

## **SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS**

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

CepraShort 300 mg Intramammary Suspension for dairy cows at drying-off

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

Each 10 ml intramammary syringe contains:

#### **Active substance:**

Cefapirin 300 mg  
(equivalent to 383.3 mg cefapirin benzathine)

#### **Excipients:**

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

### **3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM**

Intramammary suspension.

Creamy, oily suspension.

### **4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS**

#### **4.1 Target species**

Cattle (Dairy cow at drying-off)

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

For the treatment of subclinical mastitis at drying-off caused by *Staphylococcus aureus*, coagulase-negative staphylococci, *Streptococcus agalactiae*, *Streptococcus dysgalactiae* and *Streptococcus uberis* susceptible to cefapirin.

#### **4.3 Contraindications**

Do not administer to animals which are known to be hypersensitive to cephalosporins, other beta-lactam antibiotics or to any of the excipients.

Do not use in animals suffering from severe renal disease.

In animals suffering from renal impairment use only following a benefit/risk assessment performed by the responsible veterinarian.

Do not use in cows with clinical mastitis.

Please refer also to section 4.7.

#### 4.4 Special warnings for each target species

None.

#### 4.5 Special precautions for use

##### Special precautions for use in animals

Use of the product should be based on susceptibility testing of the bacteria isolated from the animal. If this is not possible, therapy should be based on local (regional, farm level) epidemiological information about susceptibility of the target bacteria. Use of the product deviating from the instructions given in the SPC may increase the prevalence of bacteria resistant to cefapirin and may decrease the effectiveness of treatment. Official, national and regional antimicrobial policies should be taken into account when the product is used.

The efficacy of the product is only established against the pathogens mentioned in Section 4.2 Indications for use. Consequently, serious acute mastitis (potentially fatal) due to other pathogen species, particularly *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, can occur after drying off. Good hygienic practices should be thoroughly respected in order to reduce this risk.

Do not use the cleaning towel if lesions are present on the teat.

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

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

People with known hypersensitivity to penicillins or cephalosporins should avoid contact with the veterinary medicinal product.

If you develop symptoms following exposure, such as a skin rash, you should seek medical advice and show the package leaflet or the label to the physician. Swelling of the face, lips or eyes or difficulty breathing are more serious symptoms and require urgent medical attention.

Wash hands after using the cleaning towels. People with known hypersensitivity to isopropyl alcohol should avoid direct contact with the cleaning towels. Avoid eye contact since Isopropyl alcohol may cause eye irritation.

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

Allergic reactions have been observed very rarely.

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**

Do not use during lactation.

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

Simultaneous parenteral administration of nephrotoxic substances (e.g. aminoglycoside and polypeptide antibiotics) may prolong excretion of cefapirin. Concomitant use of cephalosporins and nephrotoxic drugs may increase renal toxicity.

Cephalosporins should not be administered concurrently with bacteriostatic antimicrobials.

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

For single intramammary use only.

The contents of one syringe should be infused into the teat canal of each quarter immediately after the last milking of the lactation. Before infusion, the teat should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with the cleaning towel provided.

Remove the cap fully by holding the barrel of the syringe firmly in one hand and push up the cap with the thumb along the length of the cap until the cap clicks off. Take care not to contaminate the nozzle. Do not bend the nozzle.

Insert the nozzle into the teat canal and infuse the contents of one syringe.

Holding the end of the teat with one hand, gently massage upwards with the other hand to aid dispersion of the antibiotic into the quarter.

The intramammary syringe must only be used once.

After treatment, it is recommended to dip the teats in an appropriate disinfectant solution.

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

None known.

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

Milk: 24 hours after calving if the interval between treatment and calving is 32 days or longer. 33 days after treatment if the interval between treatment and calving is less than 32 days.

Meat and offal: 14 days

The udder of treated cows must not be used for human consumption during the dry period and the following lactation period.

### **5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES**

Pharmacotherapeutic group: antibacterial for intramammary use, first-generation cephalosporins

ATC vet code: QJ51DB08.

## 5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Cefapirin is bactericidal with a time dependant mechanism of action and is characterised by its broad therapeutic spectrum of activity. Cefapirin is a first-generation cephalosporin which acts via inhibition of the synthesis of bacterial cell walls. There is low cross-allergy between cephalosporins and penicillins (6 to 16%). Three mechanisms of resistance to cephalosporin are known so far: reduced permeability of the cell wall, enzymatic inactivation and change of specific penicillin binding sites. In Gram-positive bacteria and particularly staphylococci, the main cephalosporin resistance mechanism is through alteration of penicillin binding proteins. Resistance of Gram-negative bacteria resistance consist largely in the production of  $\beta$ -lactamases.

Cefapirin is usually effective against *Staphylococcus aureus* (including penicillinase positive strains), coagulase negative staphylococci, *Streptococcus agalactiae* and *uberis*.

The resistance situation against *Streptococci* remains favourable while for Staphylococci the resistance situation can be more variable between geographical regions or individual herds.

An overview of the MIC<sub>50</sub> and MIC<sub>90</sub> values of the targeted mastitis pathogens collected in Europe between 2015 and 2016 by the VetPath programme of the European Animal Health Study Centre (CEESA) can be summarised as follows:

Bacteria	No. of strains	MIC <sub>50</sub>	MIC <sub>90</sub>
<i>S. aureus</i>	247	0.25	0.25
Coagulase negative staphylococci	189	0.12	0.25
<i>S. agalactiae</i>	33*	0.12	0.25
<i>S. dysgalactiae</i>	132	≤0.03	≤0.03
<i>S. uberis</i>	208	0.25	0.25

## 5.2 Pharmacokinetic particulars

At treatment during the dry period, therapeutically effective cefapirin concentrations in milk are maintained for at least 7 days. Protein binding in milk is 60 – 75%. Maximum blood levels of 0.04 to 0.32 µg/ml were measured after 4 to 6 hours. Blood concentrations declined to below the limit of detection after 48 hours. The main metabolite of cefapirin is desacetyl-cefapirin, which is microbiologically active. After resorption from the udder, parent substance and metabolite are mainly excreted via the kidneys; to a lesser extend via the bile, and, after the start of the lactation period, also with the milk. Cefapirin concentrations above 0.02 µg/ml have been found in urine for up to 20 days.

## **6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS**

### **6.1 List of excipients**

Aluminium stearate  
Arachis oil, refined

### **6.2 Major incompatibilities**

Not applicable.

### **6.3 Shelf life**

Shelf life of the veterinary medicinal product as packaged for sale: 2 years

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

Do not store above 25 °C. Protect from light.

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

Pre-filled polyethylene syringe consisting of white low density polyethylene (LDPE) barrel with white LDPE plunger and light blue LDPE protective cap with 10 ml suspension for intramammary use and cleaning towels in a sachet consisting of paper/PE/Alu/sealing layer.

Pack sizes:

Cardboard box of 20 syringes and 20 cleaning towels.  
Plastic bucket of 144 syringes and 144 cleaning towels.

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 product should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

## **7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER**

MSD Animal Health UK Limited  
Walton Manor  
Walton  
Milton Keynes  
Buckinghamshire  
MK7 7AJ

**8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER**

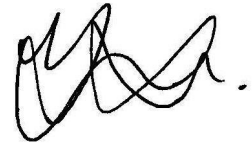
Vm 01708/4644

**9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION**

26 January 2022

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

January 2022

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several loops and a final horizontal stroke.

Approved: 04 February 2022