

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

01/2026

**10. CLASSIFICATION OF VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCTS**

Veterinary medicinal product subject to prescription.

Detailed information on this veterinary medicinal product is available in the [Union Product Database \(https://medicines.health.europa.eu/veterinary\)](https://medicines.health.europa.eu/veterinary).

## 1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Meloxidyl 0.5 mg/ml oral suspension for cats

## 2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each ml contains:

### Active substance:

Meloxicam 0.5 mg

### Excipient:

Qualitative composition of excipients and other constituents	Quantitative composition if that information is essential for proper administration of the veterinary medicinal product
Sodium benzoate (E 211)	2.0 mg
Xanthan gum	
Silica colloidal anhydrous	
Sorbitol liquid non-crystallising	
Glycerol	
Xylitol	
Citric acid anhydrous	
Purified water	

Pale yellow suspension.

## 3. CLINICAL INFORMATION

### 3.1 Target species

Cats.

### 3.2 Indications for use for each target species

Alleviation of mild to moderate post-operative pain and inflammation following surgical procedures in cats, e.g. orthopaedic and soft tissue surgery.

Alleviation of pain and inflammation in acute and chronic musculo-skeletal disorders in cats.

### 3.3 Contraindications

Do not use in cats suffering from gastrointestinal disorders such as irritation and haemorrhage, impaired hepatic, cardiac or renal function and haemorrhagic disorders.

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

Do not use in cats less than 6 weeks of age.

### 3.4 Special warnings

None.

### 3.5 Special precautions for use

#### Special precautions for safe use in the target species:

Avoid use in any dehydrated, hypovolaemic or hypotensive animal, as there is a potential risk of renal toxicity.

#### *Post-operative pain use:*

In case additional pain relief is required, multimodal pain therapy should be considered.

#### *Chronic musculoskeletal disorders:*

Response to long-term therapy should be monitored at regular intervals by a veterinary surgeon.

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

People with known hypersensitivity to Non Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs) should avoid contact with the veterinary medicinal product.

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

This veterinary medicinal product can cause eye irritation. In case of contact with the eyes, immediately rinse thoroughly with water.

#### Special precautions for the protection of the environment:

Not applicable.

### 3.6 Adverse events

Cats:

Very rare ( $<1$ animal / 10,000 animals treated, including isolated reports):	Appetite loss <sup>1</sup> , lethargy <sup>1</sup> Vomiting <sup>1</sup> , diarrhoea <sup>1</sup> , blood in faeces <sup>1,2</sup> , haemorrhagic diarrhoea <sup>1</sup> , haematemesis <sup>1</sup> , gastric ulcer <sup>1</sup> , small intestine ulcer <sup>1</sup> Elevated liver enzymes <sup>1</sup> Renal failure <sup>1</sup>
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<sup>1</sup>These adverse events occur generally within the first treatment week and are in most cases transients and disappear following termination of the treatment but in very rare cases may be serious or fatal.

<sup>2</sup> Occult

If adverse reactions occur, treatment should be discontinued and the advice of a veterinarian should be sought.

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

#### Pregnancy and lactation:

The safety of the veterinary medicinal product has not been established during pregnancy and lactation. Do not use in pregnant or lactating animals.

### 3.8 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Other NSAIDs, diuretics, anticoagulants, aminoglycoside antibiotics and substances with high protein binding may compete for binding and thus lead to toxic effects. The veterinary medicinal product must not be administered in conjunction with other NSAIDs or glucocorticosteroids. Concurrent administration of potential nephrotoxic drugs should be avoided.

Pre-treatment with anti-inflammatory substances other than Meloxidyl solution for injection at a single dose of 0.2 mg/kg may result in additional or increased adverse effects and accordingly a treatment-free period with such drugs should be observed for at least 24 hours before commencement of treatment. The treatment-free period, however, should take into account the pharmacological properties of the products used previously.

### 3.9 Administration routes and dosage

Oral use.

#### Dosage

*Post-operative pain and inflammation following surgical procedures:*

After initial treatment with Meloxidyl solution for injection with a starting dosage of 0.2 mg/kg, continue treatment 24 hours later with the veterinary medicinal product at a dosage of 0.05 mg meloxicam/kg bodyweight. The oral follow-up dose may be administered once daily (at 24 hour intervals) for up to four days.

*Acute musculo-skeletal disorders:*

Initial treatment is a single oral dose of 0.2 mg meloxicam/kg body weight on the first day. Treatment is to be continued once daily by oral administration (at 24-hour intervals) at a dose of 0.05 mg meloxicam/kg body weight for as long as acute pain and inflammation persist.

*Chronic musculo-skeletal disorders:*

Initial treatment is a single oral dose of 0.1 mg meloxicam/kg body weight on the first day.

Treatment is to be continued once daily by oral administration (at 24-hour intervals) at a maintenance dose of 0.05 mg meloxicam/kg body weight.

A clinical response is normally seen within 7 days. Treatment should be discontinued after 14 days at the latest if no clinical improvement is apparent.

#### **Route and method of administration**

To be administered orally either mixed with food or directly into the mouth.

The suspension can be given using the measuring syringe provided in the package.

The syringe fits onto the bottle and has a kg-body weight scale (from 1 kg to 10 kg) which corresponds to the maintenance dose. Thus for initiation of the therapy on the first day, twice the maintenance volume will be required.

Particular care should be taken with regard to the accuracy of dosing. To ensure a correct dosage, body weight should be determined as accurately as possible. The use of suitably calibrated measuring equipment is recommended. Shake well before use. Avoid introduction of contamination during use.

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

Meloxicam has a narrow therapeutic safety margin in cats and clinical signs of overdose may be seen at relatively small overdose levels.

In case of overdose, adverse reactions, as listed in section 3.6, are expected to be more severe and more frequent. In the case of overdose, symptomatic treatment should be initiated.

### **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: QM01AC06**

### **4.2 Pharmacodynamics**

Meloxicam is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) of the oxicam class which acts by inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis, thereby exerting anti-inflammatory, analgesic, anti-exudative and antipyretic effects. It reduces leukocyte infiltration into the inflamed tissue. To a minor extent it also inhibits collagen-induced thrombocyte aggregation. In vitro and in vivo studies demonstrated that meloxicam inhibits cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) to a greater extent than cyclooxygenase-1 (COX-1).

### **4.3 Pharmacokinetics**

#### Absorption

If the animal is fasted when dosed, the maximal plasma concentrations are obtained after approximately 3 hours. If the animal is fed at the time of dosing, the absorption may be slightly delayed.

#### Distribution

There is a linear relationship between the dose administered and plasma concentration observed in the therapeutic dose range. Approximately 97 % of meloxicam is bound to plasma proteins.

#### Metabolism

Meloxicam is predominantly found in plasma and is also a major biliary excretion product whereas urine contains only traces of the parent compound. Five major metabolites were detected all having been shown to be pharmacologically inactive. Meloxicam is metabolised to an alcohol, an acid derivative and to several polar metabolites. As for other species investigated, the main pathway of meloxicam biotransformation in cat is oxidation.

#### Elimination

Meloxicam is eliminated with a half-life of 24 hours. The detection of metabolites from the parent compound in urine and faeces, but not in plasma is indicative for their rapid excretion. 21% of the recovered dose is eliminated in urine (2% as unchanged meloxicam, 19% as metabolites) and 79% in the faeces (49% as unchanged meloxicam, 30% as metabolites).

## **5. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS**

### **5.1 Major incompatibilities**

None known.