV)

Dosage chart for 2.5 mg ketamine/kg (duration of anaesthesia approximately 28 minutes)

Weight of Cat – kgs:	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5
*Dose of Torbugesic (10 mg/ml) - mls:	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05
**Dose of medetomidine (1 mg/ml) – mls:	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.20
***Dose of ketamine (100 mg/ml) - mls:	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.13

* Based on a dose rate of 0.1 mg butorphanol/kg bodyweight.
** Based on a dose rate of 40 µg medetomidine/kg bodyweight.
*** Based on a dose rate of 2.5 mg ketamine/kg bodyweight.

Reversal with 0.1 ml Antisedan/5 kg (equivalent to 100 µg atipamezole/kg) results in return of the pedal reflex 4 minutes later, sternal recumbency 7 minutes later and standing 18 minutes later.

9. Advice on correct administration

The veterinary medicinal product must not be mixed with other products with the exception of the following combinations:

Torbugesic and Domitor
Torbugesic, Domitor and Ketaset
Torbugesic and acepromazine

10. Withdrawal periods

Horse (meat & offal): Zero days.

11. Special storage precautions

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not store above 25 °C.
Keep the container in the outer carton.

Protect from light.

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

Shelf life after first opening the immediate packaging: 28 days.

12. Special precautions for disposal

Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater.

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 protect the environment.

Ask your veterinary surgeon how to dispose of medicines no longer required.

13. Classification of veterinary medicinal products

Veterinary medicinal product subject to prescription.

14. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER AND PACK SIZES

Vm 60021/3023

10 ml and 50 ml amber glass vials.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

15. PID LINK (Do not print heading)

[The following statement must be included where reference to the European Union Product Database is included on the product information. This statement is relevant to both UK(GB) and UK(NI) products:]

Find more product information by searching for the 'Product Information Database' on www.gov.uk.

16. Contact details

Marketing authorisation holder and contact details to report suspected adverse reactions:
Zoetis Belgium S.A.
2nd Floor, Building 10
Cherrywood Business Park
Loughlinstown
Dublin 18
D18 T3Y1
Ireland
Tel: +353 (0) 1 256 9800

Manufacturer responsible for batch release:
Zoetis Manufacturing & Research Spain S.L.
Carretera De Camprodon S/n
La Vall De Bianya
17813 Girona
Spain

17. Other information

POM-V

Approved 24 November 2025

Gavin Hall