

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Lismay 222 mg/g + 444.7 mg/g Powder for Use in Drinking Water

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each g contains:

Active substances

Lincomycin (as lincomycin hydrochloride)222.0 mg

Spectinomycin (as spectinomycin sulfate tetrahydrate)444.7 mg

Excipients

Sodium Benzoate (E-211) 10.67 mg

For a full list of excipients see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Powder for use in drinking water

Whitish powder

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Target Species

Pigs

4.2 Indications for use, specifying the target species

For the treatment and metaphylaxis of porcine proliferative enteropathy (ileitis) caused by *Lawsonia intracellularis* and associated enteric pathogens (*Escherichia coli*) susceptible to lincomycin and spectinomycin.

The presence of the disease in the group must be established before the product is used.

4.3 Contraindications

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

Do not use in known cases of hepatic dysfunction.

Do not allow rabbits or rodents (eg chinchillas, hamsters, guinea pigs), horses or ruminants to access to water or feed containing lincomycin. Ingestion by these species may result in severe gastrointestinal effects.

4.4 Special warnings for each target species

In *E. coli*, a significant part of the strains show high MIC values (minimum inhibitory concentrations) against the lincomycin and spectinomycin combination and may be clinically resistant, although no breakpoint is defined.

Due to technical constraints, the susceptibility of *L. intracellularis* is difficult to test *in vitro*, and data about lincomycin -spectinomycin resistance status in that species are lacking.

4.5 Special precautions for use

Special precautions for use in animals

It is sound clinical practice to base treatment on susceptibility testing of the bacteria isolated from the animal. If this is not possible, therapy should be based on local (regional, farm level) epidemiological information about susceptibility of target bacteria. Use of the veterinary medicinal product deviating from the instructions in the SPC may increase the risk of development and selection of resistant bacteria and decrease the effectiveness of treatment with macrolides due to the potential for cross-resistance.

The oral use of preparations containing lincomycin is only indicated in swine. Do not leave access to the medicated water for other animals. Lincomycin may lead to severe gastrointestinal disturbances in other animal species.

The repeated or prolonged use should be avoided, by improving the farm management and disinfection practices.

Diagnosis should be reconsidered if improvement is not seen after 5 days.

Sick animals have a reduced appetite and an altered drinking pattern, and severely affected animals may therefore require parenteral treatment.

This powder is for use in drinking water only and should be dissolved before use.

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

People with known hypersensitivity to lincomycin, spectinomycin or soybean millfeed should avoid contact with the veterinary medicinal product.

This product may cause skin, respiratory and eye irritation.

Care should be taken not to raise and inhale any dust.

Contact with skin and eyes should be avoided.

Personal protective equipment consisting of approved dust masks (either a disposable half mask respirator conforming to European Standard EN149 or a non-disposable respirator conforming to European Standard EN 140 with a filter EN 143), gloves and safety glasses should be worn when handling and mixing the product.

Wash hands and any exposed skin with soap and water immediately after use.

If symptoms such as skin rash, persistent cough or persistent eye irritation appear after exposure, seek medical advice immediately and show the package leaflet or label to the physician.

4.6 Adverse reactions (frequency and seriousness)

Cases of diarrhoea or soft faeces and/or perianal region inflammation have been encountered in healthy pigs at the start of treatment. The symptoms disappeared within 5 to 8 days without interruption of the treatment.

Rare cases of irritability/excitation, skin rash/pruritus were also observed.

Allergic/hypersensitive reactions are rare but can occur and require stopping treatment with the veterinary medicinal product. A symptomatic treatment must be implemented.

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

- very common (more than 1 in 10 animals displaying adverse reactions 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

The safety of the veterinary medicinal product has not been established during pregnancy and lactation.

Laboratory studies in dogs and rats have not produced any evidence of reproductive, foetotoxic or teratogenic effects for lincomycin or spectinomycin.

Lincomycin is excreted in milk.

Use only in accordance with the benefit-risk assessment by the responsible veterinarian.

4.8 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

In general mixture with other medicines should be avoided.

The combination of lincosamides and macrolides is antagonistic, due to competitive binding to their target sites. Combination with anaesthetics may lead to possible neuromuscular blocking.

Do not administer with kaolin or pectine as they impair lincomycin absorption. If co-administration is mandatory, respect a delay of two hours between intakes.

4.9 Amounts to be administered and administration route

For use in drinking water.

The recommended dosage rates are: 3.33 mg lincomycin and 6.67 mg spectinomycin/kg bw/day, for 7 days. This amounts to 15 mg powder/kg bw/day for 7 days.

Treatment should be initiated as soon as first clinical signs occur.

For the preparation of drinking water, the incorporation rate of the veterinary medicinal product in water will depend on the body weight of the animals and their actual daily intake of water.

To ensure a correct dosage and avoid underdosing, mean body weights in the group of animals and daily water consumption should be determined as accurately as possible.

The medicated drinking water should be the sole source of drinking water for the treatment duration. Any medicated water which is not consumed within 24 hours should be discarded.

Sufficient medicated drinking water should be prepared to cover only the daily requirements.

In case of disease accompanied with significant decrease in water intake, parenteral treatment may have to be initiated.

Use the following indications as a basis for the precise calculation of incorporation rate of the veterinary medicinal product in drinking water.

To determine the volume of dilution (in litres of drinking water) required for 150 g of the veterinary medicinal product, use the following formula:

$$\text{Volume (L) for 150 g of the veterinary medicinal product} = \frac{10,000 \times [\text{daily water consumption per animal (L)}]}{\text{Average body weight of one pig (kg)}}$$

150 g of the veterinary medicinal product corresponds to the dose for 10,000 kg of body weight per day.

As an indication, standard water intake varies around 0.15 L/kg bw/day. The table below shows the volume of water to be used for dilution of 150 g of the veterinary medicinal product.

Water consumption	150 g of powder = 100 g antibiotic activity should be diluted in...
0.1 L/kg bw/day	1,000 L of drinking water
0.15 L/kg bw/day	1,500 L of drinking water
0.2 L/kg bw/day	2,000 L of drinking water
0.25 L/kg bw/day	2,500 L of drinking water

The maximum solubility of the product in water is 150 g per litre. For stock solutions and when using a proportioner/dosing pump, take care not to exceed the maximum solubility. Adjust flow rate settings of the proportioner/dosing pump according to concentration of the stock solution and water intake of the animals to be treated.

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

In the event of overdose, a change in the consistency of the faeces (soft faeces and/or diarrhoea) may be observed.

In case of accidental overdose, the treatment should be interrupted and restarted at the recommended dose.

4.11 Withdrawal period(s)

Meat and offal: Zero days.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

Pharmacotherapeutic group: antibacterials for systemic use, lincomycin combinations.

ATCvet code: QJ01FF52.

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

The veterinary medicinal product is a combination of two antibiotics, lincomycin and spectinomycin, having a complementary spectrum of activity.

Lincomycin

Lincomycin is active against gram-positive bacteria, some anaerobic gram-negative bacteria and mycoplasmas. It has little or no action against gram-negative bacteria such as *Escherichia coli*.

Spectinomycin

Spectinomycin is an aminocyclitol antibiotic derived from *Streptomyces spectabilis*, it has bacteriostatic activity and is active against *Mycoplasma* spp. and against some gram-negative bacteria such as *E. coli*.

The mechanism by which spectinomycin administered orally acts on pathogens at the systemic level despite a poor absorption is not fully elucidated, and might rely partly on indirect effects on the gut flora.

In *E. coli* the MIC distribution appears to be bimodal, with a significant number of strains showing high MIC values; this could partly correspond to natural (intrinsic) resistance.

In vitro studies as well as clinical efficacy data show that the lincomycin-spectinomycin combination is active against *Lawsonia intracellularis*.

Due to technical constraints the susceptibility of *Lawsonia intracellularis* is difficult to test *in vitro*, and data about the resistance status in that species are lacking.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic particulars

Lincomycin

In pigs, lincomycin is rapidly absorbed following oral administration. A single oral administration of lincomycin hydrochloride, at dose levels of approximately 22, 55

and 100 mg/kg body weight in pigs, resulted in dose related lincomycin serum levels, detected for 24–36 hours after administration. Peak serum levels were observed at 4 hours after dosing. Similar results were observed following single oral doses of 4.4 and 11.0 mg/kg body weight in pigs. Levels were detectable for 12 to 16 hours, with peak concentrations occurring at 4 hours. A single oral dose of 10 mg/kg body weight was administered to pigs to determine the bioavailability. The oral absorption of lincomycin was found to be $53\% \pm 19\%$.

Repeated dosing of pigs with daily oral doses of 22 mg lincomycin/kg body weight for 3 days indicated no accumulation of lincomycin in the species, with no detectable serum levels of antibiotic after 24 hours post administration.

Lincomycin pharmacokinetic studies in pigs show that lincomycin is bioavailable when given intravenously, intramuscularly or orally. The average of the half-lives of elimination of all routes of administration is 2.82 hours in pigs.

Spectinomycin

Studies performed in various animal species have demonstrated that spectinomycin undergoes limited absorption from the intestine (less than 4–7%) after oral administration. Spectinomycin exhibits little tendency to protein binding and is poorly liposoluble.

Enviromental properties

Lincomycin is toxic for terrestrial plant species including crop species such as Cruciferous vegetables (Brassicaceae), and for aquatic organisms such as, cyanobacteria.

Although spectinomycin is not persistent in the environment, some degradation products produced in the environment from spectinomycin might be classified as persistent or very persistent.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Sodium benzoate (E-211)

Lactose monohydrate

6.2 Majors 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: 2 years.

Shelf life after first opening the immediate packaging: 6 months

Shelf life after dissolution according to directions: 24 hours.

Medicated drinking water should be refreshed or replaced every 24 hours.

6.4 Special precautions for storage

This veterinary medicinal product does not require any special storage conditions. Keep the container tightly closed. After use, fold over the top of the bag and secure with a clip.

6.5 Nature and composition of immediate packaging

Bag manufactured from triple complex film formed from a polyester film, an aluminium film and a sheet of low-density polyethylene joined by a polyurethane base adhesive. The bag is heat sealed.

Pack sizes:

Bag of 150 g

Bag of 1.5 kg

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

Lincomycin is toxic for aquatic organisms (such as cyanobacteria). Do not contaminate surface waters or ditches with the veterinary medicinal product or used container, to avoid adverse effects on aquatic organisms.

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Laboratorios Maymó, S.A
Vía Augusta, 302
08017 Barcelona
Spain

8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER

Vm 42204/4003

9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION

01 December 2021

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

December 2021

PROHIBITION OF SALE, SUPPLY AND/OR USE

To be supplied only on veterinary prescription

Gavin Hall

Approved: 13 October 2025