

NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Rx Felvital® Itraconazole

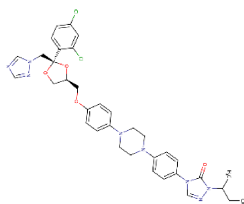
2. PHARMACEUTICAL PRESENTATION

Oral suspension.

3. FORMULA

Each ml contain:
Itraconazole 10 mg
Vehicle cbp 1 ml

4. STRUCTURAL FORMULA



5. THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS

Treatment for dermatophytosis, *Malassezia* sp. dermatitis, cryptococcosis, blastomycosis, histoplasmosis, sporotrichosis and candidiasis (Marín, 2015; Noli *et al.*, 2020; Sumano *et al.*, 2015).

6. SPECTRUM

Dermatophytes: *Microsporum* sp. and *Trichophyton* sp.
Yeasts: *Malassezia* sp., *Cryptococcus* sp. and *Candida* sp.
Dimorphic fungi: *Blastomyces* sp., *Histoplasma* sp. and *Sporothrix* sp. (Marin, 2015; Noli *et al.*, 2020; Sumano *et al.*, 2015).

7. SPECIES

Cats and dogs.

8. APPLICATION METHOD

Oral.

9. DOSAGE

General dosage:

Dermatophytosis: 5 to 10 mg/kg (2.2 lb) body weight every 24 h (Greene, 2023; Koch *et al.*, 2012; Plumb, 2018).

A sustained therapy protocol is required. Collect samples for mycological culture after 4 weeks of treatment and continue therapy until 2 to 3 consecutive negative cultures are obtained at weekly intervals (Plumb, 2018).

Pulse therapy can be administered: one week on and one week off, particularly for long treatments. However, in most cases, 3 pulses (6 weeks: 3 weeks of treatment and 3 weeks of rest) may be sufficient (Marín, 2015).

Systemic mycoses: 5 to 10 mg/kg (2.2 lb) body weight every 24 h (Koch *et al.*, 2012).

The treatment duration may extend over several months to achieve a complete cure, with a minimum of 6 months often required (Marin, 2015).

Malassezia dermatitis: 5 mg/kg (2.2 mg/lb) body weight every 24 h. **Pulse** therapy can also be administered as 5 mg/kg (2.2 mg/lb) of body weight every 24 hours for two consecutive days per week, continuing until 1 week after the clinical resolution of symptoms. (Koch *et al.*, 2012).

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Felines and canine species:

0.5 ml per kg (.23 ml/lb) body weight (equivalent to 5 mg/kg (2.2 mg /lb) body weight) every 24 h.

The dosage may be adjusted at the discretion of the Veterinarian.

10. MECHANISM OF ACTION

It is a first generation synthetic triazole antifungal agent, it is fungistatic but can be fungicidal depending on the concentration. It acts by inhibiting the synthesis of ergosterol and other sterols, thus affecting the permeability and integrity of the fungal cell wall membrane. It also inhibits fungal triglyceride and phospholipid biosynthesis, in addition to their oxidative and peroxidative activity (Marin, 2015; Liang *et al.*, 2016).

11. PHARMACOKINETICS

In cats, the oral solution is approximately five times more bioavailable than the oral capsule. After absorption, the half-life is approximately 18 hours for the capsule and 25 hours for the oral solution. Itraconazole has very high protein binding and is widely distributed throughout the body, particularly in lipid-rich tissues (the drug is highly lipophilic). Skin, sebum and the female reproductive tract have higher concentrations than those found in serum. Only minimal concentrations are found in cerebrospinal fluid, urine, aqueous humor and saliva. However, many fungal infections in the CNS, eyes and prostate can be effectively treated with itraconazole. Itraconazole is metabolized in the liver to many different metabolites, including hydroxyitraconazole, which is active. Elimination can be a saturable process (Papich, 2021; Plumb, 2018).

12. WARNINGS

Do not administer in animals with hypersensitivity to the components of the formula. Use caution in animals with hepatic insufficiency. Avoid use in patients with impaired ventricular function, as itraconazole has a negative inotropic effect and may cause congestive heart failure (Koch *et al.*, 2012).

13. ADVERSE REACTIONS

Itraconazole is better tolerated than ketoconazole, however, vomiting and hepatotoxicity may occur with its administration, especially at high doses. When gastrointestinal adverse effects occur, it may be advisable to divide the daily dose into two parts and administer them every 12 hours (Bonagura *et al.*, 2014; Papich, 2021).

14. OVERDOSAGE

There is very limited information on the acute toxicity of itraconazole. The reported LD50 in rats is >320 mg/kg weight, so it is considered moderately toxic (Enna *et al.*, 2008; Sumano *et al.*, 2015).

The administration of oral antacids may help to reduce its absorption. In the event of a significant overdose, gastrointestinal emptying should be considered, and supportive therapy should be administered as needed. Itraconazole is not eliminated through dialysis (Plumb, 2018).

15. DRUG-DRUG INTERACTIONS

Itraconazole may cause increased prothrombin times in patients receiving warfarin or other coumarin anticoagulants (Plumb, 2018).

Itraconazole can increase the levels of benzodiazepines, cyclosporines, digoxin and calcium channel blockers such as amlodipine (Marin, 2015).

It increases the risk of toxicity of ivermectins, cisapride, vincristine and phenytoin (Marin, 2015).

Rifampicin may increase the rate of itraconazole metabolism (Plumb, 2018).

Itraconazole may increase serum levels of oral antidiabetic agents (e.g., chlorpropamide, glipizide, etc.), which may lead to hypoglycemia (Plumb, 2018).

16. INTERACTIONS WITH LABORATORY TESTS

There may be increased serum concentration of liver enzymes (ATL) with itraconazole administration (Marin, 2015; Plumb, 2018).

Itraconazole may cause hypokalemia or increased liver function tests in a small percentage of patients (Plumb, 2018).

17. USE DURING GESTATION AND/OR NURSING

In laboratory animals, itraconazole has caused fetotoxicity and teratogenicity at high doses (5 to 20 times the recommended dose). However, due to the lack of well-established safety data, the use of itraconazole is not advised in pregnant or nursing animals (Plumb, 2018; Sumano, 2015).

18. PRECAUTIONS

Store in a cool, dry place away from direct sunlight and/or heat.

Keep out of reach of children and pets. Product for exclusive use in Veterinary Medicine.

19. EXPIRATION PERIOD

Expiration Period of the veterinary drug product as packaged for sale: 24 months.

20. HOLDER OF THE REGISTRY

HOLLAND DE MEXICO SA DE CV
Calle 21 Este, No 12, Col. Cívica
Jiutepec, Morelos, CP 62578

21. REGISTRATION NUMBER

Q-4196-275

22. PROHIBITION OF SALE, DISTRIBUTION AND/OR USE

Consult your veterinarian.

Prescription required.

Shake before use.

23. PRESENTATION

Box containing a 60 ml. bottle (2.02 fl. oz.)

24. REFERENCES

- 24.1 Bonagura *et al.* Kirk's Current Veterinary Therapy XV. Saunders Elsevier, USA, 2014.
- 24.2 Enna *et al.* xPharm: The Comprehensive Pharmacology Reference. Elsevier, 2008.
- 24.3 Greene, C. Infectious Diseases of the dog and cat. 5th Edition, Elsevier, 2012.
- 24.4 Koch *et al.* Canine and Feline Dermatology Drug Handbook. 1st ed., India, 2012.
- 24.5 Liang *et al.* Pharmacokinetics and bioavailability of itraconazole oral solution in cats. Journal of Feline Medicine and Surgery, 2016; 18(4): 310-314.
- 24.6 Marin H. Practical Pharmacology in gates. 1 ed., Mexico, 2015.
- 24.7 Noli *et al.* Feline Dermatology. Springer, Switzerland, 2020.
- 24.8 Papich M. Handbook of Veterinary Medicine, 5th ed, China, 2021.
- 24.9 Plumb D. Veterinary Drug Handbook, 9th ed, John Wiley & Son Inc, 2018.
- 24.10 Sumano *et al.* Veterinary Pharmacology. 4th ed. Mexico, 2015.

CERTIFICATE OF ACCURACY

I, the undersigned, Diana Alicia de Regules Silva, Certified Translator No. P037-2020 SPANISH-ENGLISH-SPANISH, duly sworn and authorized by the Mexican Supreme Court of Justice, as per the Federal Judiciary Council's publication in the Federal Official Gazette on December 11, 2024 (accessible at https://www.dof.gob.mx/2024/CJF/listado_peritos_PJF_2025.pdf page 204):

1. I hereby certify that I have translated a 3-page document in Spanish, titled "**ft Felvital Itraconazol**," into a 3-page English document, titled "**ft Felvital Itraconazol**", both of which are attached herewith.



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