



The SmartPak™ Pharmacy Dog and Cat Product Information Sheet

Rimadyl® Chewable Tablets and Caplets

Common Drug Name – Carprofen

How Supplied from SmartPak – Rimadyl is available as Chew Tabs or Caplets in SmartPaks and in 60 or 180 count bottles in strength sizes of 25mg, 75mg and 100mg.

Category – Rimadyl is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) of the propionic acid class.

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

Indications (Uses) – Rimadyl is for the relief of pain and inflammation associated with osteoarthritis and for the control of postoperative pain associated with soft tissue and orthopedic surgeries in dogs.

Dosage and Administration – The recommended dosage for oral administration to dogs is 2mg/lb body weight daily. The total daily dose may be administered as 2mg/lb body weight once daily or divided and administered as 1mg/lb twice daily. For the control of postoperative pain, administer approximately 2 hours before the procedure. Rimadyl chewable tablets are scored and can be halved by placing the tablet on a hard surface and pressing down on both sides of the score. Rimadyl chewable tablets are palatable and willingly consumed by most dogs when offered by the owner. Therefore, they may be fed by hand or placed on food. Care should be taken to ensure that the dog consumes the complete dose.

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

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

Warnings – 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.

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. Concurrent administration of potentially nephrotoxic drugs should be approached cautiously, with appropriate monitoring. Since many NSAIDs possess the potential to induce GI ulceration, concomitant use of Rimadyl 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. Rimadyl 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 Rimadyl in animals less than 6 weeks of age, pregnant dogs, dogs used 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 Rimadyl, alternative analgesia should be considered. The use of another NSAID is not recommended. Rimadyl, 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 Rimadyl 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) – Some clinical signs were observed during field studies which were similar for Carprofen and placebo-treated dogs. The most common signs were vomiting, diarrhea, changes in appetite, lethargy, behavioral changes and constipation.

Storage Conditions: Store at controlled room temperature 59 - 86F.

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