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Pharmacode Read Direction

DUMMY

Veraflox™

**Veraflox 60 mg tablets for dogs**
Each tablet contains 60 mg pradofloxacin

**PRODUCT DESCRIPTION**
Brownish single-scored tablets that can be divided into two equal doses, with "P60" on one side.

**PHARMACODYNAMICS**
Mode of Action
The primary mode of action of the fluoroquinolones involves interaction with enzymes essential for major DNA functions such as replication, transcription and recombination. The primary targets for pradofloxacin are the bacterial DNA gyrase and topoisomerase IV enzymes. Reversible association between pradofloxacin and DNA gyrase or DNA topoisomerase IV in the target bacteria results in inhibition of these enzymes and rapid death of the bacterial cell. The rapidity and extent of bacterial killing are directly proportional to the drug concentration.

Antibacterial Spectrum
Although pradofloxacin has *in vitro* activity against a wide range of Gram-positive and Gram-negative organisms, including anaerobic bacteria, this veterinary medicinal product should only be used for the approved indications (see section INDICATIONS) and in accordance with the prudent use recommendations in section WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS.

MIC-Data

| Bacterial species | Number of strains | $MIC_{50}$ (mcg/ml) | $MIC_{90}$ (mcg/ml) | MIC range (mcg/ml) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Staphylococcus intermedius* group (including *S. pseudintermedius*) – skin and soft tissue infections[2] | 344 | 0.03 | 1 | 0.008-4 |
| *Staphylococcus intermedius* group (including *S. pseudintermedius*) – urinary tract infections (UTI)[1] | 117 | 0.03 | 0.5 | 0.008-4 |
| *Escherichia coli* – urinary tract infections (UTI)[1] | 324 | 0.015 | 0.12 | 0.004-32 |

[1] Data collected between 2017-2018
[2] Data collected between 2021-2022

The bacteria were isolated from clinical cases in Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and UK.

Clinical breakpoints established by CLSI in 2024 (7th edition) for pradofloxacin isolated in dogs for skin and (lower) urinary tract infections are as follows:

| Organism | Minimum Inhibitory Concentration breakpoints of pradofloxacin (mcg/ml) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | susceptible | intermediate | resistant |
| *E. coli* | ≤0.25 | 0.5-1 | ≥2 |
| *S. pseudintermedius* | ≤0.25 | 0.5-1 | ≥2 |

Types and Mechanisms of Resistance
Resistance to fluoroquinolones has been reported to arise from five sources, (i) point mutations in the genes encoding for DNA gyrase and/or topoisomerase IV leading to alterations of the respective enzyme, (ii) alterations of drug permeability in Gram-negative bacteria, (iii) efflux mechanisms, (iv) plasmid mediated resistance and (v) gyrase protecting proteins. All mechanisms lead to a reduced susceptibility of the bacteria to fluoroquinolones. Cross-resistance within the fluoroquinolone class of antimicrobials is common.

**PHARMACOKINETICS**
In laboratory studies the bioavailability of pradofloxacin was reduced in fed dogs compared to fasted animals. However, in the clinical studies feeding did not reveal any impact on the treatment effect.

After oral administration of the therapeutic dose to dogs, pradofloxacin is rapidly ($T_{max}$ of 2 hours) and almost completely (approximately 100%) absorbed reaching peak concentrations of 1.6 mg/l.

A linear relationship between pradofloxacin serum concentrations and the administered dose is observed in dogs within a tested dose range of 1 to 9 mg/kg body weight. Long-term daily treatment has no impact on the pharmacokinetic profile, with an accumulation index of 1.1. *In vitro* plasma protein binding is low (35%). The high volume of distribution ($V_d$) >2 l/kg bodyweight indicates good tissue penetration. Pradofloxacin concentrations in skin homogenates of dogs exceed those in serum by up to seven times.

Pradofloxacin is eliminated from serum with a terminal half-life of 7 hours. Major elimination pathways are glucuronidation as well as renal excretion. Pradofloxacin is cleared from the body at 0.24 l/h/kg. Approximately 40% of the administered product is excreted unchanged via the kidneys.

**INDICATIONS**
Treatment of:
- wound infections caused by strains of the *Staphylococcus intermedius* group (including *S. pseudintermedius*),
- superficial and deep pyoderma caused by strains of the *Staphylococcus intermedius* group (including *S. pseudintermedius*),
- acute urinary tract infections caused by strains of *Escherichia coli* and the *Staphylococcus intermedius* group (including *S. pseudintermedius*) and
- as adjunctive treatment to mechanical or surgical periodontal therapy in the treatment of severe infections of the gingiva and periodontal tissues caused by strains of anaerobic organisms, for example *Porphyromonas* spp. and *Prevotella* spp. (see section WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS).

**RECOMMENDED DOSAGE AND MODE OF ADMINSTRATION**
Oral use.
The recommended dose is 3 mg/kg bodyweight of pradofloxacin once daily. To ensure a correct dose, body weight should be determined as accurately as possible. Due to the available tablet sizes the resulting dose range is 3 to 4.5 mg/kg body weight according to the following tables.
When the dose requires a half tablet to be used the remaining portion should be given at the next administration.

| Body weight of Dog (kg) | Strength and number of tablets | |
|---|---|---|
| | 15 mg | 60 mg |
| >3.4 – 5 | 1 | |
| >5 – 7.5 | 1½ | |
| >7.5 – 10 | 2 | |
| >10 – 15 | 3 | |
| >15 – 20 | | 1 |
| >20 – 30 | | 1½ |

Duration of treatment
The duration of the treatment depends on the nature and severity of the infection and on the response to treatment. For most infections the following treatment courses will be sufficient:

| Indication | Duration of treatment (days) |
|---|---|
| Skin infections: | |
| Superficial pyoderma | 14 – 21 |
| Deep pyoderma | 14 – 35 |
| Wound infections | 7 |
| Acute infections of the urinary tract | 7 – 21 |
| Severe infections of the gingiva and periodontal tissues | 7 |

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The treatment should be re-considered if no improvement of the clinical conditions is observed within 3 days, or in cases of superficial pyoderma 7 days, and in cases of deep pyoderma 14 days, after starting the treatment.

**CONTRAINDICATIONS**

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

Do not use in dogs during the period of growth as developing articular cartilage may be affected. The period of growth depends on the breed. For the majority of breeds, pradofloxacin-containing veterinary medicinal products must not be used in dogs of less than 12 months of age and in giant breeds less than 18 months.

Do not use in dogs with persisting articular cartilage lesions, since lesions may worsen during treatment with fluoroquinolones.

Do not use in dogs with central nervous system (CNS) disorders, such as epilepsy, as fluoroquinolones could possibly cause seizures in predisposed animals.

Do not use in dogs during pregnancy and lactation (see section USE DURING PREGNANCY, LACTATION OR LAY).

**WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS**

Cross-resistance has been shown between pradofloxacin and other fluoroquinolones. Use of pradofloxacin should be carefully considered when susceptibility testing has shown resistance to fluoroquinolones because its effectiveness may be reduced.

Special precautions for safe use in the target species:
Use of the product should be based on identification and susceptibility testing of the target pathogen(s). If this is not possible, therapy should be based on epidemiological information and knowledge of susceptibility of the target pathogens at local/regional level. Use of the product should be in accordance with official, national and regional antimicrobial policies.

An antibiotic with a lower risk of antimicrobial resistance selection (lower AMEG category) should be used for first line treatment where susceptibility testing suggests the likely efficacy of this approach. Narrow spectrum antibiotic therapy with a lower risk of antimicrobial resistance selection should be used for first line treatment where susceptibility testing suggests the likely efficacy of this approach.

Pyoderma occurs mostly secondary to an underlying disease, thus, it is advisable to determine the underlying cause and to treat the animal accordingly.

This veterinary medicinal product should only be used in severe cases of periodontal disease. Mechanical cleaning of teeth and removal of plaque and calculus or extraction of teeth are prerequisites for a persistent therapeutic effect. In case of gingivitis and periodontitis, the veterinary medicinal product should only be used as an adjunct to mechanical or surgical periodontal therapy. Only those dogs for which periodontal treatment goals cannot be achieved by mechanical treatment alone should be treated with this veterinary medicinal product.

Pradofloxacin may increase sensitivity of the skin to sunlight. During treatment, animals should therefore not be exposed to excessive sunlight.

Excretion via kidneys is an important elimination route for pradofloxacin in dogs. As for other fluoroquinolones, the renal excretion rate of pradofloxacin may be decreased in dogs with impaired kidney function and, therefore, pradofloxacin should be used with caution in such animals.

Special precautions to be taken by the person administering the veterinary medicinal product to animals:
People with known hypersensitivity to quinolones should avoid contact with the veterinary medicinal product. Avoid skin and eye contact with the veterinary medicinal product. Wash hands after use. Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling the veterinary medicinal product. In case of accidental ingestion, seek medical advice immediately and show the package leaflet or the label to the physician.

**INTERACTION WITH OTHER MEDICINAL PRODUCTS AND OTHER FORMS OF INTERACTION**

Concurrent administration with metal cations, such as those contained in antacids or sucralfate made with magnesium hydroxide or aluminium hydroxide, or multivitamins containing iron or zinc, and dairy products containing calcium, has been reported to decrease the bioavailability of fluoroquinolones. Therefore, the veterinary medicinal product should not be administered concurrently with antacids, sucralfate, multivitamins or dairy products, as absorption of the veterinary medicinal product may be decreased.

Further, fluoroquinolones should not be used in combination with non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) in animals with a history of seizures because of potential pharmacodynamic interactions in the CNS. The combination of fluoroquinolones with theophylline could increase the plasma levels of theophylline by altering its metabolism and thus should be avoided. The combined use of fluoroquinolones with digoxin should also be avoided because of potentially increased oral bioavailability of digoxin.

**USE DURING PREGNANCY, LACTATION OR LAY**

The safety of this veterinary medicinal product has not been established during pregnancy and lactation.

Pregnancy:
Do not use during the whole or part of the pregnancy. Laboratory studies in rats have shown evidence of pradofloxacin induced eye malformations at foetotoxic and maternotoxic doses.

Lactation:
Do not use during lactation. Laboratory studies in puppies have shown evidence of arthropathy after systemic administration of fluoroquinolones. Fluoroquinolones are known to cross the placenta and to be distributed into milk.

Fertility:
Pradofloxacin has been shown to have no effects on fertility in breeding animals.

**ADVERSE REACTIONS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Rare (1 to 10 animals / 10,000 animals treated): | Digestive tract disorder (e.g. Vomiting)[1] |

[1] Mild and transient

**OVERDOSE**

No specific antidotes for pradofloxacin (or other fluoroquinolones) are known, therefore, in case of overdose, symptomatic treatment should be given.

Intermittent vomiting and soft faeces were observed in dogs after repeated oral administration of 2.7 times the maximum recommended dose.

**WITHDRAWAL PERIOD**

Not applicable.

**STORAGE CONDITIONS**

Do not store above 25°C.
Shelf life of the veterinary medicinal product as packaged for sale: 3 years

**DOSAGE FORMS AND PACKAGING AVAILABLE**

Folding cartons containing aluminium blister packs. One blister contains 7 tablets.
The following pack sizes are available:
- 7 tablets
- 70 tablets

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

**MANUFACTURED BY**

Argenta US Manufacturing LLC
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**MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER**

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**DATE OF REVISION OF PACKAGE INSERT**

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