

Date of Approval: October 11, 2019

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION SUMMARY
ORIGINAL ABBREVIATED NEW ANIMAL DRUG APPLICATION

ANADA 200-656

Deccox[®] and Monovet[®] and Tylan[™]

**(decoquinatate Type A medicated article) and (monensin Type A
medicated article) and (tylosin phosphate)**

**Type A medicated articles to be used in the manufacture of Type
B and Type C medicated feeds**

Cattle fed in confinement for slaughter

Original abbreviated new animal drug approval of a medicated feed combination for the
indications listed in Section I.L

Sponsored by:

Huvepharma EOOD

Table of Contents

I. GENERAL INFORMATION.....	3
II. BIOEQUIVALENCE	5
III. EFFECTIVENESS	5
IV. TARGET ANIMAL SAFETY.....	5
V. HUMAN FOOD SAFETY	5
VI. USER SAFETY.....	6
VII. AGENCY CONCLUSIONS.....	6

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

A. File Number

ANADA 200-656

B. Sponsor

Huvepharma EOOD,
5th Floor, 3A Nikolay Haytov Str.,
1113 Sofia, Bulgaria

Drug Labeler Code: 016592

US Agent Name and Address:
Kelly Beers, Ph.D.
Huvepharma, Inc.
525 West Park Drive
Peachtree City, GA 30269

C. Proprietary Name

Deccox[®] and Monovet[®] and Tylan[™]

D. Drug Product Established Name

decoquinate Type A medicated article and monensin Type A medicated article and tylosin phosphate

E. Pharmacological Categories

Deccox[®]: Anticoccidial
Monovet[®]: Ionophore, anticoccidial
Tylan[™]: Antimicrobial

F. Dosage Form

Type A medicated articles for use in the manufacture of Type B and Type C medicated feeds.

G. Amount of Active Ingredients in Currently Marketed Products¹

Deccox[®]: 6% (27.2 g/lb) of decoquinate
Monovet[®]: 90.7 g/lb of monensin
Tylan[™]: 40 g/lb and 100 g/lb of tylosin

¹ The sponsors of these individual currently marketed Type A medicated articles may have approvals for other strengths of these products that are for use in the same species and class, for the same indications, and at the same dosages, but are not currently marketing those strengths of these Type A medicated articles. Such strengths, when legally marketed, are also approved for use in the manufacture of Type B and Type C medicated feeds that are the subject of this approval.

H. How Supplied

Deccox[®] (decoquinate Type A medicated article): 50 lb (22.68 kg) bags
Monovet[®] (monensin Type A medicated article): 55.12 lb (25 kg) bags
Tylan[™] (tylosin phosphate): 50 lb (22.68 kg) bags

I. Dispensing Status

VFD

J. Route of Administration

Oral

K. Species/Class

Cattle fed in confinement for slaughter

L. Indications and Dosage Regimens

1. For the prevention of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria bovis* and *E. zuernii*, for improved feed efficiency, and for reduction of incidence of liver abscesses associated with *Fusobacterium necrophorum* and *Arcanobacterium pyogenes* in cattle fed in confinement for slaughter.
 - a. 13.6 to 27.2 g/ton of Deccox[®] for the prevention of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria bovis* and *E. zuernii*.
 - b. 5 to 30 g/ton of Monovet[®] for the prevention of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria bovis* and *E. zuernii* and for improved feed efficiency in cattle fed in confinement for slaughter.
 - c. 8 to 10 g/ton of Tylan[™] for reduction of incidence of liver abscesses caused by *Fusobacterium necrophorum* and *Arcanobacterium (Actinomyces) pyogenes*.

Feed only to cattle being fed in confinement for slaughter. Feed continuously as the sole ration to provide 22.7 mg of decoquinate per 100 lb. of body weight per day, 50 to 360 mg of monensin per head per day, and 60 to 90 mg tylosin per head per day as monensin sodium and as tylosin phosphate. Feed for at least 28 days during periods of exposure to coccidiosis or when it is likely to be a hazard.

Increased benefit for the prevention of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria bovis* and *E. zuernii*, when Deccox[®] and Monovet[®] are used together vs. individually cannot be assumed because demonstration of increased effectiveness was not required for approval of this generic combination or the RLNAD combination, NADA 141-149.

M. Reference Listed New Animal Drug Combination

Deccox[®] (decoquinate Type A medicated article) and Rumensin[™] (monensin Type A medicated article) and Tylan[™] (tylosin phosphate); NADA 141-149; Zoetis Inc.

N. Approved Original Generic Type A Medicated Article

Monovet®; monensin Type A medicated article; ANADA 200-639; Huvepharma EOOD

O. Individual Type A medicated articles approved for use in the manufacture of the Type B and Type C combination medicated feeds in this application

Deccox® (decoquinate Type A medicated article); NADA 039-417; Zoetis Inc.
Monovet® (monensin Type A medicated article); ANADA 200-639; Huvepharma EOOD
Tylan™ (tylosin phosphate); NADA 012-491; Elanco US Inc.

II. BIOEQUIVALENCE

Under the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act), as amended by the Generic Animal Drug and Patent Term Restoration Act (GADPTRA) of 1988, an abbreviated new animal drug application (ANADA) may be submitted for a generic version of an approved new animal drug (reference listed new animal drug). New target animal safety and effectiveness data and human food safety data (other than tissue residue data) are not required for approval of an ANADA.

According to CVM's fourth policy letter issued on November 2, 1989, with regard to the implementation of GADPTRA, after the approval of an ANADA for a generic Type A medicated article, the generic sponsor is entitled to approval for all the feed-mixed combinations for which the RLNAD is approved. Bioequivalence and tissue residue studies are not required for the approval of the generic feed use combinations (Type B or C medicated feeds). Decoquinate is codified under 21 CFR 558.195, monensin is codified under 21 CFR 558.355, tylosin is codified under 21 CFR 558.625. The combination of decoquinate, monensin and tylosin is codified under 21 CFR 558.625.

III. EFFECTIVENESS

CVM did not require effectiveness studies for this approval.

IV. TARGET ANIMAL SAFETY

CVM did not require target animal safety studies for this approval.

V. HUMAN FOOD SAFETY

The following are assigned to this product for cattle fed in confinement for slaughter:

A. Acceptable Daily Intake and Tolerances for Residues

The acceptable daily intake (ADI) for total residues of decoquinate is 75 micrograms *per* kilogram of body weight *per* day. The tolerances established for the feed use RLNAD apply to the generic feed use combination new animal drug product. A tolerance of 1 part *per* million (ppm) is established for residues of decoquinate (the marker residue) in muscle, and 2 ppm in other edible tissues (excluding milk), under 21 CFR 556.170.

The ADI for total residues of monensin is 12.5 micrograms *per* kilogram of body weight *per* day. The tolerances established for the feed use RLNAD apply to the

generic feed use combination new animal drug product. A tolerance of 0.10 ppm is established for residues of monensin (the marker residue) in liver, and 0.05 ppm in muscle, kidney and fat, under 21 CFR 556.420.

An ADI is not cited for total residues of tylosin. The tolerances established for the feed use RLNAD apply to the generic feed use combination new animal drug product. A tolerance of 0.2 ppm is established for residues of tylosin (the marker residue) in fat, muscle, liver and kidney, under 21 CFR 556.740.

B. Withdrawal Period

Consistent with CVM's fourth policy letter issued on November 2, 1989, with regard to the implementation of GADPTRA, after the approval of an ANADA for a generic Type A medicated article, the generic sponsor is entitled to approval for all the feed-mixed combinations for which the RLNAD is approved. Tissue residue studies are not required for the approval of the generic feed use combinations (Type B or Type C medicated feeds).

To this end, the withdrawal period for the generic combination Type B and Type C medicated feeds are those previously assigned to the RLNAD feed use combination. When used together, Deccox[®] (decoquinate Type A medicated article), Monovet[®] (monensin Type A medicated article), and Tylan[™] (tylosin phosphate) are approved with a 0-day withdrawal period.

C. Analytical Method for Residues

The validated analytical method for analysis of residues of decoquinatate, monensin, and tylosin are on file at the Center for Veterinary Medicine, 7500 Standish Place, Rockville, MD 20855. To obtain a copy of the analytical method, please submit a Freedom of Information request to:

<https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/foi/FOIRequest/requestinfo.cfm>.

VI. USER SAFETY

CVM did not require user safety studies for this original approval.

The product labeling contains the following information regarding safety to humans handling, administering, or exposed to the Type B and Type C medicated feed:

When mixing and handling monensin use protective clothing, impervious gloves and a dust mask. Operators should wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. If accidental eye contact occurs, immediately rinse thoroughly with water.

VII. AGENCY CONCLUSIONS

This information submitted in support of this ANADA satisfies the requirements of section 512(n) of the FD&C Act and demonstrates that Deccox[®], Monovet[®], and Tylan[™], when used according to the label, are safe and effective.

Additionally, data demonstrate that residues in food products derived from cattle fed in confinement from slaughter administered Deccox[®], Monovet[®], and Tylan[™] will not represent a public health concern when the combination medicated feed is used according to the label.