feature/function:
• flexible indications: postoperative pain control for soft tissue and orthopedic surgery plus the relief of pain and inflammation associated with osteoarthritis.
• flexible duration of treatment: treat as long as necessary considering the individual response of the dog.
• multiple formulations: injectable, chewable tablets and caplets.
• safe and effective analgesia for postoperative pain in dogs 6 weeks of age and older.

benefit:
rimadyl is an integral part of pain management for dogs by meeting the needs of the practice, patient and owner.

feature/function:
rimadyl injectable is preferred for postoperative pain management in many patients because:
  1) stress and/or anesthetics can slow gi motility.
  2) analgesics and anesthetics may induce vomiting.
  3) fractious patients may be difficult to pill.
  4) administration of oral analgesics to patients with facial, mouth or neck injury may not be possible.

benefit:
rimadyl injectable administered preoperatively has benefits over oral analgesics for many patients.

important safety information: as a class, nsaids may be associated with gastrointestinal, kidney and liver side effects. these are usually mild, but may be serious. pet owners should discontinue therapy and contact their veterinarian immediately if side effects occur. evaluation for pre-existing conditions and regular monitoring are recommended for pets on any medication, including rimadyl. use with other nsaids or corticosteroids should be avoided. see full prescribing information on page 3 and at www.rimadyl.com/pi.

1 rimadyl injectable pharmacovigilance report, 2003-2013, data on file, zoetis, inc.

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Comprehensive Pain Management for Dogs

**Soft Tissue Procedures**
- Spay/neuter
- Laceration repair
- Ear surgeries
- Dental procedures
- Small tumor removals
- Foreign body removals

**Orthopedic Procedures**
- Fracture repair
- Cruciate surgery
- Hip surgery

**Osteoarthritis**
- Initial treatment followed by oral RIMADYL at home

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**That meets your needs**

RIMADYL Chewable Tablets and RIMADYL Caplets
1) Provide postoperative analgesia that can continue after surgery with no washout period
2) Long-term daily administration to relieve chronic osteoarthritis

RIMADYL Chewable Tablets
Highly palatable chewable tablets are easy to administer which can improve compliance

RIMADYL Caplets
Can be administered to dogs with food allergies

RIMADYL Injectable
1) Preempts postoperative pain for both inpatient and outpatient procedures
2) Initiate relief of osteoarthritis pain with an inclinic injection of Rimadyl

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Confidence
With the flexible indications, multiple formulations, and the use in dogs 6 weeks of age or older, RIMADYL is an integral part of both acute and chronic pain management protocols for dogs.

Invitation to neutral
Let’s take a look at all of the benefits of initiating postoperative and osteoarthritis (OA) pain control with RIMADYL Injectable and continuing management with RIMADYL oral formulations at home.

It’s the customer’s decision
So you can determine whether RIMADYL should be your primary canine NSAID for postoperative pain and chronic OA.

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Sound Byte
Check-Off (Quality)
Qualify: Identify how RIMADYL Injectable is being used in the clinic:
Doctor, are you prescribing RIMADYL Injectable for postoperative pain in your canine patients?

If YES, confirm and discuss the benefits of using RIMADYL Injectable for postoperative pain management for soft tissue and orthopedic procedures in canine patients.

If NO, engage and detail the customer on the benefits of using RIMADYL Injectable for the management of postoperative pain for soft tissue and orthopedic procedures in canine patients.

If the practice is using generic carprofen, please follow-up with these points:
• RIMADYL Injectable has been on the market since 2003: data establishing the safety and efficacy of carprofen injectable is based on the brand, RIMADYL, formulation and presented in over 40 scientific studies published in peer-reviewed journals.
• RIMADYL Injectable is manufactured by Zoetis—a dedicated animal health manufacturer.
Oral/Periodontal disease 1.4  0

There were no serious adverse events reported during clinical field studies with once daily administration of 2 mg/lb. The following categories of abnormal health observations are reported in decreasing order of frequency by body system.

**PHYSICAL EXAM FINDINGS:**

Increased water consumption, increased urination, pale gums due to anemia, yellowing of gums, skin or white of the eye due to jaundice, lethargy, vomiting, weight loss, diarrhea/soft stool, tremors, pale mucous membranes, increased respiratory rate, abdominal distension, increased temperature, urination or diarrhea.

**Hematology:**

Increased hematocrit, decreased mean corpuscular volume, increased reticulocytes, increased total red blood cells, decreased white blood cells, increased neutrophils, increased monocytes, increased eosinophils, increased platelets, increased packed cell volume, decreased hemoglobin, increased red blood cell distribution width.

**Clinical Chemistry:**

Increased total protein, increased total protein, increased albumin, increased alanine aminotransferase (ALT), increased aspartate aminotransferase (AST), increased chloride, increased creatinine, increased glutamine oxaloacetate transaminase (GOT), increased gamma glutamyl transpeptidase (GGT), increased lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), increased alkaline phosphatase (ALP), increased total bilirubin, increased protein-bound iron, increased globulin.

**Urinalysis:**

Increased specific gravity, decreased specific gravity, increased protein, increased glucose, increased ketones, increased blood, increased leukocytes, increased squamous cells, increased erythrocytes, increased proteinuria, increased blood urea nitrogen (BUN), increased creatinine, increased ketonuria.

**Clinical Pharmacology:**

Injection site reactions, granulomas, abscesses, necrosis, abscess formation, and granulomas have been reported with the injectable form of Rimadyl.

**Inflammation:**

Inflammatory in hyperemia, facial swelling, hives, erythema.

In rare situations, health has been associated with some of the adverse reactions listed above. To report an adverse reaction, contact Zoetis Inc. at 1-888-963-8471.

**DOSE AND ADMINISTRATION:**

Always provide Client Information Sheet with prescription. Carefully consider the potential benefits and risks of Rimadyl and other NSAIDs before using this medication for your dog.

**CONTRAINDICATIONS:**

Rimadyl is contraindicated in pregnant dogs, in dogs with known hypersensitivity to carprofen or any of the other ingredients, in debilitated, elderly, or renally-impaired dogs, in dogs with a history of gastrointestinal ulceration, in dogs with known risk factors for gastrointestinal ulceration, in dogs receiving other ulcerogenic drugs, in dogs with active peptic ulcer disease or with a history of peptic ulcer disease, or in dogs with a history of gastrointestinal bleeding.

**WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS:**

Carprofen is a non-steroidal, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent with characteristic anti-inflammatory and antipyretic activity associated with specific effects on prostaglandin synthesis.

The mechanism of action of carprofen, like that of other NSAIDs, is believed to be associated with the inhibition of cyclooxygenase activity. Two main routes of metabolism of carprofen occur in dogs: hepatic glucuronidation and renal glucuronidation. The inactive metabolites of carprofen demonstrate no cyclooxygenase inhibitory activity in vitro. Considering these data, carprofen is not considered a COX-2 selective NSAID.

The use of carprofen in pregnant or lactating dogs has not been studied. Carprofen has not been shown to have teratogenic effects in reproductive studies in mice, rats, and rabbits. Carprofen is excreted in milk of lactating mice and is expected to be present in milk of lactating dogs. If carprofen is used in lactating dogs, the milk should be discarded.

**ADVERSE REACTIONS:**

For subcutaneous use in dogs only

Serious or life-threatening adverse reactions that should be reported to Zoetis Inc. at 1-888-963-8471 include: vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, anorexia, inappetence, jaundice, acute hepatic toxicity, hepatic enzyme elevation, abnormal liver function test(s), hyperbilirubinemia, bilirubinuria, protein-bound iron elevation.

Upon informed consent by a majority of dogs.

Statistically significant overall improvement based on lameness evaluations by the veterinarian and owner observations when administered Rimadyl at the total daily dose.

**REFERENCES:**


5. Doxycycline is highly protein-bound and may displace other protein-bound or similarly metabolized drugs have not been conducted. Drug compatibility should be monitored closely in animals receiving concomitant therapy with Rimadyl.

6. Rimadyl may be administered parenterally injected product, good hygienic procedures should be used when administering Rimadyl Injectable.


