Inhibition of COX-1 is thought to be associated with gastrointestinal and renal toxicity while inhibition of renal function. The inducible cyclooxygenase, COX-2, generates prostaglandins involved in inflammation.

Several studies have demonstrated that the reaction to NSAIDs to the target tissue can be reduced by using appropriate doses or by administering concomitant medications. For example, the use of corticosteroids can help reduce ulceration and the risk of renal injury. Despite these precautions, it is important to monitor patients closely for adverse reactions, especially if they have a history of gastrointestinal or renal issues.

Rimadyl is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) that is commonly used in veterinary medicine. It is available in both oral and injectable forms and is effective in treating a variety of conditions, including pain associated with osteoarthritis, post-surgical pain, and inflammatory conditions such as pyelonephritis.

Rimadyl is generally well tolerated when administered as directed. However, like all medications, it can cause adverse reactions. The most common adverse effects include vomiting, diarrhea, and changes in appetite. In rare cases, more serious side effects may occur, such as jaundice, lethargy, incoordination, seizure, or behavioral changes. If these symptoms are observed, the drug should be withdrawn and veterinary care should be sought immediately.

Carprofen is an NSAID, and as with others in that class, adverse reactions may occur with its use. The most common adverse effects include gastrointestinal problems such as vomiting and diarrhea, as well as renal and hepatic issues. It is important to monitor patients for any signs of intolerance and to withdraw the drug if necessary.

Rimadyl chewable tablets are palatable and can be offered as the first choice in veterinary medicine. They should be given in a secured location to prevent accidental ingestion by dogs. The tablets should be placed on a hard surface and crushed before administration if necessary. Additionally, the tablets should be stored at controlled room temperature (15°–30°C or 59°–86°F).

Perioperative care should be considered to reduce the potential risk of renal complications when using NSAIDs. It is important to monitor patients closely for any signs of intolerance or adverse reactions, and to immediately discontinue use if necessary. In cases of overdose, supportive care such as gastric lavage, activated charcoal, and fluid therapy may be necessary.

In conclusion, Rimadyl is a valuable medication in veterinary medicine, but it is important to use it judiciously and to monitor patients closely for any signs of intolerance or adverse reactions.
Dog Owner Information about RIMADYL® Chewable Tablets (carprofen) Rimadyl® (pronounced “Rim-uh-dil®”) for Osteoarthritis and Post-Surgical Pain

Generic name: carprofen (“car-prō-fen”) This summary contains important information about Rimadyl. You should read this information before you start giving your dog Rimadyl and review it each time the prescription is renewed. This summary does not take the place of instructions from your veterinarian. Talk to your veterinarian if you do not understand any of this information or if you want to know more about Rimadyl.

What is Rimadyl®?
Rimadyl® is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) that is used to reduce pain and inflammation (inflammation) due to osteoarthritis and pain following surgery in dogs. Rimadyl® is a prescription drug for dogs. It is available as a tablet and chewable tablet and is given to dogs by mouth.

Osteoarthritis (OA) is a painful condition caused by wear and tear of cartilage and other parts of the joints that may result in joint stiffness, pain and decreased movement of joints.

To control surgical pain (e.g. for surgeries such as spay, neuter procedures or orthopedically repair your veterinarian may administer Rimadyl® before the procedure and recommend that your dog be treated for several days after going home.

What kind of results can I expect when my dog is on Rimadyl®?
While Rimadyl® is not a cure for osteoarthritis, it can reduce the pain and inflammation of OA and improve your dog’s mobility.

Why should not take Rimadyl®?
Your dog should not be given Rimadyl® if:
• Has had an allergic reaction to carprofen, the active ingredient in Rimadyl®
• Has a bleeding disorder (for example, Von Willebrand’s disease)
• Has kidney disease
• Has liver disease
• Has an allergy to any of the nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) such as aspirin, deracoxib, etodolac, firocoxib, meloxicam, tepoxalin)
• Has stomach ulcers or an intolerance to NSAIDs
• Has a history of diabetes

Rimadyl® should be given to dogs only. Cats should not be given Rimadyl®. Do not give Rimadyl® to any other pets.

How to give Rimadyl® to your dog.
Rimadyl® Chewable Tablets are designed to taste good to dogs and are given to dogs by mouth. Rimadyl® can be given with or without food. Most dogs will take Rimadyl Chewable Tablets right out of the package. If your dog does not want to take Rimadyl Chewable Tablets right from the package, you can break or crush the tablet to make it easier to swallow.

Tips to help your veterinarian before giving Rimadyl®
Talk to your veterinarian about:
• The signs of OA you have observed (for example limping, stiffness).
• The importance of weight control and exercise in the management of OA.
• The kind of diet your dog is on or will be given.
• Any medications your dog is on or has been on.
• All medicines that you are giving your dog or plan to give your dog, including those you can get without a prescription. Your veterinarian will best determine if your dog can take these medicines at the same time.

Tell your veterinarian if your dog is:
• Pregnant, nursing or if you plan to breed your dog.
• The possible side effects that may occur in your dog during Rimadyl® therapy.

What are the possible side effects that may occur in my dog during Rimadyl® therapy?
Rimadyl® treats the symptoms of your dog’s disease but it does not cure it. Serious but rare side effects have been reported in dogs taking Rimadyl® including Rimadyl®. Serious side effects can occur with or without warning and in rare situations result in death. The most common NSAID-related side effects generally involve the stomach (such as bleeding ulcers), and liver or kidney disease.

Talk to your veterinarian if you do not understand any of this information or if you want to know more about Rimadyl.

What do I do in case my dog eats more than the prescribed amount of Rimadyl®?
If your dog consumes more than your veterinarian prescribed, or if your other pets take Rimadyl® Chewable Tablets, contact your veterinarian right away.

What else should I know about Rimadyl®?
Rimadyl® Chewable Tablets are designed to be safe to extend for use in cats. Keep Rimadyl® Chewable Tablets in a secure storage area out of the reach of your dog and other pets. If your dog ingests more than your veterinarian prescribed, or if your other pets take Rimadyl® Chewable Tablets, contact your veterinarian right away.

How to store Rimadyl® Chewable Tablets.
Rimadyl® Chewable Tablets are designed to provide a long shelf life. Rimadyl® Chewable Tablets should be stored at room temperature, 15° to 30°C (59° to 86°F) and protected from moisture.

How to Report Rimadyl® Chewable Tablets.
If your dog is taking Rimadyl® Chewable Tablets and you notice any signs of toxicity, please contact your veterinarian right away.

To report a suspected adverse reaction call Zoets at 1-888-963-8471. To report a suspected adverse reaction call Zoetis at 1-888-963-8471.