

## **SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS**

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

Tylan 200, 200 mg/ml Solution for Injection

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

#### **Active substance:**

Tylosin activity 200 mg/ml

#### **Excipients:**

Benzyl alcohol 40 mg/ml

For a full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

### **3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM**

Solution for Injection.

Sterile yellow aqueous solution.

### **4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS**

#### **4.1 Target species**

Tylan 200 mg/ml Solution for Injection is indicated for use in cattle and pigs.

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

Tylan 200 mg/ml injection is indicated in all conditions associated with bacteria sensitive to tylosin which includes organisms in the following genera:

Streptococcus	Campylobacter
Bacillus	Spirochaetes
Staphylococcus	Chlamydia
Corynebacterium	Fusiformis
Clostridium	Pasteurella
Erysipelothrix	

Tylan 200 mg ml injection has been successfully used in respiratory and genito-urinary tract infections, otitis, cellulitis and secondary bacterial conditions associated with virus disease or post operative infections.

Specific disease entities treated successfully with Tylan include swine

dysentery, erysipelas and enzootic pneumonia in pigs, foul in the foot, mastitis and calf pneumonia in cattle.

#### **4.3 Contraindications**

Tylan 200 should not be given to chickens or turkeys.

Do not administer to horses or other equines in which injection of tylosin may be fatal.

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

None.

#### **4.5 Special precautions for use**

##### **(i) Special precautions for use in animals**

Use of the product should be based on susceptibility testing of the bacteria isolated from the animal. If this is not possible, therapy should be based on local epidemiological information.

For administration by the intramuscular route only.  
Use different injection sites for repeat injections.

The efficacy data do not support the use of tylosin for the treatment of bovine mastitis caused by *Mycoplasma* spp.

##### **(ii) Special precautions to be taken by the person administering the veterinary medicinal product to animals**

Care should be taken to avoid accidental self-injection.

If accidental self-injection occurs, seek medical attention immediately.

In the event of accidental skin contact, wash thoroughly with soap and water. In case of accidental eye contact, flush the eyes with plenty of clean, running water.

Wash hands after use.

Tylosin may induce irritation. Macrolides, such as tylosin, may also cause hypersensitivity (allergy) following injection, inhalation, ingestion or contact with skin or eye. Hypersensitivity to tylosin may lead to cross reactions to other macrolides and vice versa. Allergic reactions to these substances may occasionally be serious and therefore direct contact should be avoided.

Do not handle the product if you are allergic to ingredients in the product. If you develop symptoms following exposure, such as skin rash, you should seek medical advice and show the physician this warning. Swelling of the

face, lips and eyes or difficulty in breathing are more serious symptoms and require urgent medical attention.

### **(iii) Other precautions**

Blemishes may occur at the site of injection and can persist for up to 21 days following administration.

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

Possible adverse reactions attributed to the product when used as recommended and their frequency are: In very rare cases the following have been observed;

- swelling/inflammation at the site of injection,
- vulvular swelling in cattle,
- oedema of the rectal mucosa, partial anal protrusion ('rosebudding'), erythema and pruritus in pigs.
- Anaphylactic shock and death.

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

No adverse effects to tylosin have been seen in fertility, multi-generation or teratology studies.

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

None observed.

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

Tylan should be given by intramuscular injection at the following dose rates:

Cattle and calves: 4 to 10 mg per kg bodyweight daily.

Pigs: 2 to 10 mg per kg bodyweight daily.

If there is no response to treatment in 3 days, diagnosis and treatment should be reassessed.

The maximum injection volume for cattle is limited to 15ml per injection site.

In pigs do not administer more than 5 ml per injection site.

To ensure the correct dosage, bodyweight should be determined as accurately as possible to avoid under dosing.

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

Pigs and calves: Intramuscular injection of 30mg/kg bodyweight per day (three times maximum recommended dose) for five days produced no adverse effects.

The LD<sub>50</sub> for subcutaneous injection of tylosin in mice is estimated to be >2500mg/kg bodyweight.

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

Pigs: Meat and offal - 16 days

Cattle: Meat - 28 days  
Milk - 108 hours.

With cows milked twice daily, milk for human consumption may be taken only from 108 hours i.e. at the 9<sup>th</sup> milking) after the last treatment. With other dosing routines, the basis of the veterinary surgeons advice should be that milk may be taken for human consumption only after the same period from the last treatment (i.e. with three times a day milking, milk for human consumption may be taken only from 108 hours i.e. at the 14<sup>th</sup> milking).

### **5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES**

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Macrolides  
ATC vet code: QJ01FA90

#### **5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties**

Tylosin is a macrolide antibiotic produced by a strain of *Streptomyces fradiae*. It exerts its antimicrobial effect by inhibiting protein synthesis of susceptible micro-organisms.

The tylosin spectrum of activity includes Gram-positive bacteria, and some Gram-negative strains such as *Pasteurella*, at concentrations of 16µg/ml or less. It is not generally active against anaerobes.

#### **5.2 Pharmacokinetic particulars**

Absorption: Following intramuscular injection, tylosin blood levels peak 1-2 hours post-injection. Duration of activity is approximately 12 hours.

Distribution, Biotransformation and Elimination: Tylosin levels of 1.4 to 1.6 and 2.2 to 6.7 µg/ml were recorded in serum and lung tissue respectively following intramuscular injection of 8.8mg/kg bodyweight in pigs. Measurable amounts of tylosin were still present in both serum and lung tissue at 12 hours post injection. Tylosin concentrations were greater in lung tissue than serum at all sample times.

### **6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS**

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

Benzyl alcohol  
Propylene glycol  
Water for Injection

## **6.2 Incompatibilities**

Do not mix with other solutions, since this may cause precipitation of the active ingredient.

## **6.3 Shelf life**

Shelf life of the veterinary medicinal product as packaged for sale: 18 months.  
Shelf life after first opening of the immediate packaging: 90 days.

## **6.4 Special precautions for storage**

Do not store above 25°C.

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

100 ml or 250 ml clear glass vials sealed with a white or grey chlorobutyl rubber bung with aluminium overseal. Each vial is packed into a carton.

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 products should be disposed of in accordance with national requirements.

# **7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER**

Elanco GmbH  
Heinz-Lohmann Strasse 4  
D-27472 Cuxhaven  
Groden  
Germany

# **8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER**

Vm 52127/5084

# **9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION**

5 January 1996

**10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT**

April 2025

Approved 29 April 2025

*Gavin Hall*