INDICATIONS
TELAZOL®, in dogs and cats for induction of anesthesia. Administration of TELAZOL® for induction of anesthesia is contraindicated in dogs and cats suffering from renal insufficiency. The mechanism by which TELAZOL® produces anesthesia is not completely understood. However, it is believed that TELAZOL® produces its effect by modifying the central nervous system.

TELAZOL® is indicated for the induction of anesthesia in dogs and cats. TELAZOL® should be used with caution in dogs and cats with known or suspected renal impairment. In dogs and cats suffering from renal insufficiency, the safety and efficacy of TELAZOL® have not been established. In dogs and cats suffering from renal insufficiency, the safety and efficacy of TELAZOL® may be diminished.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION
TELAZOL® should be administered intravenously. The recommended dosage of TELAZOL® is 2 mg/lb (4.4 mg/kg) body weight. TELAZOL® should be administered for at least 12 hours prior to TELAZOL® administration. TELAZOL® should be administered for at least 12 hours prior to TELAZOL® administration. TELAZOL® should be administered for at least 12 hours prior to TELAZOL® administration. TELAZOL® should be administered for at least 12 hours prior to TELAZOL® administration. TELAZOL® should be administered for at least 12 hours prior to TELAZOL® administration.

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ADMINISTRATION
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Adverse Reactions
In a field study to assess the safety and efficacy of TELAZOL® administered intravenously at 1-2 mg/lb (2.2-4.4 mg/kg) of the mixture of tiletamine and zolazepam for injection, 144 dogs were intravenously administered TELAZOL® at 1-2 mg/lb (2.2-4.4 mg/kg). Sixteen adverse reactions occurred during the study, 11 in the alpha2-agonist + opioid groups, 4 in the alpha2-agonist group, and one in the opioid alone group. The permanent adverse reactions resolved by the end of the study. The adverse reactions were transient and not severe. The most common adverse reaction was lack of cooperation (36% of dogs). The lack of cooperation was considered to be a temporary reaction that occurred after administration of TELAZOL®.

Contraindications
The use of TELAZOL® is contraindicated in dogs suffering from renal insufficiency. In dogs suffering from renal insufficiency, TELAZOL® crosses the placental barrier and causes respiratory depression in the newborn. The eyes normally remain open with the pupils dilated. Also, a study has shown that TELAZOL® crosses the placenta of pregnant females and causes respiratory depression in the newborn. The concurrent use of chlorpromazine must not exceed 0.5 mg/lb (1.1 mg/kg) body weight.

Cautions
The use of TELAZOL® is contraindicated in dogs suffering from renal insufficiency. In dogs suffering from renal insufficiency, TELAZOL® crosses the placental barrier and causes respiratory depression in the newborn. In dogs suffering from renal insufficiency, TELAZOL® crosses the placental barrier and causes respiratory depression in the newborn. In dogs suffering from renal insufficiency, TELAZOL® crosses the placental barrier and causes respiratory depression in the newborn. In dogs suffering from renal insufficiency, TELAZOL® crosses the placental barrier and causes respiratory depression in the newborn. In dogs suffering from renal insufficiency, TELAZOL® crosses the placental barrier and causes respiratory depression in the newborn.

PRECAUTIONS
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Assisted ventilation was needed most frequently in the alpha2-agonist + opioid groups, followed by the opioid alone groups, and then the alpha2-agonist groups. Assisted ventilation was needed most frequently in the alpha2-agonist + opioid groups, followed by the opioid alone groups, and then the alpha2-agonist groups. Assisted ventilation was needed most frequently in the alpha2-agonist + opioid groups, followed by the opioid alone groups, and then the alpha2-agonist groups. Assisted ventilation was needed most frequently in the alpha2-agonist + opioid groups, followed by the opioid alone groups, and then the alpha2-agonist groups. Assisted ventilation was needed most frequently in the alpha2-agonist + opioid groups, followed by the opioid alone groups, and then the alpha2-agonist groups.

TELAZOL® should not be used with TELAZOL® at dosages indicated in cats. When TELAZOL® is used with TELAZOL® at dosages indicated in cats, the combination produces respiratory depression. The safety of TELAZOL® in pregnant animals must be established prior to use. TELAZOL® crosses the placental barrier and causes respiratory depression in the newborn. The safety of TELAZOL® in pregnant animals must be established prior to use. TELAZOL® crosses the placental barrier and causes respiratory depression in the newborn. The safety of TELAZOL® in pregnant animals must be established prior to use. TELAZOL® crosses the placental barrier and causes respiratory depression in the newborn. The safety of TELAZOL® in pregnant animals must be established prior to use. TELAZOL® crosses the placental barrier and causes respiratory depression in the newborn.

When TELAZOL® is used in dogs suffering from renal insufficiency, the depth of TELAZOL® anesthesia is to be monitored. Analgesia should be maintained at all times. When TELAZOL® is used in dogs suffering from renal insufficiency, the depth of TELAZOL® anesthesia is to be monitored. Analgesia should be maintained at all times. When TELAZOL® is used in dogs suffering from renal insufficiency, the depth of TELAZOL® anesthesia is to be monitored. Analgesia should be maintained at all times. When TELAZOL® is used in dogs suffering from renal insufficiency, the depth of TELAZOL® anesthesia is to be monitored. Analgesia should be maintained at all times. When TELAZOL® is used in dogs suffering from renal insufficiency, the depth of TELAZOL® anesthesia is to be monitored. Analgesia should be maintained at all times.
Twenty-seven dogs experienced transient changes in consciousness and/or behavior (BP, vBW ≤ 60 mmHg). Three values were spurious among all treatment groups. No dog was seen with hypotension due to hypertension or hypotension in any dose group. Clinical or toxic values were seen transiently.

Preanesthesia

Intravenous administration of TELAZOL was well tolerated in all dogs. During the first hour after injection, dogs were monitored for any adverse reactions, including tachycardia and increased muscle tone during the study including intravenous fluid administration. During the study including intravenous fluid administration. During the study including intravenous fluid administration. During the study including intravenous fluid administration. During the study including intravenous fluid administration. During the study including intravenous fluid administration. During the study including intravenous fluid administration. During the study including intravenous fluid administration. During the study including intravenous fluid administration. During the study including intravenous fluid administration. During the study including intravenous fluid administration. During the study including intravenous fluid administration. During the study including intravenous fluid administration. 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