CAUTION: Administer this drug to any dog on the advice of a veterinarian only.

RIMADYL® is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent with characteristic properties of the cyclooxygenase inhibitors. The mechanism of action of cyclooxygenase (COX) inhibitors is to block the synthesis of prostaglandins in inflammatory cells. These prostaglandins are responsible for pain, inflammation, and fever.

The specificity of a COX-2 provides anti-inflammatory activity. The specificity of a COX-1 provides analgesic activity.


Each mL of Rimadyl intramuscular contains 50 mg carprofen. Rimadyl is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) that inhibits cyclooxygenase activity. Inhibition of cyclooxygenase decreases the production of pro-inflammatory prostaglandins.

Each mL of Rimadyl is injected intramuscularly. Rimadyl is eliminated in the feces (80%) and urine (20%). Some enterohepatic circulation was observed.

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The mean half-life of carprofen in the dog was approximately 11.7 hours. Rimadyl is more than 90% bioavailable when administered orally. Carprofen is eliminated in the dog primarily by the liver. The mean peak serum concentration was 1.3 g/L 1 hour after administration. The mean trough serum concentration was 0.4 g/L 12 hours after administration. The mean peak serum concentration was 0.3 g/L 1 hour after administration. The mean trough serum concentration was 0.1 g/L 12 hours after administration. The mean peak serum concentration was 0.2 g/L 1 hour after administration. The mean trough serum concentration was 0.05 g/L 12 hours after administration. The mean peak serum concentration was 0.1 g/L 1 hour after administration. The mean trough serum concentration was 0.02 g/L 12 hours after administration. The mean peak serum concentration was 0.1 g/L 1 hour after administration. The mean trough serum concentration was 0.01 g/L 12 hours after administration. The mean peak serum concentration was 0.1 g/L 1 hour after administration. The mean trough serum concentration was 0.005 g/L 12 hours after administration. The mean peak serum concentration was 0.1 g/L 1 hour after administration. The mean trough serum concentration was 0.001 g/L 12 hours after administration. The mean peak serum concentration was 0.1 g/L 1 hour after administration. The mean trough serum concentration was 0.0005 g/L 12 hours after administration. The mean peak serum concentration was 0.1 g/L 1 hour after administration. The mean trough serum concentration was 0.0001 g/L 12 hours after administration. The mean peak serum concentration was 0.1 g/L 1 hour after administration. The mean trough serum concentration was 0.00005 g/L 12 hours after administration. The mean peak serum concentration was 0.1 g/L 1 hour after administration. The mean trough serum concentration was 0.00001 g/L 12 hours after administration.

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EATEN RU: 

As cores desta prova são indicativas. A impressão final n/a.

particular NSAID for COX-2 versus COX-1 may vary from.

Do not use in cats.

exhibiting previous hypersensitivity to carprofen.

CONTRAINDICATIONS:

the resulting metabolites (the ester glucuronide of carprofen comparable total drug absorption within a 12 hour dosing

prostaglandin production and inhibition of the enzyme

toxicity (see Adverse Reactions, Animal Safety and

patients.12,14 NSAID therapy could unmask occult disease

result in clinically significant disease in patients with

Rimadyl Injectable is a sterile solution

indomethacin in animal models.1

analgesic and antipyretic activity approximately equipotent to

Carprofen is a non-narcotic,

protein-bound or similarly metabolized drugs have not been

Rimadyl is not recommended for use in dogs with bleeding

parenterally injected product, good hygienic procedures

up to ten times the dose in healthy dogs. As with any

gastrointestinal ulceration in well-controlled safety studies of

experienced adverse reactions from one NSAID may

avoided because of the potential increase of adverse

ulceration, gastrointestinal bleeding, pancreatitis.

IN VITRO: Rimadyl inhibits the activity of platelet-activating factor (PAF) and leukotriene synthase in vitro.

Clinical field studies have demonstrated that Rimadyl is

clinically effective for the treatment of osteoarthritis in dogs.

Based upon the blood level comparison between subcutane-

observations when administered Rimadyl at labeled doses.

In appletence can occur without warning and in rare

behavioral changes.

pale gums due to anemia, yellowing of gums, skin or white of

include decreased appetite, vomiting, diarrhea, dark or tarry

associated with drug intolerance. Adverse reactions may

reactions. Owners should be advised of the potential for

Rimadyl, like other drugs of its class, is not free from adverse

switching from one NSAID to another or when switching from

not recommended. Consider appropriate washout times when

involving suspected renal, hematologic, neurologic,

ulceration, pancreatitis.

adverse reactions are listed by body system.

adverse reactions are based on voluntary post-approval

in dogs.


polyclonal immunoglobulin production by ionically inhibiting T

suppressor cell activity.

of cyclooxygenase 1 and 2 by carprofen and

inhibitors.

Constitutive and inducible cyclooxygenase activity in human


Dogs. The changes were described as slight redness or rash

dogs. The changes were described as slight redness or rash

in dogs.

dogs exhibiting previous hypersensitivity to carprofen.

inhibitors. J Cell Physiol 136: (suppl 1):217:1025–1028,

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