

## **SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS**

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

Propalin Veterinary

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

#### **Active substance:**

Phenylpropanolamine Hydrochloride 5%W/V

Each ml contains:

Phenylpropanolamine.....40.28 mg  
(Equivalent to 50 mg phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride)

#### **Excipients:**

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

### **3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM**

Syrup.

Colourless to slightly yellow-brown solution.

### **4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS**

#### **4.1 Target species**

Dogs. (Bitches)

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

Treatment of urinary incontinence associated with urethral sphincter incompetence in the bitch.

#### **4.3 Contraindications**

Do not use in case of known hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.

Efficacy has only been demonstrated in ovariohysterectomised bitches.

The use of Propalin is not appropriate for the treatment of behavioural causes of inappropriate urination. Do not administer to patients treated with non-selective monoamine oxidase inhibitors.

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

None.

## 4.5 Special precautions for use

### Special precautions for use in animals

Due to the very low doses to be administered, and to avoid any risk of overdose, the animal must be weighed, and the recommended doses must be respected.

Phenylpropanolamine, a sympathomimetic drug, may affect the cardiovascular system, especially blood pressure and heart rate, and should be used with caution in animals with cardiovascular diseases.

Care should be exercised in treating animals with severe renal or hepatic insufficiency, diabetes mellitus, hyperadrenocorticism, glaucoma, hyperthyroidism or other metabolic disorders.

In bitches less than 1 year old the possibility of anatomical disorders contributing to incontinence should be considered prior to treatment.

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

Phenylpropanolamine Hydrochloride is toxic when overdoses are ingested. Adverse effects may include dizziness, headache, nausea, insomnia or restlessness, and increased blood pressure. High overdose may be fatal, especially in children.

To avoid accidental ingestion, the product must be used and kept out of reach of children. Always replace the cap secure after use.

In the event of accidental ingestion, seek immediate medical attention showing the physician the package insert.

In the event of accidental skin contact, wash the contaminated area with soap and water. Wash hands after use of the product.

In the event of accidental eye contact, rinse the eye with clean water for about 15 minutes and seek medical advice.

## 4.6 Adverse reactions (frequency and seriousness)

Sympathomimetics may produce very rarely a wide range of effects, most of which mimic the results of excessive stimulation of the sympathetic nervous system such as effects on heart rate (tachycardia) or effects on blood pressure (increased blood pressure), which can induce proteinuria.

Dizziness, decrease in appetite, arrhythmia, collapse, aggression, hyperactivity (including restlessness), polydipsia, polyuria, ataxia, seizure and hypersensitivity may occur in very rare cases.

Liquid diarrhoea/loose stool, emesis and lethargy have been reported rarely.

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).

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Any suspected adverse events should be reported to the Ministry of Health according to the National Regulation by using an online form:

<https://sideeffects.health.gov.il/>

#### **4.7 Use during pregnancy, lactation or lay**

Do not administer to pregnant or lactating bitches.

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

Care should be exercised in administering Propalin Syrup with other sympathomimetic drugs, anticholinergic drugs, tricyclic antidepressants or specific type B monoamine oxidase inhibitors.

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

Oral use.

The recommended dose for Propalin is 1mg/kg bodyweight 3 times daily in the feed, corresponding to 0.1 ml Propalin Syrup / 5 kg bodyweight (i.e., a graduation of the provided syringe for 5 kg), 3 times daily.

The absorption rate is increased if the product is administered to fasted dogs.

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

In healthy dogs, no side effects were observed at up to 5 times the recommended dosage. However, an overdose of phenylpropanolamine could produce symptoms of excessive stimulation of the sympathetic nervous system. Treatment should be symptomatic. Alpha-adrenergic blockers may be appropriate in the case of severe overdose. However, no specific recommendation on drugs or dosages can be given.

#### **4.11 Withdrawal period(s)**

Not applicable.

### **5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES**

Phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride is a sympathomimetic agent. It is an analogue of the endogenous sympathomimetic amines.

ATC Vetcode: QG04BX91

#### **5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties**

The clinical effect of phenylpropanolamine in urinary incontinence is based on its stimulation effect on  $\alpha$ -adrenergic receptors. This causes an increase in, and a stabilisation of, the closure pressure in the urethra, which is innervated mainly by adrenergic nerves.

Phenylpropanolamine is a racemic mixture of D and L enantiomers.

## **5.2 Pharmacokinetic particulars**

In the dog, the mean half-life of Phenylpropanolamine is approximately 3 hours with maximal plasma concentrations being found after approximately 1 hour. No accumulation of phenylpropanolamine has been observed after a dose of 1 mg/kg 3 times daily over 15 days.

When the product is administered to a fasted dog, bioavailability is increased significantly.

## **6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS**

### **6.1 List of excipients**

Sorbitol solution (70% w/v) non crystallising

### **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**

The expiry date of the product is indicated on the packaging materials

Shelf-life after first opening the immediate packaging: 90 days

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

Do not store above 25°C.

Keep the bottle in the outer carton in order to protect from light.

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

HDPE bottle with LDPE syringe adapter insert and a polypropylene child resistant closure; the package contains also one 1.5 ml graduated syringe of LDPE/polystyrene.

#### Package sizes:

Cardboard box with 1 bottle of 30 ml with a syringe of 1.5 ml

Cardboard box with 1 bottle of 100 ml with a syringe of 1.5 ml

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

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

Any unused products or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with national requirements.

**7. Manufacturer: Vetoquinol S.A., Magny-Vernois, 7200 Lure, France**

**8.** License Holder: Eliezer Linevitz Ltd., Kanot industrial area, Adom 6 st.,P.O.B 7006, Israel

**9.** Registration number: 083-21-92345-00

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