

1. NAME OF VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Wormec Injection 10 mg/ml & 20mg/ml Solution for Injection

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

1 ml solution for injection contains:

Active substance(s):

Ivermectin.....10 mg

Ivermectin.....20 mg

3. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

3.1 Target species

Cattle, Camel, buffalo, sheep & Goat

3.2 Indications for use, specifying the target species

Cattle, buffalo & Camel:

For the treatment of gastrointestinal nematodes, lungworms, eyeworms, warble flies, mites and lice (as shown below) of beef and non-lactating dairy cattle:

Gastrointestinal worms (adults and 4th stage larvae):

Ostertagia ostertagi

Ostertagia lyrata

Haemonchus placei

Trichostrongylus colubriformis

Cooperia oncophora (adults)

Cooperia punctata (adults)

Cooperia pectinata (adults)

Bunostomum phlebotomum

Oesophagostomum radiatum

Lungworms (adult and 4th stage larvae):

Dictyocaulus viviparus

Eyeworms (adult):

Thelazia spp.

Warble flies (parasitic stages):

Hypoderma bovis

H. lineatum

Mites:

Psoroptes ovis

Sarcoptes scabiei var. *bovis*

Sucking lice:

Linognathus vituli

Haematopinus eurysternus

Solenopotes capillatus

May also be used as an aid in the control of the mange mite *Chorioptes bovis* but complete elimination may not occur. Treatment with Acomec 10 mg/ml Solution for Injection at the recommended dose rate prevents re-infection with *Haemonchus placei*, *Cooperia oncophora*, *Cooperia pectinata* and *Trichostrongylus axei* for 7 days after treatment, *Ostertagia ostertagi* and *Oesophagostomum radiatum* for 14 days after treatment and *Dictyocaulus viviparus* for 21 days after treatment.

Sheep & Goat

For the treatment of psoroptic mange (sheep scab), gastrointestinal nematodes, lungworms and nasal bots of sheep:

Gastrointestinal roundworms (adults):

Ostertagia circumcincta

Haemonchus contortus

Trichostrongylus axei

T. colubriformis and

T. vitrinus *Cooperia curticei*

Nematodirus filicollis

Variable activity may be observed against *Cooperia curticei* and *Nematodirus filicollis*.

Lungworms:

Dictyocaulus filaria (adults)

Mange mites:

Psoroptes ovis

Nasal bot:

Oestrus ovis (all larval stages)

Contraindications

Do not use in lactating dairy cows and sheep producing milk for human consumption. Do not use in non-lactating dairy cows, including pregnant dairy heifers or non-lactating dairy sheep within 60 days of calving/lambing. Do not use in cases of known hypersensitivity to ivermectin.

Do not administer by the intravenous or intramuscular route.

Special warnings for each target species

- Care should be taken to avoid the following practices because they increase the risk of development of resistance and could ultimately result in ineffective therapy:
- Too frequent and repeated use of anthelmintics from the same class, over an extended period of time
- Underdosing, which may be due to underestimation of bodyweight, misadministration of the product, or lack of calibration of the dosing device (if any)

Suspected clinical cases of resistance to anthelmintics should be further investigated using appropriate tests (e.g. Faecal Egg Count Reduction Test). Where the results of the test(s) strongly suggest resistance to a particular anthelmintic, an anthelmintic belonging to a particular anthelmintic, an anthelmintic belonging to another pharmacological class and having a different mode of action should be used.

Treatment of psoroptic mange (sheep scab) with one injection is not recommended because, although clinical improvement may be seen, elimination of all mites may not occur.

Sheep scab (*Psoroptes ovis*) is an extremely contagious external parasite of sheep. Following treatment of infected sheep great care must be taken to avoid re-infestation as mites may be viable for up to 15 days off the sheep. It is important to ensure all sheep which have been in contact with infected sheep are treated. Contact between treated infected and non-treated, non-infected flocks must be avoided until at least 7 days after the last treatment.

Resistance to ivermectin has been reported in *Ostertagia circumcincta* in lambs and in *Ostertagia ostertagi* in cattle. Therefore, the use of this product should be based on local (regional, farm) epidemiological information about susceptibility of these helminth species and

recommendations on how to limit further selection for resistance to anthelmintics.

3.3 Special precautions for use

Special precautions for use in animals

Ivermectin may not be well tolerated in all non-target species. Cases of intolerance with fatal results are reported in dogs – especially Collies, Old English Sheepdogs and related breeds and crosses, and also in turtles/tortoises.

Do not combine treatment with vaccination against lungworms. If vaccinated animals are to be treated, treatment should not be carried out within a period of 28 days before or after vaccination.

The shedding of nematode eggs can continue for some time after treatment.

In Cattle: To avoid secondary reactions due to the death of Hypoderma larvae in the oesophagus or in the spine, it is recommended to administer the product at the end of warble fly activity and before the larvae reach their resting sites.

Swab septum before removing each dose.

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

Do not smoke, eat or drink while handling the product. Wash hands after use.

Take care to avoid self-injection: the product may cause local irritation and/or pain at the site of injection.

3.4 Adverse reactions (frequency and seriousness)

Transitory discomfort has been observed in some animals immediately following subcutaneous administration. In cattle this may include jumping and rolling, but behavior returns to normal after 15 minutes.

Soft tissue swelling and thickening of the skin at the injection site has been observed in treated animals. Typically these reactions are transient and disappear within one to four weeks

3.5 Use during pregnancy, lactation or lay

The product can be administered during pregnancy in cows and ewes (for information on use in lactating animals).

The fertility of males is not affected by administration of the product.

3.6 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Do not combine ivermectin treatment with vaccination against lungworms. If vaccinated animals are to be treated, treatment should not be carried out within a period of 28 days before or after vaccination

3.7 Amounts to be administered and administration route

For single administration only (except for the treatment of *Psoroptes ovis* infections in sheep)

To ensure administration of a correct dose, bodyweight should be determined as accurately as possible. Accuracy of the dosing device should be checked.

If animals are to be treated collectively rather than individually, they should be grouped according to their bodyweight and dosed accordingly, in order to avoid under- or over-dosing.

Cattle, buffalo & Camel

Dosage:

1.0 ml per 50 kg bodyweight (based on a recommended dosage level of 200 micrograms ivermectin per kg bodyweight).

Administration:

Inject subcutaneously in front of, or behind, the shoulder using aseptic technique. A sterile 1.4 x 15 mm (17G x ½ inch) needle is recommended.

Sheep & Goat

Dosage:

0.5 ml per 25 kg of bodyweight (based on a recommended level of 200 micrograms ivermectin per kg bodyweight).

Administration:

For the treatment of gastrointestinal roundworms, lungworms and nasal bots inject once subcutaneously in the neck, using aseptic precautions; a sterile 1.4 x 15 mm (17G x ½ inch) needle is recommended. For the treatment of *Psoroptes ovis* (sheep scab), two injections with a seven day interval are required to treat clinical signs of scab and to eliminate living mites.

For young lambs weighing less than 20.0 kg give 0.1 ml per 5 kg. In these lambs the use of a syringe which can deliver as little as 0.1 ml is recommended.

3.8 Overdose (symptoms, emergency procedures, antidotes), if necessary

Clinical symptoms of ivermectin toxicity include ataxia and depression. No antidote has been identified. In case of overdose, symptomatic treatment should be given. No signs of toxicity were observed in animals treated at up to 3 times the recommended dose rate.

3.9 Withdrawal period(s)

Cattle:

Meat and offal: 49 days.

Do not use in lactating cows producing milk for human consumption. Do not use in non-lactating dairy cows, including pregnant dairy heifers, within 60 days of calving.

Sheep:

Meat and offal: 42 days.

Do not use in lactating ewes producing milk for human consumption. Do not use in sheep which are intended to produce milk for human consumption within 60 days of lambing.

4 PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

Ivermectin is a mixture of two partially modified compounds of abamectin belonging to the avermectin family, which are a macrocyclic lactone group of endectocides. Abamectin is a mixture of two fermentation products of the soil organism *Streptomyces avermitilis*.

4.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Ivermectin is a macrocyclic lactone derivative and acts by inhibiting nerve impulses. It binds selectively and with high affinity to glutamate-gated chloride ion channels which occur in invertebrate nerve and muscle cells. This leads to an increase in the permeability of the cell membrane to chloride ions with hyperpolarization of the nerve or muscle cell, resulting in paralysis and death of the relevant parasites. Compounds of this class may also interact with other ligand-gated chloride channels, such as those gated by the neurotransmitter gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA). The margin of safety for compounds of this class is attributable to the fact that mammals do not have glutamate-gated chloride channels. The macrocyclic lactones have a low affinity for other mammalian ligand-

gated chloride channels and they do not readily cross the blood-brain barrier

4.2 Pharmacokinetic particulars

In each of the target species the pharmacokinetic profile following subcutaneous administration was characterized as follows (pharmacokinetic parameters presented as mean values):

Following administration to cattle, C_{max} was 51ng/ml, with a T_{max} of 43 h, T_{1/2} of 129 h and an AUC of 7398 ng.h/ml.

Following two subsequent administrations seven days apart to sheep, C_{max} was 14 ng/ml, with a T_{max} of 202 h, T_{1/2} of 380 h and an AUC of 4686 ng.h/ml.

Only about 2% of the drug is excreted in urine, faecal excretion being the major route of elimination. Tissue residues of radioactivity following subcutaneous administration of tritium-labelled ivermectin are highest in liver and fat; lowest levels are found in brain.

In cattle, the residual antiparasitic effect of ivermectin is due to its persistence which in turn is due in part to its long intrinsic half-life and its relatively high protein binding (90%).

5. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

5.1 Shelf life

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

5.2 Special precautions for storage

Store below 30°C. Protect from heat, light & children.

5.3 Nature and composition of immediate packaging

Amber Glass container with bromobutyl rubber stopper and aluminium cap.

5.4 Special precautions for the disposal of unused veterinary medicinal product or waste materials derived from the use of such products

EXTREMELY DANGEROUS TO FISH AND AQUATIC LIFE. Do not contaminate surface waters or ditches with product or used container. Any unused veterinary medicinal product or waste material derived from such veterinary medicinal product should be disposed of in accordance with national requirements.