

Veterinary medicinal products for horse species

Published by AGRINFO on 18 Aug 2026

Regulation [2026/1810](#) as regards the addition of the substances ketoconazole, midazolam and sevoflurane, and as regards the deletion of the substances digoxin, dorzolamide, griseofulvin, imipramine, ketoconazole, phenytoin and ticarcillin

What is changing and why?

The European Union (EU) has added ketoconazole (topical use only), midazolam, and sevoflurane to the list of substances that are essential for the treatment of food-producing horse species.

The EU has discontinued the use of digoxin, dorzolamide, imipramine, griseofulvin, ketoconazole (oral administration) and, phenytoin, as these medicines are considered to pose an unacceptable risk to consumers when used in food-producing horses ([EMA 2024](#); [EMA 2026](#)). The use of ticarcillin has been discontinued because it is reserved for the treatment of certain infections in humans, and is not allowed for use in animals in the EU.

Actions

Countries exporting horses and horsemeat to the EU for human consumption must ensure that digoxin, dorzolamide, imipramine, griseofulvin, ketoconazole (via oral administration), phenytoin, and ticarcillin are no longer administered to these horses. These substances should be monitored and included in annual residue control plans.

Timeline

The amended lists of substances (newly authorised and discontinued) apply from **28 July 2026**.

For more information see the [full record](#) on the AGRINFO website – where you can also view the latest [AGRINFO Update](#) newsletters and [search](#) the database.

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