



## The SmartPak™ Pharmacy Dog and Cat Product Information Sheet

### Novox® Caplets

**Common Drug Name** – Carprofen

**How Supplied by SmartPak** - Novox is available in 25mg, 75mg and 100mg strength caplets, in daily dose SmartPaks and in 60 or 180 count bottles.

**Category** –Novox is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) of the propionic class with analgesic and antipyretic activity.

**Caution** - Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

**Indications (Uses)** – Novox is for the relief of pain and inflammation associated with osteoarthritis in dogs.

**Dosage and Administration** – The recommended dosage for oral administration to dogs is 2mg/lb of body weight daily with or without food. The total daily dose may be administered as 2mg/lb of body weight once daily or divided and administered as 1mg/lb twice daily. Care should be taken to ensure the dog consumes the complete dose.

**Contraindications** – Novox should not be used in dogs exhibiting previous hypersensitivity to Carprofen.

**Warning** – For use in dogs only. Do not use in cats. All dogs should undergo a thorough history and physical examination before initiation of NSAID therapy. Appropriate laboratory tests to establish hematological and serum biochemical baseline data prior to, and periodically during, administration of any NSAID should be considered.

**Human Warning** – Not for human use. Keep out of reach of children. Consult a physician in cases of accidental ingestion by humans.

**Precautions** – As a class, cyclooxygenase inhibitory NSAIDs may be associated with GI and renal toxicity. Effects may result from decreased prostaglandin production and inhibition of the enzyme cyclooxygenase which is responsible for the formation of prostaglandins from arachidonic acid. When NSAIDs inhibit prostaglandins that cause inflammation they may also inhibit those prostaglandins which maintain normal homeostatic function. These anti-prostaglandin effects may result in clinically significant disease in patients with underlying or pre-existing disease more often than in healthy patients. NSAID therapy could unmask occult disease which has previously been undiagnosed due to the absence of apparent clinical signs. Patients with underlying renal disease for example, may experience exacerbation or decompensation of their renal disease while on NSAID therapy. The use of parenteral fluids during surgery should be considered to reduce the potential risk of renal complications when using NSAIDs perioperatively. Carprofen is an NSAID, and as with others in that class, adverse reactions may occur with its use. The most frequently reported effects have been GI signs. Events involving suspected renal, hematologic, neurologic, dermatologic and hepatic effects have also been reported. Patients at greatest risk for renal toxicity are those that are dehydrated, on concomitant diuretic therapy, or those with renal, cardiovascular, and/or hepatic dysfunction. Since many NSAIDs possess the potential to induce GI ulceration, concomitant use of Carprofen with other anti-inflammatory

drugs, such as corticosteroids and NSAIDs, should be avoided or very closely monitored. Sensitivity to drug-associated adverse reactions varies with the individual patient. For example, Carprofen treatment was not associated with renal toxicity or GI ulceration in well-controlled safety studies of up to ten times the dose in dogs.

Carprofen is not recommended for use in dogs with bleeding disorders (e.g. Von Willebrand's disease), as safety has not been established in dogs with these disorders.

The safe use of Carprofen in animals less than 6 weeks of age, in pregnant dogs, dogs use for breeding purposes, or in lactating bitches has not been established. It has been suggested that treatment with Carprofen may reduce the level of inhalant anesthetics needed. If additional pain medication is warranted after administration of the total daily dose of Carprofen, alternative analgesia should be considered. The use of another NSAID is not recommended.

Novox should be stored out of reach of dogs in a secured location. Severe adverse reactions may occur if large quantities of caplets are ingested. If you suspect your dog has consumed Novox above the labeled dose, please call your veterinarian for immediate assistance and notify VEDCO, Inc. Carprofen, like other drugs of its class, is not free from adverse reactions. Adverse reactions may include decreased appetite, vomiting, diarrhea, dark or tarry stools, increased water consumption, increased urination, pale gums due to anemia, yellowing of gums, skin or white of the eye due to jaundice, lethargy, incoordination, seizure, or behavioral changes. Serious adverse reactions associated with this drug class can occur without warning and in rare situations result in death. Owners should discontinue Carprofen therapy and contact their veterinarian immediately if signs of intolerance are observed. Periodic follow up for all dogs during administration of any NSAID is important.

**Adverse Reactions (Side Effects)** – In clinical field studies, the incidence of clinical adverse reactions for Carprofen-

treated animals was no higher than placebo-treated animals and included vomiting, diarrhea, changes in appetite, lethargy, behavioral changes and constipation.

**Storage Conditions:** Store at controlled room temperature between 59 and 86F.

**Manufactured by:**  
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