

**IRISH MEDICINES BOARD ACT 1995**

**EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (ANIMAL REMEDIES) (No. 2) REGULATIONS 2007**

**(S.I. No. 786 of 2007)**

VPA: **10126/050/001**

Case No: 7001220

The Irish Medicines Board in exercise of the powers conferred on it by Animal Remedies (No. 2) Regulations (S.I. No. 786 of 2007) hereby grants to:

**Bimeda Chemicals**

**Broomhill Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24., Ireland**

an authorisation, subject to the provisions of the said Regulations and the general conditions of the attached authorisation, in respect of the Veterinary Medicinal Product:

**Vitamin B1 100 mg/ml Solution for Injection**

The particulars of which are set out in Part 1 and Part 2 of the said Schedule. The authorisation is also subject to any special conditions as may be specified in the said Schedule.

The authorisation, unless previously revoked, shall continue in force from **30/09/2006**.

Signed on behalf of the Irish Medicines Board

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A person authorised in that behalf by the said Board.

(NOTE: From this date of effect, this authorisation replaces any previous authorisation in respect of this product which is now null and void.)

## Part II

### Summary of Product Characteristics

#### 1 NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> 100 mg/ml Solution for Injection

#### 2 QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

##### Active Substance

Thiamine Hydrochloride Ph. Eur. 100 mg/ml

##### Excipients

Benzyl Alcohol 15 mg/ml (preservative)

For a full list of excipients, see section 6.1

#### 3 PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Solution for injection.

A clear, almost colourless solution.

#### 4 CLINICAL PARTICULARS

##### 4.1 Target Species

Cattle and Sheep.

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

For the treatment of cerebrocortical necrosis in cattle and sheep and as an adjunct in metabolic disorders of cattle.

##### 4.3 Contraindications

None.

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

None.

##### 4.5 Special precautions for use

###### Special precaution(s) for use in animals

Intravenous injections should be given slowly.  
Observe aseptic techniques.

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

None.

#### **4.6 Adverse reactions (frequency and seriousness)**

Adverse effects are not anticipated following administration of thiamine.

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

It is not anticipated that the use of Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> Injection will lead to any undesirable effects during pregnancy and/or lactation.

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

None known.

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

By intramuscular or slow intravenous injection.

Dosage: 2.5 – 5 ml per 50 kg bodyweight. Repeat every 3 hours for up to a total of 5 doses.

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

Thiamine is very soluble in water and excess is excreted in the urine as a pyrimidine or as unchanged material. Tolerance studies have been carried out at twice the maximum recommended dose and the product was well tolerated.

#### **4.11 Withdrawal Period(s)**

Meat: Nil. Animals may be slaughtered for human consumption following treatment.

Milk: Nil. Milk may be taken from treated animals during treatment.

### **5 PHARMACOLOGICAL or IMMUNOLOGICAL PROPERTIES**

Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>, also known as thiamine and as aneurine, is a water soluble vitamin. Aneurine is converted in the body to aneurine pyrophosphate (cocarboxylate) which acts as a coenzyme for several decarboxylating enzyme systems, the most important of which is decarboxylase. The enzyme is necessary for the decarbonisation of pyruvic acid, an intermediate stage in carbohydrate build-up or breakdown. When carbohydrates are a major source of energy the body requirements for aneurine increase.

Tissues dependent on glucose or lactate-pyruvate for energy such as the brain and heart are particularly compromised in thiamine deficiency. Thiamine deficiency may be primary, due to deficiency in the diet, or secondary, because of destruction of the vitamin in the diet by thiaminase. The principal cause of thiamine deficiency is the presence of thiamine destroying agents which are widely distributed in nature.

### **6 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS**

#### **6.1 List of excipients**

Benzyl Alcohol  
Sodium Hydroxide  
Disodium Edetate  
Water for Injections

#### **6.2 Incompatibilities**

None known.

### **6.3 Shelf-life**

Shelf-life of the veterinary medicinal product as packaged for sale: 3 years.  
Shelf-life after first opening the immediate packaging: 28 days following first broaching.

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

Do not store above 25<sup>0</sup>C. Protect from light.

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

50 ml amber Type II glass vials with a bromobutyl rubber bung and plain aluminium caps.

### **6.6 Special precautions for the disposal of unused veterinary medicinal products or waste materials**

Unused product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with current practice for pharmaceutical waste under national waste disposal regulations.

## **7 MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER**

Bimeda Chemicals Ltd,  
Broomhill Road,  
Tallaght,  
Dublin 24.

## **8 MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)**

VPA 10126/050/001

## **9 DATE OF THE FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION**

1<sup>st</sup> October 2001/ 30<sup>th</sup> September 2006