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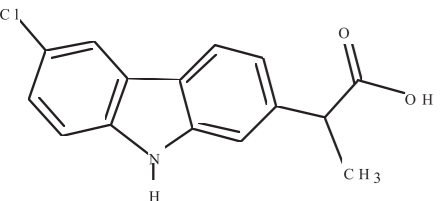
RIMADYL



carprofen injectable solution Veterinary Use Only

Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory
For subcutaneous use in dogs only.

DESCRIPTION: Rimadyl injectable solution is a sterile solution containing carprofen, a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) of the propionic acid class that includes ibuprofen, naproxen, and ketoprofen. The chemical name for carprofen, a substituted carbazole, is (±)-6-chloro-α-methylcarbazole-2-acetic acid. The empirical formula is C₁₅H₁₂NO₂Cl and molecular weight 273.72. The chemical structure of carprofen is:



Each mL of Rimadyl injectable solution contains 50.0 mg of carprofen as the medicinal ingredient and 10.0 mg of benzyl alcohol as the preservative.



CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY: Carprofen is a non-narcotic, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent with characteristic analgesic and antipyretic activity approximately equipotent to indomethacin in animal models.¹

The mechanism of action of carprofen, like that of other NSAIDs, is believed to be associated with the inhibition of cyclooxygenase activity. Two unique cyclooxygenases have been described in mammals.² The constitutive cyclooxygenase, COX-1, synthesizes prostaglandins necessary for normal gastrointestinal and renal function. The inducible cyclooxygenase, COX-2, generates prostaglandins involved in inflammation. Inhibition of COX-1 is thought to be associated with gastrointestinal and renal toxicity while inhibition of COX-2 provides anti-inflammatory activity. The specificity of a particular NSAID for COX-2 versus COX-1 may vary from species to species.³ In an *in vitro* study using canine cell cultures, carprofen demonstrated selective inhibition of COX-2 versus COX-1.⁴ Clinical relevance of these data has not been shown. Carprofen has also been shown to inhibit the release of several prostaglandins in two inflammatory cell systems: rat polymorphonuclear leukocytes (PMN) and human rheumatoid synovial cells, indicating inhibition of acute (PMN system) and chronic (synovial cell system) inflammatory reactions.¹ Several studies have demonstrated that carprofen has modulatory effects on both humoral and cellular immune responses.⁵⁻⁹ Data also indicate that carprofen inhibits the production of osteoclast-activating factor (OAF), PGE₁, and PGE₂ by its inhibitory effects on prostaglandin biosynthesis.¹ Based upon comparison with data obtained from intravenous administration, carprofen is rapidly and nearly completely absorbed (more than 90% bioavailable) when administered orally.¹⁰ Peak blood plasma concentrations are achieved in 1-3 hours after oral administration of 1, 5, and 25 mg/kg to dogs. The mean terminal half-life of carprofen is approximately 8 hours after single oral doses varying from 1-35 mg/kg of body weight. After

single female dog receiving 5 times the recommended dose decreased to 2.1g/dL after 2 weeks of treatment, returned to the pre-treatment value (2.6 g/dL) after 4 weeks of treatment, and was 2.3 g/dL at the final 6-week evaluation. Over the 6 week treatment period, black or bloody stools were observed in 1 dog (1 incident) treated with the recommended dose and in 1 dog (2 incidents) treated with 3 times the recommended dose. Redness of the colonic mucosa was observed in 1 male that received 3 times the recommended dose.

Two of 8 dogs receiving 10 times the recommended dose (22 mg/kg twice daily) orally for 14 days exhibited hyponatremia. The mean albumin level in the dogs receiving this dose was lower (2.38 g/dL) than each of 2 placebo control groups (2.88 and 2.93 g/dL, respectively). Three incidents of black or bloody stool were observed in 1 dog. Five of 8 dogs exhibited reddened areas of duodenal mucosa on gross pathologic examination. Histologic examination of these areas revealed no evidence of ulceration, but did show minimal congestion of the lamina propria in 2 of the 5 dogs.

In separate safety studies lasting 13 and 52 weeks, respectively, dogs were administered up to 25.1 mg/kg/day (5.7 times the recommended total daily dose) of carprofen orally. In both studies, the drug was well tolerated clinically by all of the animals. No gross or histologic changes were seen in any of the treated animals. In both studies, dogs receiving the highest doses had average increases in serum L-alanine aminotransferase (ALT) of approximately 20 IU. In the 52 week study, minor dermatologic changes occurred in dogs in each of the treatment groups but not in the control dogs. The changes were described as slight redness or rash and were diagnosed as non-specific dermatitis. The possibility exists that these mild lesions were treatment related, but no dose relationship was observed.

Clinical field studies were conducted with 549 dogs of well different breeds at the recommended oral dose for 14 days. The drug was clinically well tolerated and the incidence of clinical adverse reactions for Rimadyl-treated animals was no higher than placebo-treated



INDICATIONS: Rimadyl injectable solution is indicated for the control of postoperative pain associated with soft tissue and orthopedic surgeries in dogs.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION: The recommended dosage for subcutaneous administration to dogs is 4.4 mg carprofen per kg body weight (1.0 mL/11.4 kg) once daily. Administer approximately 2 hours prior to surgery and once daily thereafter, as needed, for a maximum of 3 consecutive days postoperatively. If necessary, treatment may be continued with orally administered Rimadyl chewable tablets at a dose of 4.4 mg/kg once daily, or 2.2 mg/kg twice daily.

Owners should be advised when their dog has received a carprofen injection, and be informed of the potential for adverse reactions and clinical signs associated with NSAID intolerance. Always provide client information sheet with prescription. Owners should be advised of the importance of periodic follow up for all dogs during administration of any NSAID.

SAFETY: Laboratory studies in unanesthetized dogs and clinical field trials have demonstrated that Rimadyl is well tolerated in dogs after oral and subcutaneous administration. In target animal safety studies, Rimadyl was administered orally to dogs at 1, 3, and 5 times the recommended dose for 42 consecutive days with no significant adverse reactions. Serum albumin for a



animals (placebo contained inactive ingredients found in Rimadyl). Mean post-treatment serum ALT values were 11 IU greater and 9 IU less than pre-treatment values for dogs receiving Rimadyl and placebo, respectively. Differences were not statistically significant. For animals receiving 4.4 mg/kg orally once daily, the mean post-treatment serum ALT values were 5 IU greater and 1 IU less than pre-treatment values for dogs receiving Rimadyl and placebo, respectively. Changes in clinical laboratory values (hematology and clinical chemistry) were not considered clinically significant nor reported as adverse reactions. The 2.2 mg/kg twice daily course of oral therapy was repeated as needed at 2 week intervals in 244 dogs, some for as long as 5 years.

An injection site toleration study demonstrated that Rimadyl injectable solution is clinically well tolerated. Clinical studies on the use of Rimadyl injectable solution were conducted on 331 dogs undergoing orthopedic or soft tissue surgery. Dogs were administered 4.4 mg/kg of Rimadyl subcutaneously two hours prior to surgery and once daily thereafter, as needed, for 2 days (soft tissue surgery) or 3 days (orthopedic surgery). Rimadyl was well tolerated when used in conjunction with a variety of anesthetic-related drugs. The type and severity of abnormal health observations in Rimadyl- and placebo-treated animals were approximately equal and few in number (see Adverse Reactions). The most frequent health observation was vomiting and was observed at approximately the same frequency in Rimadyl- and placebo-treated animals. Changes in clinicopathologic indices of hematopoietic, renal, hepatic, and clotting function were not clinically significant. The mean post-treatment serum ALT values were 8.4 IU and 7.0 IU less than pre-treatment values for dogs receiving Rimadyl and placebo, respectively. The mean post-treatment AST values were 1.5 IU and 0.7 IU greater for dogs receiving Rimadyl and placebo, respectively. Swelling and warmth were associated with the injection site after subcutaneous administration of Rimadyl injectable solution. These findings were not clinically significant. Long term use of the injectable was not studied.

intolerance, such as inappetence, vomiting, diarrhea, melena, polyuria/ polydipsia, anemia, jaundice, lethargy, ataxia, seizure, or behavioral changes. **Stop administration of Rimadyl immediately if decreased appetite, vomiting, lethargy, diarrhea or other suspected adverse reactions occur, and seek the advice of a veterinarian (see ADVERSE REACTIONS).** Susceptibility to drug-associated adverse effects varies with the individual patient. Recognition of possible drug-related clinical signs followed by cessation of drug therapy, and by supportive therapy if appropriate, will improve patient recovery. The side effects of this drug class, in rare situations, may be serious, and if corrective action is not taken may result in hospitalization or even fatal outcomes. The safe use of Rimadyl in animal less than 6 weeks of age, pregnant dogs, dogs used for breeding purposes or in lactating bitches has not been established. Studies to determine the activity of Rimadyl when administered concomitantly with other protein-bound drugs have not been conducted. Drug compatibility should be monitored closely in patients requiring additional therapy. 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. It has been suggested that treatment with carprofen may reduce the level of inhalant anesthetics needed.¹⁵ It is suggested to use different sites for additional injections. 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.

Do not use in cats.
Information for Dog Owners: Rimadyl, like other drugs of its class, is not free from adverse reactions. Owners should be advised of the potential for adverse reactions and be informed of the clinical signs associated with drug intolerance. 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 (see ADVERSE REACTIONS). Discontinue Rimadyl therapy and contact your veterinarian immediately if signs of intolerance are observed.**

The vast majority of patients with drug related adverse reactions have recovered when the signs are recognized, the drug is withdrawn, and veterinary care, if appropriate, is initiated. Owners should be advised of the importance of periodic follow up for all dogs during administration of any NSAID.

WARNINGS: Keep out of reach of children.

ADVERSE REACTIONS: During investigational studies for a caplet formulation with twice daily administration of 2.2 mg/kg, no clinically significant adverse reactions were reported. Some clinical signs were observed during field studies (n=297) which were similar for carprofen caplet- and placebo-treated dogs. Incidences of the following were observed in both groups: vomiting (4%), diarrhea (4%), changes in appetite (3%), lethargy (1.4%), behavioral changes (1%), and constipation (0.3%). There were no serious adverse events reported during clinical field studies with once daily oral administration of 4.4 mg/kg. The following categories of abnormal health observations were reported. The product vehicle served as control.

Percentage of Dogs with Abnormal Health Observations Reported in Clinical Field Studies with the Injectable Formulation

Observation*	Rimadyl (n=168)	Placebo (n=163)
Vomiting	10.1	9.2
Diarrhea/soft stool	2.4	3.7
Dermatitis	0.6	1.2
Dysrhythmia	0.6	0.6
Swelling	0	1.2
Dehiscence	1.2	0
WBC increase	13.7	6.7

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

Post-Approval Experience
Although all adverse reactions are not reported, the following adverse reactions are based on voluntary post-approval adverse drug experience reporting to the Center for Veterinary Medicine in the United States (for both oral and injectable formulations). The categories of adverse reactions are listed in decreasing order of frequency by body system. Gastrointestinal: Vomiting, diarrhea, constipation, inappetence, melena, hematemesis, gastrointestinal ulceration, gastrointestinal bleeding, pancreatitis. Hepatic: Inappetence, vomiting, jaundice, acute hepatic toxicity, hepatic enzyme elevation, abnormal liver function test(s), hyperbilirubinemia, bilirubinuria, hyponatremia. Approximately one-fourth of hepatic

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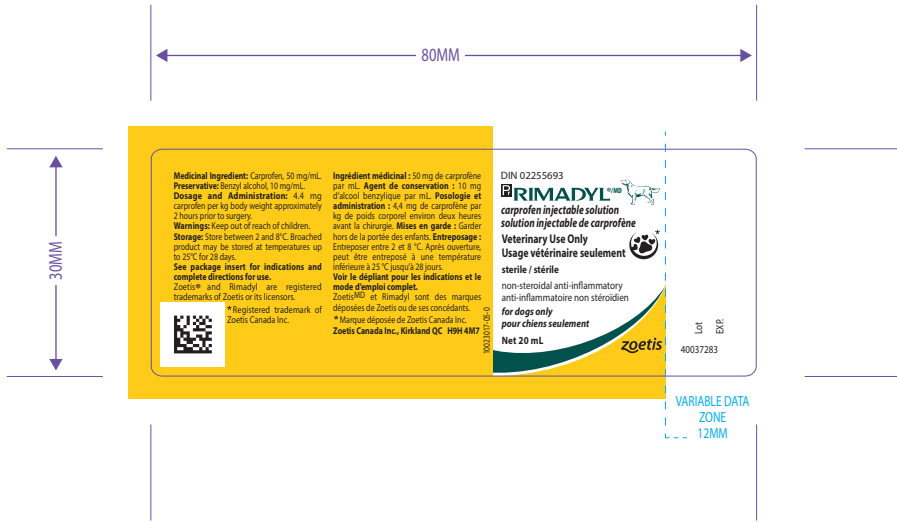
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Zoetis version date: March 30, 2023



zoetis		Artwork Center: LLN		AWC Representative Morgane Dupuis	Plant Name / Code OLOT / ES03
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Client Information Sheet for Rimadyl® (carprofen)

*Review this information with your veterinarian each time your dog receives **Rimadyl injectable solution** or **Rimadyl chewable tablets**. This sheet is provided as a summary and does not take the place of instructions from your veterinarian.*

What is Rimadyl®?

Rimadyl contains the active ingredient carprofen which is a member of the class of drugs known as non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). This class of drug is used for relief of pain and inflammation.

What should I discuss with my veterinarian before using Rimadyl?

Talk to your veterinarian about your dog's health, past and present, including:

- **General health** – Rimadyl should only be given to healthy dogs.
- **Changes in behavior or health**, including weight loss, if any.
- **Allergies**, past or present, including food, flea or skin allergies, if any.
- **Past problems with or reactions to vaccines or medications**, if any.
- **Current medications and supplements**, including those you can get without a prescription, if any.

What side effects could occur from use of NSAIDs?

Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) provide important benefits. However, serious but rare side effects have been reported in dogs taking drugs in this class. The most common NSAID-related side effects 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, convulsions, or behavioral changes. Serious adverse reactions associated with this drug class can occur without warning and in rare situations result in death.

It is important to contact your veterinarian if you observe *any* signs of illness or intolerance in your dog. Severe reactions require emergency treatment by your veterinarian. Watch your dog for the following possible signs:

- **Change in your dog's appetite.**
- **Vomiting and/or diarrhea**, either with or without blood.
- **Yellowing of the gums, skin or white of the eyes.**
- **Change in drinking or urinating habits.**
- **Convulsions.**
- **Behavioral changes.**

Most reactions occur within the first few days of receiving Rimadyl however, some adverse effects may only appear after prolonged treatment.

IF YOU NOTICE ANY SIGNS OF ILLNESS, OR ANYTHING OUT OF THE ORDINARY AFTER YOUR DOG RECEIVES RIMADYL, it is important to STOP THERAPY and TO CONTACT YOUR VETERINARIAN IMMEDIATELY. If you have additional questions about possible side effects, talk to your veterinarian.

Veterinarian: Please place contact information here.

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