

## **SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS**

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

Emeprid 5 mg/ml solution for injection for dogs and cats

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

Each ml contains:

#### **Active substance:**

Metoclopramide(as hydrochloride)..... 4.457 mg  
equivalent to metoclopramide hydrochloride ..... 5 mg

#### **Excipients:**

Metacresol ..... 2 mg

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1

### **3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM**

Solution for injection.

Clear, colourless solution.

### **4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS**

#### **4.1 Target species**

Dogs and cats.

#### **4.2 Indications for use, specifying the target species**

Symptomatic treatment of vomiting and reduced gastro-intestinal motility associated with gastritis, pyloric spasm, chronic nephritis and digestive intolerance to some drugs.

#### **4.3 Contraindications**

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

Do not use in cases of gastro-intestinal perforation or obstruction.

Do not use in the case of gastro-intestinal haemorrhage.

#### **4.4 Special warnings for each target species**

None.

## 4.5 Special precautions for use

### Special precautions for use in animals

The dosage must be adapted in animals with renal or hepatic insufficiency (due to an increase in the risk of side effects). Avoid administration to animals with epilepsy. The dosage should be carefully observed, especially in cats and small breed dogs. Following prolonged vomiting, consideration should be given to fluid and electrolyte replacement therapy.

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

Wash hands after administration to the animal.

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

In case of accidental exposure by spillage onto the skin or eyes, wash immediately with abundant water. If adverse effects appear, seek medical advice immediately and show the package leaflet or the label to the physician.

## 4.6 Adverse reactions (frequency and seriousness)

In rare cases, extrapyramidal effects (agitation, ataxia, abnormal positions and/or movements, prostration, tremors and aggression, vocalisation) have been observed after treatment of dogs and in very rare cases after treatment in cats.

The observed effects are usually transient and disappear when treatment is stopped. However, in very rare cases, more severe reactions were observed, that needed medical care.

In very rare cases, allergic reactions may occur.

The frequency of adverse reactions is defined using the following convention:

- very common (more than 1 in 10 animals displaying adverse reaction(s) during the course of one treatment)
- common (more than 1 but less than 10 animals in 100 animals)
- uncommon (more than 1 but less than 10 animals in 1,000 animals )
- rare (more than 1 but less than 10 animals in 10,000 animals)
- very rare (less than 1 animal in 10,000 animals, including isolated reports)

## 4.7 Use during pregnancy, lactation or lay

Laboratory studies in laboratory animals have not produced any evidence of a teratogenic or foetotoxic effects. However, studies on laboratory animals are limited and the safety of the active substance has not been evaluated in the target species. The use of the product during pregnancy and lactation must be made according to the benefit/risk assessment carried out by the veterinarian.

## 4.8 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

In cases of gastritis, avoid the co-administration of anticholinergic drugs (atropine) as they may counteract the effects of metoclopramide on gastrointestinal motility.

In cases of simultaneous diarrhoea, there is no contra-indication to the use of anticholinergic drugs.

Concurrent use of metoclopramide with neuroleptics derivated from phenothiazine (acepromazine) and butyrophenones increases the risk of extrapyramidal effects (see section 4.6).

Metoclopramide can potentiate the action of central nervous system depressants. If used concurrently, it is advised to use the lowest dosage of metoclopramide to avoid excessive sedation.

#### **4.9 Amounts to be administered and administration route**

Intravenous, intramuscular or subcutaneous use.

0.5 to 1 mg of metoclopramide hydrochloride per kg of body weight per day administered as either:

2.5 to 5.0 mg/10 kg (equivalent to 0.5 to 1 ml/10 kg), twice daily  
or

1.7 to 3.3 mg/10 kg (equivalent to 0.34 to 0.6 ml/10 kg), three times daily.

Injections can be repeated with interval of 6 hours.

#### **4.10 Overdose (symptoms, emergency procedures, antidotes), if necessary**

Most of the clinical signs reported after an overdosage are well known extrapyramidal side effects (see section 4.6).

**In the absence of a specific antidote, it is recommended to offer a calm environment to the animal until extrapyramidal side effects disappear.**

Metoclopramide being rapidly metabolised and eliminated, side effects generally disappear quickly.

#### **4.11 Withdrawal period**

Not applicable.

### **5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES**

Pharmacotherapeutic group : propulsives.  
ATC Vet Code : QA03FA01

#### **5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties**

Metoclopramide is an original orthopramide molecule.

The anti-emetic action of metoclopramide is mainly due to its antagonist activity at D2 receptors in the central nervous system, preventing nausea and vomiting triggered by most stimuli.

The prokinetic effect on the gastro-duodenal transit (increase in intensity and rhythm of stomach contractions and opening of the pylorus) is mediated by muscarinic activity, D2 receptor antagonist activity and 5-HT<sub>4</sub> receptor agonist activity at the gastro-intestinal level.

#### **5.2 Pharmacokinetic particulars**

Metoclopramide is rapidly and completely absorbed after parenteral administration.

After subcutaneous administration to dogs and cats, maximum concentrations are obtained after 15 - 30 min.

Metoclopramide is rapidly distributed into most tissues and fluids, crosses the blood-brain barrier and enters the central nervous system.

Metoclopramide is metabolised by the liver.

The elimination of metoclopramide is rapid, 65 % of the dose being eliminated within 24 hours in the dog, primarily by the urinary route.

## **6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS**

### **6.1 List of excipients**

Metacresol.

Sodium chloride.

Water for injections.

### **6.2 Major incompatibilities**

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

### **6.3 Shelf life**

Shelf-life of the veterinary medicinal product as packaged for sale: 1 year.

Shelf-life after first opening: 28 days.

### **6.4 Special precautions for storage**

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

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

Nature of container:

Coloured glass vial type II.

Chlorobutyl rubber stopper.

Pack size:

Cardboard box containing 1 vial of 10 ml.

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

Any unused veterinary medicinal product or waste materials derived from such veterinary medicinal product should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

## **7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER**

Ceva Animal Health Ltd  
Unit 3, Anglo Office Park  
White Lion Road  
Amersham  
Buckinghamshire  
HP7 0EP

**8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER**

Vm 15052/4052

**9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION#**

02 December 2021

**10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT**

June 2021

Approved: 17/06/21

