

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Johnson's Wormer Plus 150/144/50mg tablets for dogs & puppies

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each tablet contains:

Active substances:

150.0 mg	Febantel
144.0 mg	Pyrantel embonate
50.0 mg	Praziquantel

Excipients:

Qualitative composition of excipients and other constituents
Artificial beef flavour irradiated
Maize starch
Lactose monohydrate
Microcrystalline cellulose
Povidone K25
Magnesium stearate
Sodium laurilsulfate
Silica colloidal anhydrous

A light brown to brown, round, flat tablet, cross scored on one side for oral administration to dogs.

3. CLINICAL INFORMATION

3.1 Target species

Dogs.

3.2 Indications for use for each target species

For the treatment of the following gastrointestinal tapeworms and roundworms

(ascarids, hookworms, whipworms) in dogs and puppies.

Ascarids: *Toxocara canis*, *Toxascaris leonina* (adult and late immature forms).
Hookworms: *Uncinaria stenocephala*, *Ancylostoma caninum* (adults)
Whipworms: *Trichuris vulpis* (adults)
Tapeworms: *Echinococcus spp.*, *Taenia spp.*, *Dipylidium caninum* (adult and immature forms)

3.3 Contraindications

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

Do not use simultaneously with piperazine compounds as piperazine may block the action of pyrantel embonate contained in this veterinary medicinal product. Other worming products may contain piperazine.

Do not use simultaneously with other deworming products without veterinary advice.

Not for use in dogs weighing less than 3 kg.

3.4 Special warnings

Dogs may become infected with worms by eating insects (including fleas and lice), birds, small rodents, rabbits or raw offal from affected sheep, goats and cattle. Dogs will continue to be re-infected unless the route of infection is controlled e.g. treating a flea infestation or preventing a dog from scavenging or hunting.

Fleas serve as intermediate hosts for one common type of tapeworm - *Dipylidium caninum*. Tapeworm infestation is certain to re-occur unless control of intermediate hosts such as fleas, mice etc. is undertaken.

Echinococcus multilocularis is a tapeworm of foxes, dogs and cats which is common in parts of Europe. It can also infect humans potentially causing severe liver disease which can be fatal. To prevent *Echinococcus multilocularis* establishing in the UK and Ireland it is a requirement that all dogs must be treated with a product containing praziquantel before entering the country.

3.5 Special precautions for use

Special precautions for safe use in the target species:

The safety of the product has not been assessed in puppies younger than 2 weeks old

Underdosing could result in ineffective use and may favour resistance development.

To ensure a correct dosage, body weight should be determined as accurately as possible.

The safety of the product has not been assessed in pregnant dogs (see section 3.7)

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

In case of accidental ingestion, seek medical advice and show package leaflet or the label to the physician.

In the interests of good hygiene, people administering the tablet directly to the dog or by adding it to the dog's food, should wash their hands afterwards.

Special precautions for the protection of the environment:

Not applicable.

Other precautions:

Echinococcosis represents a hazard for humans. As Echinococcosis is a notifiable disease to the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), specific guidelines on the treatment and follow-up, and on the safeguard of persons, need to be obtained from the relevant competent authority.

3.6 Adverse events

Very rare (<1 animal / 10,000 animals treated, including isolated reports):	Digestive tract disorders (e.g., vomiting and diarrhoea) ¹ , Anorexia, Lethargy, Hyperactivity.
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¹Mild and transient.

Reporting adverse events is important. It allows continuous safety monitoring of a veterinary medicinal product. Reports should be sent, preferably via a veterinarian, to either the marketing authorisation holder or its local representative or the national competent authority via the national reporting system. See the package leaflet for respective contact details.

3.7 Use during pregnancy, lactation or lay

Consult a veterinary surgeon before treating pregnant animals for roundworms. The product may be used during lactation (see Section 3.9 below).

3.8 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Do not use simultaneously with piperazine compounds as piperazine may block the action of pyrantel embonate contained in this veterinary medicinal product. Other worming products may contain piperazine. Do not use simultaneously with other deworming products without veterinary advice. (see Section 3.3 above).

3.9 Administration routes and dosage

For single oral administration, the tablets can be given to the dog or disguised in food. No starvation is needed before, or after, treatment.

The recommended dose rates are: 15 mg/kg bodyweight febantel, 14.4 mg/kg pyrantel and 5 mg/kg praziquantel. This is equivalent to 1 tablet per 10 kg bodyweight.

To ensure administration of the correct dose, body weight should be determined as accurately as possible.

It is important to follow the treatment recommendations as presented here. Do not deviate from the recommendations without the advice of your veterinary surgeon or suitably qualified professional.

Puppies and Small Dogs:

3-5 kg bodyweight = ½ tablet
Over 5-10 kg bodyweight 1 tablet

Medium Dogs:

Over 10-15 kg bodyweight = 1 ½ tablets
Over 15-20 kg bodyweight = 2 tablets
Over 20-25 kg bodyweight = 2 ½ tablets
Over 25-30 kg bodyweight = 3 tablets

Large Dogs:

Over 30-35 kg bodyweight = 3 ½ tablets
Over 35-40 kg bodyweight = 4 tablets

Puppies should be treated at 2 weeks of age and every 2 weeks until 12 weeks of age. Thereafter, the need for and frequency of re-treatment(s) should be based on professional advice (from a veterinarian or suitably qualified professional) and should take into account the local epidemiological situation and the animal's lifestyle. It is advisable to treat the bitch at the same time as the puppies. Not for use in dogs weighing less than 3 kg.

For the control of *Toxocara*, nursing bitches should be dosed 2 weeks after giving birth and every two weeks until weaning.

In case of suspected heavy roundworm infestation, please contact your veterinary surgeon for diagnosis and treatment recommendation.

3.10 Symptoms of overdose (and where applicable, emergency procedures and antidotes)

The product is well tolerated in dogs. In safety studies doses of 5 x or greater gave rise to occasional vomiting.

3.11 Special restrictions for use and special conditions for use, including restrictions on the use of antimicrobial and antiparasitic veterinary medicinal products in order to limit the risk of development of resistance

Not applicable.

3.12 Withdrawal periods

Not applicable.

4. PHARMACOLOGICAL INFORMATION

4.1 ATCvet code: QP52AF30

Pharmacotherapeutic Group: Anthelmintics, Quinoline derivatives and related substances.

4.2 Pharmacodynamics

The product contains anthelmintics active against roundworms and tapeworms. The product contains three active substances: febantel, pyrantel embonate(pamoate) and praziquantel, a partially hydrogenated pyrazino-isoquinoline derivative used widely as an anthelmintic for both human and veterinary use.

Praziquantel is very rapidly absorbed through the parasite's surface and distributed throughout the parasite. Both in vitro and in vivo studies have shown that praziquantel causes severe damage to the parasite integument, resulting in the contraction and paralysis of the parasites. There is an almost instantaneous tetanic contraction of the parasite musculature and a rapid vacuolisation of the syncytial tegument. This rapid contraction has been explained by changes in divalent cation fluxes, especially calcium.

Pyrantel acts as a cholinergic agonist. Its mode of action is to stimulate nicotinic cholinergic receptors of the parasite, induce spastic paralysis of the nematodes and thereby allow removal from the gastro intestinal (GI) system by peristalsis.

Within the mammalian system febantel undergoes ring closure forming fenbendazole and oxfendazole. It is these chemical entities which exert the anthelmintic effect by inhibition of tubulin polymerisation. Formation of microtubules is thereby prevented, resulting in disruption of structures vital to the normal functioning of the helminth.

Glucose uptake, in particular is affected, leading to a depletion in cell ATP. The parasite dies upon exhaustion of its energy reserves, which occurs 2-3 days later.

In this fixed combination pyrantel and febantel act against all relevant nematodes (ascarids, hookworms, and whipworms) in dogs. In particular the activity spectrum covers *Toxocara canis*, *Toxascaris leonina*, *Uncinaria*

stenocephala, *Ancylostoma caninum* and *Trichuris vulpis*. This combination shows synergistic activity in the case of hookworms and febantel is effective against *T. vulpis*.

The spectrum of activity of praziquantel covers all important cestode species in dogs, in particular *Taenia spp*; *Dipylidium caninum*; *Echinococcus granulosus* and *Echinococcus multilocularis*. Praziquantel acts against all adult and immature forms of these parasites. There is no known resistance to the active ingredients or the combination contained in this veterinary medicinal product.

4.3 Pharmacokinetics

Perorally administered praziquantel is absorbed almost completely from the intestinal tract. After absorption, the drug is distributed to all organs. Praziquantel is metabolized into inactive forms in the liver and secreted in bile. It is excreted within 24 hours to more than 95% of the administered dosage. Only traces of non-metabolised praziquantel are excreted.

Following administration of the product to dogs, peak plasma concentrations of praziquantel were achieved by approximately 2.5 hours.

The pamoate salt of pyrantel has low aqueous solubility, an attribute that reduces absorption from the gut and allows the drug to reach and be effective against parasites in the large intestine. Following absorption, pyrantel pamoate is quickly and almost completely metabolized into inactive metabolites that are excreted rapidly in the urine. Febantel is absorbed relatively rapidly and metabolized to a number of metabolites including fenbendazole and oxfendazole, which have anthelmintic activity.

Following administration of the product to dogs, peak plasma concentrations of fenbendazole and oxfendazole were achieved by approximately 2-3 hours.

5. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

5.1 Major Incompatibilities

Not applicable.

5.2 Shelf life

Shelf-life of the veterinary medicinal product as packaged for sale: 5 years.

5.3 Special precautions for storage

Do not store above 25 °C.
Any part used tablets should be discarded.

5.4 Nature and composition of immediate packaging

Container:	Aluminium foil blister or polyethylene-coated aluminium blister
Container colour:	Silver or white coloured
Container sizes:	Cartons containing 1, 2, 4, 6, and 8 - tablets Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

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

Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater.
Use take-back schemes for the disposal of any unused veterinary medicinal product or waste materials derived thereof in accordance with local requirements and with any national collection systems applicable to the veterinary medicinal product concerned.

6. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Vetoquinol UK Limited

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER

Vm 08007/5037

8. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION

30 April 2008

9. DATE OF THE LAST REVISION OF THE SUMMARY OF THE PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

October 2025

9. CLASSIFICATION OF VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Veterinary medicinal product not subject to prescription.

Find more product information by searching for the 'Product Information Database' on www.gov.uk.

Gavin Hall
Approved: 30 October 2025