PRODUCT INFO

BLUE #:	213352AP	Product Name:	Onsior injection for cats and dogs 20mg/ml
Item Code:	PA213352X	Component:	Package Inserts and Leaflets
Product Code:	CA4886	Pack Size:	20ml
Previous Item Code	N/A		

ARTWORK INFO

Template:	PI_140x240mm_v1	Packaging Spec(s):	SINR: 312264
Barcodes/Type:	N/A	Add. Info:	Bela-Pharm Code: 04/22 G1710054NOMY
		Minimum Core Data Point Size:	7.9 point
GTIN:	GTIN Not Required	Proof # P1a	By/Date SG 31-MAY-2022

NON PRINTING BLACK

ELANCO ARTWORK LEGEND v16

LEGEND KEY **Template:** PI_140x240mm_v1

Text Free Area

50 mm Rule Bar

Elanco Template Key v2

140 mm

240 mm

04/22 G1710054NOMY

onsior™

(robenacoxib)

Onsior 20 mg/ml solution for injection for cats and dogs

STATEMENT OF THE ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S) AND OTHER INGREDIENT(S)

Each ml contains 20 mg robenacoxib as active substance and 1 mg sodium metabisulphite as an antioxidant.
The solution for injection is a clear, colourless to slightly coloured (pink) liquid.

TARGET SPECIES

Cats and dogs.

PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Anti-inflammatory and antirheumatic products, non-steroids, coxibs. ATCvet code: QM01AH91.

PHARMACODYNAMIC PROPERTIES

Robenacoxib is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) of the coxib class. It is a potent and selective inhibitor of the cyclooxygenase 2 enzyme (COX-2). The cyclooxygenase enzyme (COX) is present in two forms. COX-1 is the constitutive form of the enzyme and has protective functions, e.g. in the gastrointestinal tract and kidneys. COX-2 is the inducible form of the enzyme and is responsible for the production of mediators including PGE2 which induce pain, inflammation or fever.

In cats, using an in vitro whole blood assay, robenacoxib was approximately 500 fold selective for COX-2 (IC50 0.058 µM) as compared to COX-1 (IC50 28.9 µM). In vivo, robenacoxib solution for injection produced marked inhibition of COX-2 activity and had no effect on COX-1 activity. At the recommended dosage (2 mg/kg), analgesic, anti-inflammatory and anti-pyretic effects were demonstrated in an inflammation model, and in clinical trials, robenacoxib reduced pain and inflammation in cats undergoing orthopaedic or soft tissue surgery.

In dogs, robenacoxib was in vitro approximately 140 fold selective for COX-2 (IC50 0.04 µM) as compared to COX-1 (IC50 7.9 µM). In vivo, robenacoxib solution for injection produced marked inhibition of COX-2 activity and had no effect on COX-1 activity. At dosages ranging from 0.25 to 4 mg/kg, robenacoxib had analgesic, anti-inflammatory and anti-pyretic effects in an inflammation model with a rapid onset of action (1 h). In clinical trials at the recommended dose (2 mg/kg), robenacoxib reduced pain and inflammation in dogs undergoing orthopaedic or soft tissue surgery, and reduced the need for rescue treatment in dogs undergoing soft tissue surgery.

PHARMACOKINETIC PARTICULARS

Absorption

Peak blood concentrations of robenacoxib are attained rapidly after subcutaneous injection in cats and dogs. After a dosage of 2 mg/kg a Tmax of 1 h (cats and dogs), a Cmax of 1,464 ng/ml (cats) and 615 ng/ml (dogs), and an AUC of 3,128 ng·h/ml (cats) and 2,180 ng·h/ml (dogs) is obtained. After a subcutaneous administration of 1 mg/kg the systemic bioavailability is 69% in cats and 88% in dogs.

Distribution

Robenacoxib has a relatively small volume of distribution (Vss of 190 ml/kg in cats and 240 ml/kg in dogs) and is highly bound to plasma proteins (>99%).

Biotransformation

Robenacoxib is extensively metabolised by the liver in cats and dogs. Apart from one lactam metabolite, the identity of other metabolites is not known in cats or dogs.

Elimination

After intravenous administration robenacoxib was rapidly cleared from blood (CL of 0.44 L/kg/h in cats and 0.81 L/kg/h in dogs) with an elimination t1/2 of 1.1 h in cats and 0.8 h in dogs. After subcutaneous administration, the terminal half-life from blood was 1.1 h in cats and 1.2 h in dogs. Robenacoxib persists longer and in higher concentrations at sites of inflammation than in blood. Robenacoxib is excreted predominantly via the biliary route in cats (~70%) and dogs (~65%) and the remainder via the kidneys. Repeated subcutaneous administration at dosages of 2–20 mg/kg produced no change in the blood profile, with neither bioaccumulation of robenacoxib nor enzyme induction. Bioaccumulation of metabolites has not been tested. The pharmacokinetics of robenacoxib injection do not differ between male and female cats and dogs, and are linear over the range of 0.25–4 mg/kg in dogs.

INDICATIONS

For the treatment of pain and inflammation associated with orthopaedic or soft tissue surgery in dogs. For the treatment of pain and inflammation associated with orthopaedic or soft tissue surgery in cats.

DOSAGE FOR EACH SPECIES, ROUTE(S) AND METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION

Administer subcutaneously to cats or dogs approximately 30 minutes before the start of surgery, for example around the time of induction of general anaesthesia, at a dose of 1 ml per 10 kg of body weight (2 mg/kg). After surgery in cats, once daily treatment may be continued at the same dosage and at the same time every day for up to 2 days. After soft tissue surgery in dogs, once daily treatment may be continued at the same dosage and at the same time every day for up to 2 days.

The interchangeable use of Onsior tablets and Onsior solution for injection has been tested in target animal safety studies and was shown to be well tolerated by cats and dogs.

Onsior solution for injection or tablets may be used interchangeably in accordance with the indications and directions of use approved for each pharmaceutical form. Treatment should not exceed one dose (either tablet or injection) per day. Please note that the recommended doses for the two formulations may be different.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Do not use in animals suffering from gastrointestinal ulceration.
Do not use concomitantly with corticosteroids or other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs).
Do not use in case of hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients.
Do not use in pregnant and lactating animals.

WARNING AND PRECAUTIONS

Special precautions for use in animals

The safety of the veterinary medicinal product has not been established in cats less than 4 months of age and in dogs less than 2 months of age, or in cats or dogs less than 2.5 kg body weight.

Use in animals with impaired cardiac, renal or hepatic function or those are dehydrated, hypovolaemic or hypotensive may involve additional risks. If use cannot be avoided, these animals require careful monitoring and fluid therapy.

Use this veterinary medicinal product under strict veterinary monitoring in cases at risk of gastrointestinal ulceration, or if the animal previously displayed intolerance to other NSAIDs.

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

Wash hands and exposed skin immediately after use of the product.

In case of accidental ingestion or self-injection, seek medical advice immediately and show the package leaflet or the label to the physician.

For pregnant women, particularly near term pregnant women, accidental injection and prolonged dermal exposure increases the risk for premature closure of the ductus arteriosus in the foetus.

140 mm

240 mm

USE DURING PREGNANCY, LACTATION OR LAY
Do not use in pregnant and lactating animals because the safety of robenacoxib has not been established during pregnancy and lactation or in cats and dogs used for breeding.

INTERACTION WITH OTHER MEDICINAL PRODUCTS AND OTHER FORMS OF INTERACTION
Onsior must not be administered in conjunction with other NSAIDs or glucocorticosteroids. Pre-treatment with other anti-inflammatory medicines may result in additional or increased adverse effects and accordingly a treatment-free period with such substances should be observed for at least 24 hours before the commencement of treatment with Onsior. The treatment-free period, however, should take into account the pharmacokinetic properties of the products used previously.

Concomitant treatment with medicines displaying action on renal flow, e.g. diuretics or angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors, should be subject to clinical monitoring. In healthy cats or dogs treated with or without the diuretic furosemide, concomitant administration of Onsior with the ACE inhibitor benazepril for 7 days was not associated with any negative effects on plasma (cats) or urine (dogs) aldosterone concentrations, plasma renin activity or glomerular filtration rate. No safety data in the target population and no efficacy data in general exist for the combined treatment of robenacoxib and benazepril.

As anaesthetics may affect renal perfusion, the use of parenteral fluid therapy during surgery should be considered to decrease potential renal complications when using NSAIDs peri-operatively.

Concurrent administration of potentially nephrotoxic medicines should be avoided as there might be an increased risk of renal toxicity.

Concurrent use of other active substances that have a high degree of protein binding may compete with robenacoxib for binding and thus lead to toxic effects.

ADVERSE REACTIONS
Cats:
Gastrointestinal adverse events (vomiting, soft faeces or diarrhoea) were commonly reported, but most cases were mild and recovered without treatment. Diarrhoea or vomiting with blood were uncommon. Pain at injection site was commonly reported.

Dogs:
Gastrointestinal adverse events (diarrhoea and vomiting) were commonly reported but most cases were mild and recovered without treatment. Soft and dark faeces or reduced appetite were uncommon.
Slight pain at injection site was commonly reported. Moderate or severe pain at injection site was uncommon.

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).

OVERDOSE (SYMPTOMS, EMERGENCY PROCEDURES, ANTIDOTES)
In healthy young dogs aged 6 months, once daily subcutaneous administration of robenacoxib at doses of 2 (recommended therapeutic dose; RTD), 6 (3 times RTD), and 20 mg/kg (10 times RTD) for 9 administrations over a 5 week period (3 cycles of 3 consecutive once daily injections) did not produce any signs of toxicity, including gastrointestinal, kidney or liver toxicity and had no effect on bleeding time. Reversible inflammation at the injection site was noted in all groups (including controls) and was more severe in the 6 and 20 mg/kg dose groups.

In healthy young cats aged 10 months, once daily subcutaneous administration of robenacoxib at doses of 4 mg/kg (twice RTD) for 2 consecutive days and 10 mg/kg (5 times RTD) for 3 consecutive days did not produce any signs of toxicity, including signs of gastrointestinal, kidney or liver toxicity and had no effect on bleeding time. Reversible, minimal injection site reactions were noted in both dose groups.

The interchangeable use of Onsior tablets and Onsior solution for injection in 4-month old cats at overdoses of up to 3 times the maximum recommended dose (2.4 mg, 4.8 mg, 7.2 mg robenacoxib/kg orally and 2.0 mg, 4.0 mg and 6.0 mg robenacoxib/kg subcutaneously) resulted in a dose-dependent increase of sporadic oedema at the injection site and minimal to mild subacute/chronic inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue. A dose-dependent increase in the QT interval, a decreased heart rate and corresponding increased respiratory rate were observed in laboratory studies. No relevant effects on body weight, bleeding time or evidence of any gastrointestinal, kidney or liver toxicity were observed.
In overdose studies conducted in cats, there was a dose-dependent increase in the QT interval. The biological relevance of increased QT intervals outside of normal variations observed following overdose of robenacoxib is unknown. No changes in the QT interval were observed after single intravenous administration of 2 or 4 mg/kg robenacoxib to anaesthetised healthy cats.

The interchangeable use of Onsior tablets and Onsior solution for injection in mongrel dogs at overdoses of up to 3 times the maximum recommended dose (2.0, 4.0 and 6.0 plus 4.0, 8.0 and 12.0 mg robenacoxib/kg orally and 2.0 mg, 4.0 mg and 6.0 mg robenacoxib/kg subcutaneously) resulted in dose-related oedema, erythema, thickening of the skin and skin ulceration at the subcutaneous injection site and inflammation, congestion, or haemorrhage in the duodenum, jejunum, and caecum. No relevant effects on body weight, bleeding time or evidence of any kidney or liver toxicity were observed.

No changes to blood pressure or the electrocardiogram were observed after single administration to healthy dogs of 2 mg/kg robenacoxib subcutaneously or 2 or 4 mg/kg intravenously. Vomiting occurred 6 or 8 hours post-dosing in 2 of 8 dogs administered the solution for injection at a dosage of 4 mg/kg intravenously.

As with any NSAID, overdose may cause gastrointestinal, kidney, or liver toxicity in sensitive or compromised animals. There is no specific antidote. Symptomatic, supportive therapy is recommended consisting of administration of gastrointestinal protective agents and infusion of isotonic saline.

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

WITHDRAWAL PERIOD
Not applicable.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR STORAGE
Store in a refrigerator (2 °C – 8 °C). Refrigeration is not required during the 4-week in-use period after first broaching of the vial. Avoid introduction of contamination. Keep the vial in the outer carton.

PACKAGING
Multi-dose amber glass vial containing 20 ml solution for injection, closed with a rubber stopper and sealed with an aluminium cap. One vial packed in a cardboard box.

MANUFACTURED BY
Bela-Pharm GmbH & Co. KG
Lohner Strasse 19, 49377 Vechta, Germany

MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER
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No. 10 Jalan PJU 7/6, Mutiara Damansara,
47800 Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia.

DATE ON WHICH THE PACKAGE LEAFLET WAS LAST APPROVED
March 2022

MAL21126018HAC
CONTROLLED MEDICINE

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