

Therapeutic gaps in the RABBITS sector

Hearing of 11/05/26

Participants: Samuel BOUCHER (veterinary practitioner in Vendée, representing the SNGTV rabbit commission); Olivier SALANDRE (veterinarian General Manager of Chêne Vert Conseil in Châteaubourg, veterinary practitioner for poultry, representative of the CSMV); Claire CHAUVIN (veterinary epidemiologist, Anses Ploufragan)

Excused: Sophie LEBOUQUIN-LENEVEU (veterinary epidemiologist, ANSES Ploufragan)

for ANMV: Laure BADUEL⁽¹⁾; Béatrice LEROUX⁽²⁾; Caroline GUITTRE⁽²⁾; Anne SAGNIER⁽²⁾; Jacques BIETRIX⁽³⁾; Laurent FABRY⁽³⁾

⁽¹⁾Regulatory Affairs and Transversal projects Mission (MARST), ⁽²⁾Department of Scientific Evaluation (DES), ⁽³⁾Department of Inspection, Surveillance and Pharmacovigilance (DISP)

Reminder of the responsibility of the remarks made during the hearing and reported in this report:

- The identification of therapeutic gaps (and the details of the situations expressed and the alternatives envisaged) is the responsibility of the representatives of the veterinary profession
- The ANMV provides supplements or answers to the technical and regulatory questions addressed. These supplements are systematically preceded by "Info ANMV: ... to distinguish the origin of the words expressed.

Prioritisation and evolution of gaps since the last hearing in April 2024: see p 10-11

Table summarizing the remarks of the representatives of the veterinary profession *(new elements since the last meeting – in blue)*

0 VMP (Absence of appropriate veterinary medicinal product_VMPs **is highlighted in yellow when requesting a medicinal product with a veterinary marketing authorisation for the species and indication concerned**)

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Therapeutic gaps	Problem encountered: PhV: Pharmacovigilance (efficacy or safety perceived as unsatisfactory) Disp: Availability issue, shortage Reg: Regulatory (cascade application, withdrawal period, restricted access) 0 VMP: Absence of <u>appropriate</u> veterinary medicinal products (VMPs) 0 TS: Lack of therapeutic solution	Problem Type: PhV, Disp, Reg 0 VMP 0 TS	Alternatives identified	PRIORITY Major: M minor: m (see p10)
Respiratory disorders due to pasteurella, mycoplasma and/or bordetella	• Still no vaccines available with MA for rabbits. Vaccines for pigs or poultry ineffective on rabbits. Pasteurellosis, associated with mycoplasma in respiratory forms, is one of the most common diseases with almost 100% of carriers. • Antibiotics (ATB) still used ⇒ Health and economic impact	0 VMP (vaccine)	➤ Antibiotics (ATB): oral use (macrolides, tetracyclines, sulfonamides-trimethoprim), especially in maternity and fattening units. <i>The increase in the use of tetracyclines and TMP-sulfonamides, particularly in multiresistant staphylococci associated with pasteurella, is linked to the decrease in</i>	M n°1

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	⇒ Risks of increased multiresistant staphylococci with the use of macrolides (effective on pasteurella). • Almost no more plants manufacturing medicated feed • Problem of fixed “cascade” withdrawal period (WP) of 63 days (=1.5x WP for calves) for oral tilmicosin: not applicable for rabbits slaughtered at 70 days, whereas Elanco studies would allow a WP of 4 days (=WP of tilmicosin premix with MA for rabbit) for rabbits? • Oxytetracyclines ± effective (WP should be defined for rabbits by MA holders). ANMV note: WP is 7 days for powders for oral solution and 14 days for medicated premixes. • Autogenous vaccines containing only Pasteurella strains have limited efficacy. Good efficacy of autovaccines against Staphylococci or Mycoplasma. Demonstrated link between mycoplasmosis and respiratory disease ➤ Considering the development of a bivalent vaccine for rabbits? Presence of mycoplasma rarely evidenced because of technical difficulty in isolation. However, in 1994 it was shown that mycoplasma is very common in rabbit farming Bordetella = "overinfecting". Lack of studies to specify their role: pathogenic, permissive, co-pathogenicity? The INRAe RELAPA work on the possibility of obtaining genetic resistance to pasteurella has not yet led to practical consequences. ANMV info: No new MA since the previous hearing (30/04/2024). The Resapath data show an increase in resistance of pasteurella to quinolones. These data concerning nalidixic acid as an indicator of resistance to quinolones show an increase in the % of resistance between 2014 (10%) and 2019 (40%), % stable around 40% until 2024 for farmed rabbits and around 30% for pet rabbits. For enrofloxacin, the % of resistance is low but uneven between 2018 and 2024 with variations between 0.5 and 2.5%. S. Boucher’s comments: enrofloxacin, which has a MA, is	Reg PhV	the use of macrolides. ANMV info: Antibiotic sales report/follow-up: evolution of the exposure between 2022 and 2024: -73% macrolides (-91% between 2021 and 2022) +21% tetracyclines +14% approximately for sulfonamides-trimethoprim There are no longer declared sales of tilmicosin premixes since 2023. There are still 4 oral solutions without MA for rabbits (TILMOPRO, PULMOVET, TILDOSIN and TILMOVET) with a 63-day "cascade" WP (see opposite). PULMOTIL AC discontinued since 10/2025. Medicated feed use: between 2021 and 2024, volume decreased by 98%. Sales of premixes represent only 2% of rabbits' exposure in 2024 and according to CalypsoVet: no more use of premix recorded for rabbits in 2024. ➤ Auto-vaccines Highly virulent staphylococci have almost disappeared and the lack of effectiveness of autovaccines against pasteurella does not encourage the practitioner to prescribe them. Autovaccines with mycoplasma are needed, but the logistical constraints (temporary cessation of rabbit autovaccine preparations) and the time taken to obtain them (3 to 4 months) are often dissuasive. Could the possibility of a TUA rather than an autovaccine be explored with CEVA Biovac, knowing that the rabbit sector market is limited and declining by 8% per year? A mycoplasma + pasteurella autovaccine would be very useful. ANMV info: no request for autovaccines since April 2024. The granting of a TUA must comply with CSP and Reg 2019/6 (Art 116 or Art 5 or Art 6). ➤ Breeding techniques (ventilation). ➤ Plant based products (via food, inhalation or drinking water): "excellent results" by inhalation or drinking water	
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	practically no longer used in farms but is widely used by vets for pet rabbits. Oxolinic acid is not used in the rabbit sector. Sometimes other quinolones such as flumequine can be used. It is important to specify which resistance is being referred to because antibiograms include non-prescribed substances (e.g. nalidixic acid) to monitor the risk of bacterial resistance to the latest generation of quinolones.		if a phytogram validates in laboratory their effectiveness on the bacterial strain concerned. Frequent use, variable depending on the client and the prescriber, not always trained. The finished products based on mixtures of plants and essential oils are formulated by specialised veterinarians (with university diploma). They are manufactured in factories. These products are then tested in laboratory before prescription, using phytograms, same as antibiograms are carried out before antibiotic prescription. Very positive feedback. This is a frequent, reasoned and pragmatic use even if these are products without MA, knowing that MA would be desirable. All substances in the products formulated by the specialized vets have a MRL status. However the standard WP of 28 days makes the use of effective plant-based products very limited in favour of antibiotics since the farmed rabbits are slaughtered 5 weeks after weaning. Could this standard WP for plant-based products be reviewed, especially when there is “no MRL required”? ANMV info: strong involvement of the ANMV at the European level for the recognition and facilitation of the use of plant-based medicines. Development of a methodology for submitting MRL dossiers. As a reminder (see DGAL technical instruction): possibility of using magistral preparations (last resort of the cascade) without checking the previous points of the cascade. But a MRL status is required for all plants or essential oils used and a 28-days WP is required, according to Art 115 of Reg 2019/6, even if there is no MRL required.	
Ringworm	• No VMP with a MA for rabbits. Even though cases are infrequent in intensive farming and have little impact on weight gain, this can be problematic because it is a zoonosis with risks	0 VMP	➤ Imported vaccine (BIOVETA) for <i>Trichophyton mentagrophytes</i>: Bioveta has stopped distribution.	M n°2

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	of contamination of breeders, employees, visitors, neighbors and families. Slaughterhouses are starting to refuse contaminated animals. To date, eradication in multipliers. • Ringworm does not induce mortality in farms and, apart from extreme cases of zoonosis, farmers do not want to spend a lot of money on treatments for minimal results (no scientifically established protocols on ringworm in farms). • Itraconazole too expensive in rabbit breeding and inappropriate use (7 days of treatment, 3 times at one week apart) • Big problem because of slaughterhouse refusal as soon as lesions are detected.		ANMV info: 1 ringworm vaccine is authorized in Bulgaria with MA for rabbits (ПОЛИДЕРМ with <i>T. mentagrophytes</i> and <i>Microsporum canis</i>). The Bulgarian vaccine VERMET against <i>T. verucosum</i> and <i>T. mentagrophytes</i> is suspended. No application recorded for import authorization since the last hearing in 2024. S. Boucher: unsuccessful contacts with the MA holder. ANMV post-meeting info: the Bulgarian competent authority forwarded us this contact email: k_mihnev@mintechco.bg ➤ Nothing for ringworm due to <i>Microsporum canis</i> (rarer). ANMV info after the meeting: see above ➤ Cascade use of IMAVERAL: MA only for cattle and horses with a WP = 0day – no MRL required for topical use in these species. 1-day “cascade” WP for rabbits. In general, 4 sprays are applied 4 days apart. But not effective: a large volume of solution is needed (high cost) for the product to pass through the hair and reach the skin. Difficult to apply on numerous rabbits in pens or cages. ANMV info: no sales or usage reported via CalypsoVet for farm rabbits.	
Coccidiosis	• TMP-sulfamides: problem of residues when application of existing WPs of 8 or 12 days (see multiple publications). Following the identification of MRLs being exceeded at exports (Japan in particular), the sector voluntarily applies a 21-day WP for VMPs containing sulfadimethoxine => poor image of the final product and risks for export with refusal by certain slaughterhouses, certain countries (e.g. Switzerland) and restrictions in the specifications. ANMV info: We have only one case dating from 2008 relating to a problem of residues beyond the 8 days of WP after TMP-sulfa treatment. Nothing since.	PhV (1) VMP	➤ ATB (sulfonamides – solubility problem – see opposite) For information: solubility controls have been carried out. ANMV post-meeting info: following these controls, recommendations have been introduced if necessary, by the MAHs in the SPCs of the concerned VMPs. ➤ Anticoccidian! Additives (decoquinate) authorised in the food but use for 28 days is too long to be economically attractive. In addition, feed factories no longer want to incorporate them. The “cascade use” of VMPs with MA for other species is possible thanks to Reg 2019/6, which allows more favorable WPs:	M n°3

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	S. Boucher's comments: Unfortunately, cases of pharmacovigilance were rarely reported, and even more so at that time. Official controls report these cases on the sector. There were several per year. That's what led us to do these expensive studies. No problem of residues if used in drinking water with a WP of 21 days, but problem of solubility at non-neutral pH of TMP-Sulfonamide combinations. If the pH is $\neq$ 7 (especially in the North and Brittany) and with dosing pumps, manufacturers recommend the combination with "Superdiluent" (propylene glycol), without any particular specifications in the SPCs. ➤ Veterinarians are waiting for additional studies to be taken into account by manufacturers for more safety in the prescription. ANMV info: creation of a new annex (with FR as rapporteur) in the guideline on the quality of VMPs that are administered in drinking water mentioning that contact with biocides must be tested to verify the compatibility/stability of the VMP. This appendix has been applicable since October 1st, 2024 for MAH https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/TXT/?uri=OJ:L_202401159 • Limited effectiveness of additives such as robenidine (many resistances) • Development of ground breeding (for Animal Welfare consideration - AW) which encourages the resurgence of parasitosis, including coccidiosis, and the risk of resistance (AMR) if only VMPs authorized for rabbits are systematically used. ➤ Wish for MAs for rabbits for other anticoccidials		- Diclazuril: WP of 1-day with VMPs for oral use. MRLs for rabbits were published in 2014. Widely used in drinking water and premix ANMV info: CalypsoVet data: relatively few recorded diclazuril and toltrazuril uses. In 2024, this would represent 2.4% of antimicrobial exposure (versus 1.6% Sulfonamides-TMP). Oral toltrazuril: WP of 14 days for poultry and 61 to 77 days for pigs => long WP should be applied for rabbits (even if MRLs for all mammalian species published in 2005). Bayer studies would have shown a reasonable WP of 35 days => possible use only on mothers. It would be interesting to be able to officialize these data. Rq: Presentations of COCCINOX in 10 and 50mL: volumes much too low for use only on mothers. ANMV info: No official registration of new data. A VMP containing toltrazuril for non-food-producing rabbits, COCCINOX oral solution (10 and 50 ml), has a WP of 16 days for broilers and poultry. Although its SPC states in §3.12: "This product is not authorised for use in pigeons and rabbits intended for human consumption", it may be prescribed to farm rabbits. Indeed Art. 113 § 1. b) of EU Reg 2019/6, allows the use of a VMP authorised in the Member State or another Member State for a non-food-producing animal species for the same indication (providing that the active substance is listed in Table 1 of the Annex to Regulation 37/2010) with, in this case, a fixed WP of at least 28 days (according to Art 115 § 1. a) ii.). - Amprolium: off-label use (MA only for poultry), with satisfactory results. However, a few years ago, cases of suspected intoxication were reported in France, prompting some insurance companies to ask the vets concerned to stop such prescription. These data are very old (over 30 years) but are currently holding back
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			prescribers. => Wish for conducting and participating in a well-defined trial to specify safety (and efficacy) data in growing rabbits. Is there any literature on the subject, knowing that it is used in North Africa and in pet rabbits in the UK? Field safety data were recently communicated to the "Journées de la Recherche Cunicoles" (JRC) and the latest French publications are reassuring, but the effectiveness has still to be demonstrated. ANMV post-meeting info: existing MRL status for poultry (Annex II) for oral use only, and without mention of restrictions on use in rabbits in EPMAR see amprolium-summary-report-2-committee-veterinary-medicinal-products_en.pdf (europa.eu). Since the WP is zero days in Poultry, the "cascade" fixed WP will be one day for rabbits, as they belong to a different taxonomic family – see Art 115 of Reg 2019/6.	
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Resolution in progress	Existing solution		Reason for resolution in progress / disappearance of therapeutic gap
Ear scabies	• No VMP with MA for farm rabbits. • Disappearance of acaricides that can be used in the environment. ➤ This is increasingly rare in modern and "clean" farms, encountered especially in farms with porous materials (wood, stone) and in farm farming. Its incidence has significantly decreased.	Reg	➤ Cascade use of avermectins: injection on adults and breeders (for which cascade WP is not a problem). A residue depletion study would nevertheless be interesting. Off-label topical use of pour-on or administration directly into the ears (0.2 mL/ear), if there are still 250 mL presentations available: indeed many are no longer marketed and a 1L can would last 2 to 3 years... ➤ ANMV info: 1 article with doramectin (Shen et al, 2009 see https://doi.org/10.4315/0362-028X-72.10.2189). The WP would be 23 days
Enterotoxemia due to <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> or <i>Clostridium spiroforme</i>	➤ Cases that have decreased significantly ➤ Bacteria that contribute to digestive instability: oral antibiotics are widely used on Clostridia/EEL ± coccidial syndrome, impact on the risk of antibiotic resistance (AMR). ➤ No vaccines containing <i>C. spiroforme</i>	Reg	➤ ATB (mainly tiamulin and bacitracin) ANMV sales report/monitoring: In 2022, we return to the same level of bacitracin exposure as in 2017. Sharp decline in exposure to Pleuromutilins continues: -64% between 2017 and 2022. Significant decreases were recorded in 2022 compared to 2021, among others for Pleuromutilins (-54.3%). These year-on-year declines are mainly due to a sharp decrease in

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			the use of medicated feed. There does not appear to be any transfer of exposure to oral powders and solutions. In 2024, only tiamulin oral solutions (pleuromutilins), no more premix: 65% decrease in exposure to pleuromutilins between 2022 and 2024. 1 VMP with bacitracin: exposure still stable. Please note MA (23/06/23) for KARIMULINA 101.2 MG/ml solution for administration in drinking water for rabbits. This oral solution is added to the 2 others already marketed ones (VETMULIN and CEVAMULINE). ➤ Vaccine available for rabbits: COGLAVAX (COGLAMUNE no more marketed) containing <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> types A, C and D but not C. spiroforme. Very little used, too expensive in growing rabbits. ➤ Breeding techniques (rationing, ventilation) are generally effective in reducing the incidence.
Follicular stimulation (follicular maturation)	MA wished for specific PMSG (only for 15 to 20% of farms). GnRH is administered on the day of the artificial insemination and cannot replace the PMSG given a few dozen hours before. But fewer and fewer breeders use it, except on primiparae.	Reg	➤ Breeding techniques: riding by another queen is sufficient to stimulate follicular maturation. ➤ Resolution of shortages ➤ Prostaglandins (off-label but not very problematic)
Colibacillosis due to <i>E.coli</i> O103 PCR eae positive or with lesions	The disease has almost disappeared (cessation of farming) and only in "old" farms.	PhV	➤ Breeding techniques: sanitary void. Unaffected farms. ➤ Oral vaccine against O103 Rh colibacillosis (autovaccine test without commercial name to date) works very well if administered on a case-by-case basis (INRAe trials) and very difficult to administer to a group of animals. But it is not commercialized. Too small market for the development of a vaccine? ➤ ATB: fluoroquinolones, colistin, neomycin, spectinomycin, gentamycin, apramycin in drinking water
<u>Per memento</u>			
Pinworms	- No rabbit marketing authorisation for effective antiparasitic drugs (benzimidazoles). Only flubendazole kills all stages (including eggs and larvae) of this parasite, which develops in the rabbits caecum, allowing a treatment every 84 days (the rabbit pinworm cycle being about fifty days). Fenbendazole, oxfendazole for example do not kill the eggs or small larvae and therefore require several	Reg	➤ Possible "cascade" use of oral VMPs available with a more favorable fixed WP, thanks to EU Reg 2019/6: Oral flubendazole: FLIMABO and FLIMABEND – WP for meat & offal are respectively of 3 or 4 days for pigs (depending on dosage), and of 2 days for broilers; FLUBORAL in small packages = > fixed WP for rabbits ≥ 6 days PANACUR Aquasol 200 mg/mL – WP meat & offal of 4 days for pigs, and of 6 or 9 days for broilers (depending on dosage)

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	treatments at 42-day intervals. Levamisole, which was widely used in the past, is no longer effective.		=> fixed WP for rabbits ≥ 9 days Deworming of females before weaning
Staphylococci with LV strain	There are still a few cases of pododermatitis. Various strains, some close to human <i>S. aureus</i> (publications on this point).	PhV	➤ Breeding techniques: cleaning of breeding farms. Foot rest on the gratings ➤ ATB: systematic antibiogram. In general, use of macrolides, tetracyclines and sulfonamides-TMP. ➤ Autovaccine (partial solution): no requests to the ANMV to date.
VHD new strain	<i>pm: ANMV meeting with the sector on 19/03/20:</i> New variant VHD vaccines: insufficient efficacy, questioned RCP protocols and too high cost for mass vaccination in fattening units. The situation is very tense with 28% of farms affected in 2018 and 26% in 2019 despite the control plan put in place. 10% of farm cessation related to VHD in 2018 and 35% in 2019.	PhV	ANMV info: YURVAC RHD vaccine (centralized MA dated 11/09/23) Some cases where the vaccine responds a little less well than the vaccines previously under TAU. It should be noted, however, that vaccines are often only administered to breeding rabbits on farms, and not to fattening rabbits, which are generally the animals affected during epidemics. ➤ Vaccines under TAU have been very helpful in controlling the situation. A single injection is usually sufficient. ➤ Financial support (FMSE fund) for the vaccination of fattening units. ➤ Good training of breeders for the detection of the 1st signs. ➤ Essential epidemiological monitoring, to be maintained, as well as biosecurity measures. pm: 2 vaccines are available since 2019: - FATROVAX RHD KC+V 1 (Fatro) – MA dated 16/08/2021 - NOBIVAC MYXO-RHD plus (MSD) – MA dated 19/11/2019
Inflammation and pain	No medication with MA for farm rabbits. Lack of data on the interest of an anti-inflammatory drug in combination with antibiotic treatment and treatment protocol. Off-label use of paracetamol and meloxicam.	Reg	➤ Cascade use of VMPs with MA for other species is now possible with a more favourable fixed WP thanks to EU Reg 2019/6: Aspirin in drinking water Paracetamol has a MRL status only for oral pigs (meat WP = 0 day) => possible cascade use for rabbits with a fixed WP of 1 day Meloxicam has an MRL status in rabbits => it is not the MRL status that blocks the development of a MA. METACAM 15mg/mL oral suspension has a WP for meat of 3 days in horses, 5 days for pigs => possible cascade use for rabbits with a flat fixed WP ≥ 8 days. ANMV info: Ketoprofen: The MRL status of ketoprofen changed in June 2025: Quantified MRLs defined for equines, pigs, ruminants and poultry. MA oral solution with 2-day WP for pigs (KETOPROPIG) and 1 day WP for DINALGEN (for cattle & pigs) => 3-days and 2-days WP respectively in case of “cascade” use in rabbits

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Staphylococci HV strain	There are no more cases since 2 years	PhV	ATB, auto-vaccine Autovaccine (partial solution, no eradication): no request to the ANMV to date.
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PRIORITIZATION

Prioritization of participants (excluding ANMV) Gaps identified	Samuel BOUCHER	Olivier SALANDRE	Claire CHAUVIN	PRIORITIES in 2024 MAJOR: M minor: m
Respiratory diseases with pasteurella, mycoplasma and/or bordetella	M n°1	M n°1	M n°1	M n°1
Ringworm	M n°2 (zoonosis, One Health approach, not very widespread but cannot be treated, rejection at the slaughterhouse)	M n°2	M n°2 (increasing attention on antifungal resistance)	M n°3
Coccidiosis	M n°3	M n°3	M n°3	M n°2
Ear scabies	Resolution in progress (providing that 250 mL AVM presentations remain available)	Resolution in progress	Resolution in progress	m
Enterotoxemia due to <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> or <i>Clostridium spiroforme</i>	Solved	Solved	Solved	Resolution in progress
Follicular stimulation (follicular maturation)	End of PMSG shortages Breeding techniques	Solved	Solved	Resolution in progress
Colibacillosis due to <i>E. coli</i> O103 PCR positive or with lesions	Solved	Solved	Solved	Resolution in progress

Per memento

Pinworms	Solved	Solved	Solved	Solved
Staphylococci LV strain	Solved	Solved	Solved	Solved
VHD new strain	Solved	Solved	Solved	Solved
Inflammation and pain	Solved	Solved	Solved	Solved
Staphylococci HV strain	Solved	Solved	Solved	Solved

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Conclusion and changes in gaps since the last hearing in April 2024:

Favourable evolution for:

- **Ear scabies:** increasingly rare cases, thanks to **the better breeding conditions** and the off-label use of avermectins
- ***Clostridium* enterotoxemia:** cases that have decreased significantly thanks to **improved breeding techniques (rationing, ventilation)**
- **Follicular stimulation,** thanks to the end of PMSG shortages and breeding techniques
- **Colibacillosis caused by *E. coli* O103 PCR positive or with lesions:** almost no more cases thanks to **improved breeding techniques (sanitary void)**

No significant change for:

- **Respiratory diseases: request for MA for a vaccine** (pasteurella ± mycoplasma) for rabbits.
A depletion study in rabbits with tilmicosin-containing oral drugs may help to define a more appropriate WP than the 63-day "cascade WP".
- **Ringworm:** still **no drug available in France with MA for rabbits for this zoonosis**, in a worrying context of resistance to antifungals.
This is a problematic disease as it is responsible for refusals at slaughterhouse as soon as there are lesions.
A vaccine with MA for rabbits is authorised in Bulgaria (ПОЛИДЕРМ with *T. mentagrophytes* and *Microsporum canis*), but is difficult to access.
- **Coccidiosis:** the detection of residues by certain third countries with the current WPs of VMPs for rabbits containing sulfonamides has condemned their use in many farms and led to the use of other anticoccidial drugs without MA for rabbits: **desire for MA for rabbits with specific studies and WPs** (in particular for toltrazuril and amprolium).

	Hearing of 30/04/24	Hearing of 11/05/26
MAJOR gaps	1. Respiratory diseases due to pasteurella, mycoplasma and/or bordetella 2. Coccidiosis 3. Ringworm	1. Respiratory diseases due to pasteurella, mycoplasma and/or bordetella 2. Ringworm 3. Coccidiosis
Minor gaps	• Ear scabies	
Resolution in progress	• <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> or <i>Clostridium spiroforme</i> enterotoxemia • Follicular stimulation (follicular maturation) • <i>E. coli</i> O103 PCR positive or lesional colibacillosis	• Ear scabies: reduction in cases thanks to better breeding conditions
Existing solution	☑ Pinworms. Cascade use of oral drugs possible thanks to EU Reg 2019/6 ☑ Staphylococcal strain LV. Disappearance of cases	☑ Enterotoxemia due to <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> or <i>Clostridium spiroforme</i> thanks to breeding techniques ☑ Follicular stimulation (follicular maturation): end of shortages and breeding techniques ☑ Colibacillosis due to <i>E.coli</i> O103 PCR positive or with lesions. Breeding techniques (sanitary void)