

## **SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS**

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

Nuflor Minidose 450 mg/ml solution for injection for cattle

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

1 ml of the solution for injection contains:

#### **Active substances:**

Florfenicol 450 mg

#### **Excipients:**

<b>Qualitative composition of excipients and other constituents</b>	<b>Quantitative composition if that information is essential for proper administration of the veterinary medicinal product</b>
N-methylpyrrolidone	350 mg
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether	

Clear, colourless to yellow solution for injection.

### **3. CLINICAL INFORMATION**

#### **3.1 Target species**

Cattle.

#### **3.2 Indications for use for each target species**

Preventive and therapeutic treatment of respiratory tract infections in cattle due to *Mannheimia haemolytica*, *Pasteurella multocida* and *Histophilus somni* susceptible to florfenicol. The presence of the disease in the herd should be confirmed before administering preventive treatment.

#### **3.3 Contraindications**

Do not use in adult bulls intended for breeding purposes.  
Do not use in case of hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients.

#### **3.4 Special warnings**

None.

### 3.5 Special precautions for use

#### Special precautions for safe use in the target species:

The product should be used in conjunction with susceptibility testing and take into account official and local antimicrobial policies.

Do not use where resistance to florfenicol or other amphenicols is known to occur. Inappropriate use of the veterinary medicinal product may increase the prevalence of bacteria resistant to florfenicol and other amphenicols.

The prolonged or repeated use of the veterinary medicinal product should be avoided by improving farming management practices, cleaning and disinfection measures and eliminating any stress condition.

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

Care should be taken to avoid accidental self-injection. In case of self-injection, seek medical advice immediately and show the package leaflet or the label to the physician. Avoid direct contact with skin, mouth and eyes. Wash hands after treatment.

Laboratory studies in rabbits and rats with the excipient N-methylpyrrolidone have shown evidence of foetotoxic effects. Women of childbearing age, pregnant women or women suspected of being pregnant should use the veterinary medicinal product with serious caution to avoid accidental self-injection.

The veterinary medicinal product may cause hypersensitivity (allergy) in some people. People with known hypersensitivity to florfenicol should avoid contact with the veterinary medicinal product.

#### Special precautions for the protection of the environment:

Not applicable.

### 3.6 Adverse events

Cattle:

Very common (>1 animal / 10 animals treated):	Injection site pain <sup>1,2,3</sup> , Injection site swelling <sup>1,4</sup> , Injection site inflammation <sup>1,5</sup> , Injection site lesion <sup>1,5</sup>
Very rare (<1 animal / 10,000 animals treated, including isolated reports):	Reduced food intake <sup>6</sup> ; Soft stool <sup>2,6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> After injection of the product at the maximum recommended volume of 10 mL per injection site

<sup>2</sup> Transient

<sup>3</sup> Lasting for some days

<sup>4</sup> Lasting up to 61 days after subcutaneous and up to 24 days after intramuscular injection

<sup>5</sup> Seen at necropsy and lasting for 37 days after intramuscular injection

<sup>6</sup> Quick and complete recovery upon termination of treatment

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 section "Contact details" of the package leaflet.

### **3.7 Use during pregnancy, lactation or lay**

#### Pregnancy and lactation:

The safety of the veterinary medicinal product has not been established in cattle during pregnancy, lactation or in animals intended for breeding. Studies in laboratory animals have not revealed any evidence of embryo- or foetotoxic potential for florfenicol. Laboratory studies in rabbits and rats with the excipient N-methylpyrrolidone have shown evidence of foetotoxic effects.

Use only according to the benefit-risk assessment by the responsible veterinarian.

#### Fertility:

Do not use in adult bulls intended for breeding (see section 3.3).

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

None known.

### **3.9 Administration routes and dosage**

Subcutaneous use: 40 mg/kg body weight (4 ml/45 kg) to be administered once only.  
Intramuscular use: 20 mg/kg body weight (2 ml/45 kg) to be administered twice 48 hours apart.

The injection should only be given in the neck. The dose volume given at any one injection site should not exceed 10 ml.

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

Swab septum before removing each dose. Use a dry, sterile needle and syringe. For 250 ml vials, do not broach the vial more than 25 times.

### **3.10 Symptoms of overdose (and where applicable, emergency procedures and antidotes)**

No data available.

### **3.11 Special restrictions for use and special conditions for use, including restrictions on the use of antimicrobial and antiparasitic veterinary medicinal products in order to limit the risk of development of resistance**

*To be completed nationally.*

### **3.12 Withdrawal periods**

Meat and offal: Subcutaneous use (at 40 mg/kg body weight, once): 64 days.  
Intramuscular use (at 20 mg/kg bodyweight, twice): 37 days.

Not authorised for use in animals producing milk for human consumption.

## **4. PHARMACOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

### **4.1 ATCvet code: QJ01BA90**

### **4.2 Pharmacodynamics**

Florfenicol is a synthetic broad-spectrum antibiotic effective against most Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria isolated from domestic animals. Florfenicol acts by inhibiting protein synthesis at the ribosomal level and is bacteriostatic and time-dependent. Laboratory tests have shown that florfenicol is active against the most commonly isolated bacterial pathogens involved in bovine respiratory disease which include *Mannheimia haemolytica*, *Pasteurella multocida* and *Histophilus somni*.

Florfenicol is considered to be a bacteriostatic agent, but *in vitro* studies of florfenicol demonstrate bactericidal activity against *Mannheimia haemolytica*, *Pasteurella multocida* and *Histophilus somni*.

For *Mannheimia haemolytica*, *Pasteurella multocida* and *Histophilus somni* the following breakpoints have been determined for florfenicol in bovine respiratory disease: susceptible:  $\leq 2$   $\mu\text{g/ml}$ , intermediate: 4  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ , resistant:  $\geq 8$   $\mu\text{g/ml}$ .

Resistance to florfenicol is mainly mediated by an efflux system due to specific (flo-R) or multidrug transporters (AcrAB-TolC). The genes corresponding to these mechanisms are coded on mobile genetic elements such as plasmids, transposons or genes cassettes.

Surveillance data of the susceptibility of target field isolates from cattle collected between 1995 and 2009 across Europe show a constant activity of florfenicol with no finding of resistant isolates. In the recent literature, one resistant isolate of *P. multocida* was reported from a calf in Germany in 2007 harbouring a plasmid mediated flo-R. No co-resistance to other antibiotic families was observed. Cross-resistance with chloramphenicol can occur.

Resistance to florfenicol and other antimicrobials has been identified in the food-borne pathogen *Salmonella typhimurium* and co-resistance with the third-generation cephalosporins has been observed in respiratory and digestive *Escherichia Coli*. This has not been observed for the target pathogens.

### **4.3 Pharmacokinetics**

After parenteral application florfenicol is mainly excreted via urine and to a small extent via faeces, mainly as parent compound but also followed by florfenicol amine and florfenicol oxamic acid.

The administration of the product by the subcutaneous route at the recommended dose of 40 mg/kg maintained efficacious plasma levels of florfenicol in cattle above the MIC<sub>90</sub> of 0.5 µg/ml and 1.0 µg/ml for 90.7 hours and 33.8 hours, respectively. Maximum mean serum concentration (C<sub>max</sub>) of 1.8 µg/ml occurred 7 hours (T<sub>max</sub>) after dosing.

The administration of the product by the intramuscular route at the recommended dose of 20 mg/kg maintained efficacious plasma levels of florfenicol in cattle above the MIC<sub>90</sub> of 0.5 µg/ml and 1.0 µg/ml for 48.7 hours and 30.3 hours, respectively. Maximum mean serum concentration (C<sub>max</sub>) of 3.0 µg/ml occurred 6 hours (T<sub>max</sub>) after dosing.

## **5. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS**

### **5.1 Major incompatibilities**

In the absence of compatibility studies, this veterinary medicinal product must not be mixed with other veterinary medicinal products.

### **5.2 Shelf life**

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

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

### **5.3 Special precautions for storage**

This veterinary medicinal product does not require any special temperature storage conditions.

Keep the vial in the outer carton in order to protect from light.

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

Colourless type II glass multiple dose vials, sealed with bromobutyl rubber stoppers secured with aluminium overseal.

Package sizes:

1 vial of 50 ml in a cardboard box

1 vial of 100 ml in a cardboard box

1 vial of 250 ml in a cardboard box

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

### **5.5 Special precautions for the disposal of unused veterinary medicinal products or waste materials derived from the use of such products**

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 national collection systems applicable to the veterinary medicinal product concerned.

**6. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER**

MSD Animal Health UK Limited

**7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER**

Vm 01708/3026

**8. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION**

03 October 2008

**9. DATE OF THE LAST REVISION OF THE SUMMARY OF THE PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS**

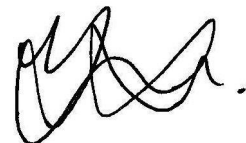
January 2024

**10. CLASSIFICATION OF VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCTS**

POM-V Veterinary medicinal product subject to prescription.

Veterinary medicinal product subject to prescription.

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



Approved: 28 April 2024