Further information relating to VMD news item for Solensia 7 mg/ml Solution for Injection for Cats

30 January 2025

Overall incidence rating

The overall incidence of suspected adverse events for Solensia (since first authorised) is considered uncommon using the following standardised convention: - very rare (less than 1 animal in 10,000 animals, including isolated reports) - rare (more than 1 but less than 10 animals in 10,000 animals) - uncommon (more than 1 but less than 10 animals in 1,000 animals) - common (more than 1 but less than 10 animals in 100 animals) - very common (more than 1 in 10 animals displaying adverse reaction(s) during the course of one treatment).

Important information for veterinary surgeons

We would like to highlight to veterinary professionals the below important information regarding recommended use of the product which is included within the Summary of Product Characteristics (SPC) in sections 4.3 Contraindications, 4.4 Special warnings for each target species, section 4.5 Special precautions for use and section 4.8 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction:

- The product should not be used in cases of hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients, in animals under 12 months and/or under 2.5 kg body weight, in animals intended for breeding and in pregnant or lactating animals.
- Continuation of treatment should be based on the individual response of each animal. If a positive response is not observed, consider alternative treatments.
- The product may induce transient or persistent anti-drug antibodies. The induction of such antibodies may reduce the efficacy of the product although this was not observed during the 84 days of the pivotal clinical trial. No information is available for longer duration treatment.
- The safety and efficacy of this product has not been investigated in cats with kidney disease IRIS stages 3 and 4. Use of the product in such cases should be based on a benefit-risk assessment performed by the responsible veterinarian.
- There are no safety data on the concurrent use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) and frunevetmab in the cat.
- In clinical trials in humans, rapidly progressive osteoarthritis has been reported in patients receiving humanised anti-Nerve Growth Factor (NGF) monoclonal antibody therapy. The incidence of these events increased with high doses and in those human patients that received long-term (more than 90 days) non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) concomitantly with an anti-NGF monoclonal antibody. Cats have no reported equivalent of human rapidly progressive osteoarthritis.
- If a vaccine is to be administered at the same time as treatment with frunevetmab, the vaccine should be administered at a different site to that of frunevetmab

administration to reduce any potential recruitment of immunogenicity (formation of anti-drug antibodies) to the mAb.

- The veterinary surgeon and the client should discuss and agree a specific treatment programme for an individual animal. This should be based on the clinical needs of the animal, balanced with the potential risks as outlined in the product information.