

Librela vs Galliprant: Explore the Non-Inferiority Study

See how the efficacy of Librela™ (bedinvetmab injection) compared with that of Galliprant™ (grapiprant tablets) for osteoarthritis (OA) pain in dogs using objective gait analysis and owner reports



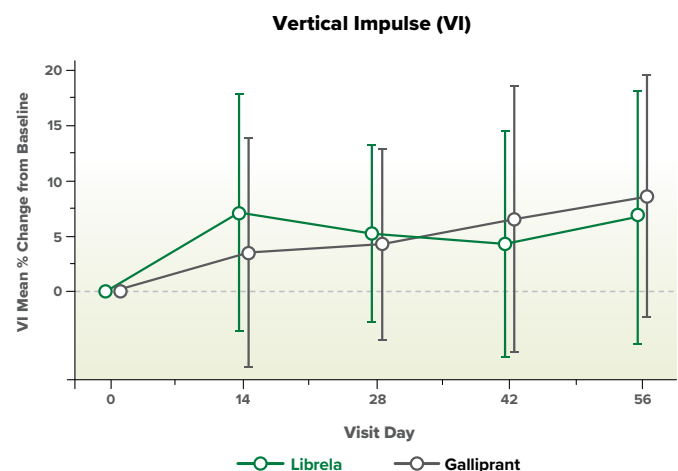
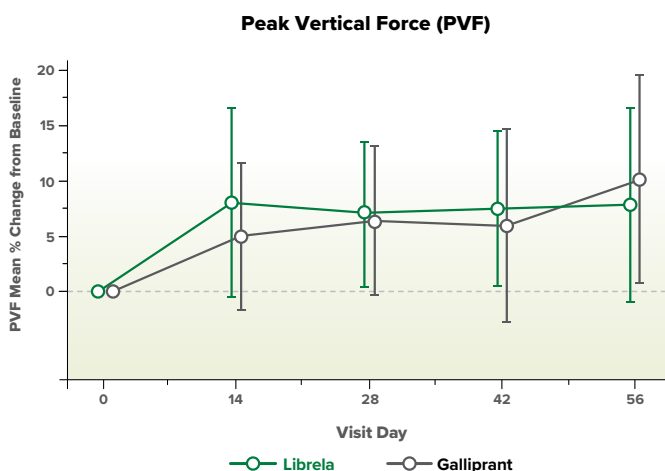
Results support the efficacy of Librela for managing OA pain in dogs

Librela is a non-inferior treatment for dogs with OA pain when compared with Galliprant, using force plate gait analysis. OA pain and associated clinical signs were significantly improved after both treatments based on Client-Reported Outcome Measures (CROMs).¹

When used compliantly per the respective product labels, Librela and Galliprant both exhibited efficacy across objective gait analyses and owner-reported mobility assessment.

Force Plate Gait Analysis (FPGA)

FPGA captures limb use by measuring ground reaction forces as dogs walk. **Both treatments delivered clinically significant change in Peak Vertical Force (PVF) and Vertical Impulse (VI)** from baseline, highlighting strong and consistent treatment success across the study period.¹



The number of dogs per group at each time point was 16, except on day 14 and day 56 for grapiprant (n=15 and n=14, respectively), and on day 56 for bedinvetmab (n=15).¹

Librela[™]
(bedinvetmab injection)



Additional Study Results

Liverpool Osteoarthritis in Dogs (LOAD)

The study also tracked LOAD scores, which used owner-reported mobility assessments to help determine OA severity. Both treatments showed significant improvement in LOAD scores.

At Day 42:

75% treatment success rate for Librela vs 56% treatment success rate for Galliprant¹

Product Labeling: Veterinarians should rely on product labels when making clinical decisions.

Librela product label [link](#).

Galliprant product label [link](#).



Reported Adverse Events (AEs)

AEs reported were consistent with those seen on each product's respective label, with a similar incidence observed between the Librela and Galliprant groups.¹

Systemic organ class clinical signs (VeDDRA)	Group	
	Librela n=16	Galliprant n=16
Total number of AEs	12	11
Skin and appendage disorders	4	1
Renal and urinary disorders	1	1
Digestive tract disorders	3	3
Ear and labyrinth disorders	1	2
Musculoskeletal disorders	2	1
Behavioral disorders	0	2
Eye disorders	0	1
Oral cavity disorders	1	0



Why Do Non-Inferiority Studies Matter?

Sometimes an alternate treatment option is designed to offer advantages for pet owners and patients. In these cases, the goal is to confirm that it performs at least as well as the current “standard” treatment, rather than to prove it’s superior. The alternate treatment may even turn out to be just as effective, or better, but non-inferiority studies aren’t structured to demonstrate superiority, only that the alternate treatment isn’t meaningfully worse. This approach is especially valuable when the existing treatment already works well, while still creating room for another treatment option.

Explore the full Librela vs Galliprant study to see the complete results.

View Study



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION FOR LIBRELA: Librela is for use in dogs only. Women who are pregnant, trying to conceive or breastfeeding should take extreme care to avoid self-injection. Hypersensitivity reactions, including anaphylaxis, could potentially occur with self-injection. Librela should not be used in breeding, pregnant, or lactating dogs. Librela should not be administered to dogs with known hypersensitivity to bedinvetmab. Adverse events reported post-approval include ataxia (lack of balance/coordination), anorexia (loss of appetite), lethargy (tiredness), emesis (vomiting), and polydipsia (increased drinking). The most common adverse events reported in a clinical study were urinary tract infections, bacterial skin infections and dermatitis (skin irritation/inflammation). For complete safety information, refer to the full Prescribing Information at [LibrelaPI.com](https://www.librelaPI.com).

Reference: 1. Enomoto M, Buslinger L, Thonen-Fleck C, et al. A noninferiority trial evaluating the efficacy of bedinvetmab compared to grapiprant for osteoarthritis-pain in dogs using force plate gait analysis. *Sci Rep.* 2026;16:8986. doi:10.1038/s41598-026-37626-4

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