

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Hymatil 300 mg/ml solution for injection for cattle and sheep

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each ml contains:

Active substance:

Tilmicosin300 mg

Excipients:

Qualitative composition of excipients and other constituents	Quantitative composition if that information is essential for proper administration of the veterinary medicinal product
Propylene glycol	250 mg
Phosphoric acid, concentrated (for pH adjustment)	
Water for injection	

Clear, yellowish to brown-yellowish solution.

3. CLINICAL INFORMATION

3.1. Target species

Cattle and sheep.

3.2. Indications for use for each target species

Cattle:

Treatment of bovine respiratory disease associated with *Mannheimia haemolytica* and *Pasteurella multocida*.

Treatment of interdigital necrobacillosis.

Sheep:

Treatment of respiratory tract infections caused by *Mannheimia haemolytica* and *Pasteurella multocida*.

Treatment of foot rot in sheep caused by *Dichelobacter nodosus* and *Fusobacterium necrophorum*.

Treatment of acute ovine mastitis caused by *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Mycoplasma agalactiae*.

3.3. Contraindications

Do not use intravenously.

Do not use intramuscularly.

Do not use in lambs weighing less than 15 kg.

Do not use in primates.

Do not use in pigs.

Do not use in horses and donkeys.

Do not use in goats.

Do not use in cases of hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients.

3.4. Special warnings

Sheep

The clinical trials did not demonstrate a bacteriological cure in sheep with acute mastitis caused by *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Mycoplasma agalactiae*.

Do not administer to lambs weighing less than 15 kg since there is a risk of overdose toxicity.

Accurate weighing of lambs is important to avoid overdose. The use of a 2 ml or smaller syringe will facilitate accurate dosing.

3.5. Special precautions for use

Special precautions for safe use in the target species:

Official, national and regional antimicrobial policies should be taken into account when the veterinary medicinal product is used.

To avoid self-injection do not use automatic injection equipment.

Wherever possible, the use of the veterinary medicinal product should be based on susceptibility testing.

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

Operator Safety Warnings:

INJECTION OF TILMICOSIN IN HUMANS CAN BE FATAL – EXERCISE EXTREME CAUTION TO AVOID ACCIDENTAL SELF INJECTION AND FOLLOW THE ADMINISTRATION INSTRUCTIONS AND THE GUIDANCE BELOW, PRECISELY

- This veterinary medicinal product should only be administered by a veterinary surgeon.
 - Never carry a syringe loaded with Hymatil with the needle attached. The needle should be connected to the syringe only when filling the syringe or administering the injection. Keep the syringe and needle separate at all other times.
 - Do not use automatic injection equipment.
 - Ensure that animals are properly restrained, including those in the vicinity.
 - Do not work alone when using Hymatil.
- In case of self-injection SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION and take the vial or the package leaflet with you. Apply a cold pack (not ice directly) to the injection site.

Additional operator safety warnings:

- Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Rinse any splashes from skin or eyes immediately with water.
- May cause sensitisation by skin contact. Wash hands after use.

NOTE TO THE PHYSICIAN

INJECTION OF TILMICOSIN IN HUMANS HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH FATALITIES.

The cardiovascular system is the target of toxicity, and this toxicity may be due to calcium channel blockade. Administration of intravenous calcium chloride should only be considered if there is positive confirmation of exposure to tilmicosin.

In dog studies, tilmicosin induced a negative inotropic effect with consequent tachycardia, and a reduction in systemic arterial blood pressure and arterial pulse pressure.

Do not give adrenalin or beta-adrenergic antagonists such as propranolol.

In pigs, tilmicosin-induced lethality is potentiated by adrenalin.

In dogs, treatment with intravenous calcium chloride showed a positive effect on the left ventricular inotropic state and some improvements in vascular blood pressure and tachycardia.

Pre-clinical data and an isolated clinical report suggest that calcium chloride infusion may help to reverse tilmicosin induced changes in blood pressure and heart rate in humans.

Administration of dobutamine should also be considered due to its positive inotropic effects although it does not influence tachycardia.

As tilmicosin persists in tissues for several days, the cardiovascular system should be closely monitored and supportive treatment provided.

Physicians treating patients exposed to this compound are advised to discuss clinical management with the National Poisons Information Service on: (indicate here the telephone number of the centre).

Special precautions for the protection of the environment:

Not applicable.

3.6. Adverse events

Cattle and sheep:

Rare (1 to 10 animals / 10,000 animals treated):	Recumbency Incoordination, convulsion
Undetermined frequency (cannot be estimated from the available data)	Injection site swelling ¹ Death ²

¹Soft and diffuse. Disappears within five to eight days.

²Deaths of cattle have been observed following a single intravenous dose of 5 mg/kg body weight, and following the subcutaneous injection of doses of 150 mg/kg body weight at 72 hour intervals. Sheep have died following a single intravenous injection of 7.5 mg/kg body weight

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 the package leaflet for respective contact details.

3.7. Use during pregnancy, lactation or lay

Pregnancy:

The safety of the veterinary medicinal product has not been established during pregnancy.
Use only according to the benefit/risk assessment by the responsible veterinarian.

3.8. Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Interactions between macrolides and ionophores could be observed in some species.

3.9. Administration routes and dosage

Subcutaneous use only

Use 10 mg tilmicosin per kg body weight (corresponding to 1 ml veterinary medicinal product per 30 kg body weight).

To ensure a correct dosage, body weight should be determined as accurately as possible.

Cattle:

Method of administration:

Withdraw the required dose from the vial and remove the syringe from the needle, leaving the needle in the vial. When a group of animals has to be treated, leave the needle in the vial to remove the subsequent doses. Restrain the animal and insert separate needle subcutaneously at the injection site, preferably in a skinfold over the rib cage behind the shoulder. Attach the syringe to the needle and inject into the base of the skinfold. Do not inject more than 20 ml per injection site.

Sheep:

Method of administration:

The use of a 2 ml syringe or smaller improves accurate dosing. Withdraw the required dose from the vial and remove the syringe from the needle, leaving the needle in the vial. Restrain the sheep whilst leaning over the animal and insert a separate needle subcutaneously into the injection site, which should be in a skinfold over the rib cage behind the shoulder. Attach the syringe to the needle and inject into the base of the skin fold. Do not inject more than 2 ml per injection site.

If no improvement is noted within 48 hours, the diagnosis should be confirmed.

Avoid introduction of contamination into vial during use. The vial should be inspected visually for any foreign particulate matter and/or abnormal physical appearance. In the event of either being observed, discard the vial.

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

In cattle, subcutaneous injections of 10, 30 and 50 mg/kg of body weight, repeated three times with a 72 hour intervals did not cause death. As expected, oedema developed at the site of injection. The only lesion observed at autopsy was a necrosis of the myocardium in the group treated with 50 mg/kg body weight.

Doses of 150 mg/kg body weight, administered subcutaneously with an interval of 72 hours caused death. Oedema at the site of injection was observed and at autopsy a light necrosis of the myocardium was the only lesion determined. Other symptoms observed were: difficulty in moving, reduced appetite and tachycardia.

In sheep single injections (approximately 30 mg/kg body weight) may cause a slight increase of the rate of respiration. Higher doses (150 mg/kg body weight) caused ataxia, lethargy and the inability to raise the head. Deaths occurred after one single intravenous injection of 5 mg/kg body weight in cattle and 7.5 mg/kg body weight in sheep.

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

For administration only by a veterinarian.

3.12. Withdrawal periods

Cattle:

Meat and offal: 70 days.

Milk: 36 days.

If the veterinary medicinal product is administered to cows during the dry period or to pregnant dairy heifers (in accordance with section 3.7 above), milk should not be used for human consumption until 36 days after calving.

Sheep:

Meat and offal: 42 days.

Milk: 18 days.

If the veterinary medicinal product is administered to ewes during the dry period or to pregnant ewes (in accordance with section 3.7 above), milk should not be used for human consumption until 18 days after lambing.

4. PHARMACOLOGICAL INFORMATION

4.1 ATCvet code:
QJ01FA91.

4.2. Pharmacodynamics

Tilmicosin is a mainly bactericidal semi-synthetic antibiotic of the macrolide group. It is believed to affect protein synthesis. It has bacteriostatic action but at high concentrations it may be bactericidal. This antibacterial activity is predominantly against Gram-positive microorganism with activity against certain Gram-negative ones and Mycoplasma of a bovine and ovine origin. In particular its activity has been demonstrated against the following micro-organism:

Mannheimia, Pasteurella, Actinomyces (Corynebacterium), Fusobacterium, Dichelobacter, Staphylococcus, and Mycoplasma organisms of bovine and ovine origin.

Minimum inhibition concentration measured in recently (2009-2012) isolated European field strains, derived from respiratory bovine disease.

Bacteria spp	MIC (µg/ml) range	MIC ₅₀ (µg/ml)	MIC ₉₀ (µg/ml)
<i>P. multocida</i>	0.5- > 64	4	8
<i>M. haemolytica</i>	1 - 64	8	16

The Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) has set the interpretive criteria for tilmicosin against *M. haemolytica* of bovine origin and specifically for bovine respiratory disease, as $\leq 8 \mu\text{g/ml}$ = susceptible, $16 \mu\text{g/ml}$ = intermediate and $\geq 32 \mu\text{g/ml}$ = resistant. The CLSI at the present time have no interpretive criteria for *P. multocida* of bovine origin, however they have interpretive criteria for *P. multocida* of swine origin, specifically swine respiratory disease, as $\leq 16 \mu\text{g/ml}$ = susceptible and $\geq 32 \mu\text{g/ml}$ = resistant.

Scientific evidence suggests that macrolides act synergistically with the host immune system. Macrolides appear to enhance phagocyte killing of bacteria.

Following oral or parenteral administration of tilmicosin the main target organ for toxicity is the heart. The primary cardiac effects are increased heart rate (tachycardia) and decreased contractility (negative inotropy). Cardiovascular toxicity may be due to calcium channel blockade.

In dogs, CaCl_2 treatment showed a positive effect on the left ventricular inotropic state after tilmicosin administration and some changes in vascular blood pressure and heart rate.

Dobutamine partially offset the negative inotropic effects induced by tilmicosin in dogs. Beta adrenergic antagonists such as propranolol exacerbated the negative inotrophy of tilmicosin in dogs.

In pigs, intramuscular injection of 10 mg tilmicosin/kg body weight caused increased respiration, emesis and convulsions; 20 mg/kg body weight resulted in mortality in 3 of 4 pigs, and 30 mg/kg body weight caused the death of all 4 pigs tested. Intravenous injection of 4.5 to 5.6 mg tilmicosin/kg body weight followed by intravenous injection of 1 ml epinephrine (1/1000) 2 to 6 times resulted in death of all 6 injected pigs. Pigs given 4.5 to 5.6 mg tilmicosin/kg body weight intravenously with no epinephrine all survived. These results suggest that intravenous epinephrine may be contraindicated. Cross resistance between tilmicosin and other macrolides and lincomycin has been observed.

4.3. Pharmacokinetics

Absorption: Several studies have been conducted. The results show that, when administered as recommended to calves and sheep by subcutaneous injection over the dorso-lateral chest, the main parameters are:

	Dose Rate	T _{max}	C _{max}
Cattle:			
Neonatal calves	10 mg/kg body weight	1 hour	1.55 µg/ml
Feedlot cattle	10 mg/kg body weight	1 hour	0.97 µg/ml
Sheep			
40 kg animals	10 mg/kg body weight	8 hours	0.44 µg/ml
28-50 kg animals	10 mg/kg body weight	8 hours	1.18 µg/ml

Distribution: Following subcutaneous injection, tilmicosin is distributed throughout the body, but especially high levels are found in the lung.

Biotransformation: Several metabolites are formed, the predominant one being identified as T1 (N-demethyl tilmicosin). However the bulk of the tilmicosin is excreted unchanged.

Elimination: Following subcutaneous injection, tilmicosin is excreted mainly via the bile into the faeces, but a small proportion is excreted via the urine. The half-life following subcutaneous injection in cattle is 2-3 days.

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

Store below 25°C.
Keep the vial in the outer carton in order to protect from light.
Do not freeze.

5.4. Nature and composition of immediate packaging

Clear, amber glass type II vials containing 50 ml, 100 ml and 250 ml of solution.
50 ml and 100 ml vials are closed with grey bromobutyl rubber stoppers and aluminium overseals.
250 ml vials are closed with pink bromobutyl rubber stoppers and aluminium overseals.

Package sizes:

Cardboard box containing 1 vial of 50 ml
Cardboard box containing 1 vial of 100 ml
Cardboard box containing 1 vial of 250 ml
Cardboard box containing 6, 10 or 12 vials of 50 ml
Cardboard box containing 6, 10 or 12 vials of 100 ml
Cardboard box containing 6, 10 or 12 vials of 250 ml
Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

5.5. 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 or household waste. 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

Industrial Veterinaria, SA

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER

Vm 36547/4000

8. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION

14 December 2010

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

November 2024

10. CLASSIFICATION OF VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Veterinary medicinal product subject to prescription.

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

Gavin Hall
Approved: 23 January 2025