Stable Injectable Solution 50 mg/mL

For subcutaneous use in dogs only

Rimadyl (carprofen) is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) of the propionic acid class that inhibits lipoxygenase, prostaglandin synthase and cyclooxygenase.

Rimadyl is indicated for the relief of pain and inflammation associated with osteoarthritis and for the control of postoperative pain associated with soft tissue and/or orthopedic surgical procedures in dogs.

In an in vitro study using canine cells, Rimadyl demonstrated inhibitory effects on the production of prostaglandin E2 (PGE2) and the cyclooxygenase 1 (COX-1) and cyclooxygenase 2 (COX-2) enzymes. These data are consistent with canine in vivo studies in which Rimadyl significantly reduced PG levels in healthy dogs and those with osteoarthritis.

Rimadyl is associated with gastrointestinal adverse reactions in dogs. Owners should be advised to observe for signs of potential drug toxicity (see Information for Dog Owners, Adverse Reactions, Animal Safety and Post-Approval Surveillance).

SAFETY: Laboratory studies in unwaned dogs and clinical field studies have demonstrated that Rimadyl is well tolerated in dogs after oral administration.

In target animal safety studies, Rimadyl was administered only to healthy beagles (1, 3, 5, 7.5, and 10 mg/kg body weight) and placebo dogs. Hematologic and clinical chemistry parameters were observed and no dose-related toxicities were observed. A clinical field study was conducted on 331 dogs undergoing orthopedic or soft tissue surgery. Dogs were administered Rimadyl 2 hours prior to surgery then once daily, as needed for 2 days (soft tissue surgery) or 3 days (orthopedic surgery). Rimadyl was well tolerated.

The use of parenteral fluids during surgery should be considered to reduce the potential risk of renal complications when using NSAIDs perioperatively. It has been suggested that the use of parenteral fluids before and during surgery may help to maintain renal function.

Rimadyl should not be used in dogs exhibiting previous hypersensitivity to carprofen.

In an in vivo study using canine cells, Rimadyl demonstrated inhibitory effects on the production of prostaglandin E2 (PGE2) and the cyclooxygenase 1 (COX-1) and cyclooxygenase 2 (COX-2) enzymes. In both studies the drug was clinically well tolerated.

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Pharmacodynamics:

Rimadyl is rapidly absorbed and reaches peak levels in plasma within 1–3 hours after oral administration of 1, 5, and 25 mg/kg to healthy dogs requiring additional therapy. Rimadyl treatment should be continued for a minimum of 42 consecutive days with no significant adverse reactions. Serum albumin for a single female dog receiving 5 mg/lb twice daily was approximately 20 IU.

Hematologic:

In a study with a total of 30 dogs, no statistically significant change was observed in mean hemoglobin, hematocrit, red blood cells, platelets, white blood cells, or reticulocytes.

Clinical field studies on the use of Rimadyl Injectable were conducted on 331 dogs undergoing orthopedic or soft tissue surgery. Dogs were administered Rimadyl 2 hours prior to surgery then once daily, as needed for 2 days (soft tissue surgery) or 3 days (orthopedic surgery). Rimadyl was well tolerated.

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For a copy of the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) call 1-888-963-8471. To report adverse reactions call Zoetis Inc. at 1-888-963-8471.

* A single dog may have experienced more than one occurrence of an event.

PULMONARY:

Urinary: Rhabdomyolysis, myoglobinuria, and acute renal failure.

Behavioral: Depression, lethargy, hyperactivity, restlessness, aggressiveness.

Dermatologic: Dermatitis, pruritus, alopecia, scabbing, dryness, hair loss, alopecia, epistaxis.

Vomiting: Increased drooling, alopecia, miosis that must be distinguished from parasympathomimetic activity, salivation, ephelides, epistaxis, rhinorrhea.


Hypersensitivity: Approximately one-fourth of hepatic reports were liver failure.

Gastrintestinal: Vomiting, diarrhea, constipation, anorexia, melena, hematochezia, gastritis, enterocolitis, gastroduodenal ulceration, partial or total gastrointestinal perforation.

Role of the Veterinary Medical Officer: Rimadyl should be used with caution in any dog with a history of gastrointestinal disease or in which gastrointestinal disease is suspected.

For subcutaneous use in dogs only.

The recommended dose for oral administration is 2 mg/kg of body weight daily. The total daily dose may be administered as 2 mg/kg every 12 hours or 1 mg/kg every 8 hours, using a maximum of 10 mg/kg daily.

The recommended dose for parenteral administration is 2 mg/kg of body weight daily. The total daily dose may be administered as 2 mg/kg every 12 hours or 1 mg/kg every 8 hours, using a maximum of 10 mg/kg daily.

For subcutaneous use in dogs only.

The recommended dose for subcutaneous administration is 2 mg/kg of body weight daily. The total daily dose may be administered as 2 mg/kg every 12 hours or 1 mg/kg every 8 hours, using a maximum of 10 mg/kg daily.

The recommended dose for parenteral administration is 2 mg/kg of body weight daily. The total daily dose may be administered as 2 mg/kg every 12 hours or 1 mg/kg every 8 hours, using a maximum of 10 mg/kg daily.

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