Depo-Medrol®

[hydrocortisone acetate injectable suspension]

20 mg per mL and 40 mg per mL

For Use in Dogs Only

Caution: For intramuscular use only; do not inject subcutaneously or intravenously.

DESCRIPTION

Three preparations are recommended for intramuscular and intrarticular injection in horses, cats, and dogs with corticosteroids: methylprednisolone acetate, prednisolone acetate, and hydrocortisone acetate. Methylprednisolone acetate is available in two concentrations, 20 mg per mL and 40 mg per mL, each of which is preservative-free.

Pharmacology

Methylprednisolone acetate is a synthetic glucocorticoid, the 6-methyl derivative of pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, with a long duration of action and minimum mineralocorticoid effects. The chemical name for methylprednisolone acetate is acetate, 6α,11α-dihydroxy-17α-[11β-(17α,21-dihydroxy-9α,11α-epoxy-3-oxa-5α-androstan-17β-yl)]acetate, anesthetized diagnostic and general surgical conditions. With this administration, the promising the intensity of the biologic response. Stopping the patient's reaction to drugs and prednisolone is less effective than methylprednisolone acetate. This effect is due in part to the presence of a methyl group at position 6, which makes it more resistant to metabolism in the liver. A suspension of methylprednisolone acetate should be administered intramuscularly. The suspension is mixed with a small amount of fluid to be aspirated prior to injection. The suspension is most effective when the drug is injected slowly. The injection site may be treated with a topical anesthetic before injection. The drug is given by injection into deep muscles, such as the gluteal, iliac, or rectus abdominis muscles. The drug is given by injection into deep muscles, such as the gluteal, iliac, or rectus abdominis muscles. The drug is given by injection into deep muscles, such as the gluteal, iliac, or rectus abdominis muscles. The drug is given by injection into deep muscles, such as the gluteal, iliac, or rectus abdominis muscles.

STORAGE

Store at controlled room temperature 20° to 25° C (68° to 77° F).

HOW SUPPLIED

Depo-Medrol® (methylprednisolone acetate) injectable suspension) is supplied in bottles of 29.6 mg and 8.9 mg, each of which contains 0.9% sodium chloride and 1.2% polysorbate 80. The chemical name for methylprednisolone acetate is acetate, 6α,11α-dihydroxy-17α-[11β-(17α,21-dihydroxy-9α,11α-epoxy-3-oxa-5α-androstan-17β-yl)]acetate, anesthetized diagnostic and general surgical conditions. With this administration, the promising the intensity of the biologic response. Stopping the patient's reaction to drugs and prednisolone is less effective than methylprednisolone acetate. This effect is due in part to the presence of a methyl group at position 6, which makes it more resistant to metabolism in the liver. A suspension of methylprednisolone acetate should be administered intramuscularly. The suspension is mixed with a small amount of fluid to be aspirated prior to injection. The suspension is most effective when the drug is injected slowly. The injection site may be treated with a topical anesthetic before injection. The drug is given by injection into deep muscles, such as the gluteal, iliac, or rectus abdominis muscles. The drug is given by injection into deep muscles, such as the gluteal, iliac, or rectus abdominis muscles. The drug is given by injection into deep muscles, such as the gluteal, iliac, or rectus abdominis muscles. The drug is given by injection into deep muscles, such as the gluteal, iliac, or rectus abdominis muscles.

STORAGE

Store at controlled room temperature 20° to 25° C (68° to 77° F).

HOW SUPPLIED

Depo-Medrol® (methylprednisolone acetate) injectable suspension) is supplied in bottles of 29.6 mg and 8.9 mg, each of which contains 0.9% sodium chloride and 1.2% polysorbate 80. The chemical name for methylprednisolone acetate is acetate, 6α,11α-dihydroxy-17α-[11β-(17α,21-dihydroxy-9α,11α-epoxy-3-oxa-5α-androstan-17β-yl)]acetate, anesthetized diagnostic and general surgical conditions. With this administration, the promising the intensity of the biologic response. Stopping the patient's reaction to drugs and prednisolone is less effective than methylprednisolone acetate. This effect is due in part to the presence of a methyl group at position 6, which makes it more resistant to metabolism in the liver. A suspension of methylprednisolone acetate should be administered intramuscularly. The suspension is mixed with a small amount of fluid to be aspirated prior to injection. The suspension is most effective when the drug is injected slowly. The injection site may be treated with a topical anesthetic before injection. The drug is given by injection into deep muscles, such as the gluteal, iliac, or rectus abdominis muscles. The drug is given by injection into deep muscles, such as the gluteal, iliac, or rectus abdominis muscles. The drug is given by injection into deep muscles, such as the gluteal, iliac, or rectus abdominis muscles.