



Telazol[®]

(TILETAMINE HCl
and ZOLAZEPAM HCl)



A Convenient, Reliable, and Time-Tested Product with an Extended In-Use Shelf-life

Feature/Function:

With an extended in-use shelf life, Telazol is unique in that it can be used for up to 7 days after opening if kept at room temperature or up to 56 days if kept refrigerated.

Benefit:

Longer in-use shelf life makes Telazol an economical option without having to worry about discarding unused product.

Feature/Function:

Telazol is a premixed combination of a dissociative –tiletamine and a benzodiazepine – zolazepam, resulting in a fast-acting, smooth anesthetic/sedative combination that provides analgesia for the dog and cat.

Benefit:

Telazol is a convenient, efficient, versatile and easy to use premix that can be part of your balanced anesthetic protocol. Additionally this premixed concentration allows for a low dose volume for IM Injections.

Feature/Function:

For over 30 years, Telazol has been proven to be an effective part of a balanced anesthetic protocol with a wide margin of safety.

Benefit:

Telazol has an established reputation as an anesthetic and sedative that you have come to rely upon for use in the dog and cat.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION: Do not use TELAZOL in dogs and cats with pancreatic disease, renal pathology or impairment of renal function, or severe cardiac or pulmonary dysfunction. Do not use for Caesarean section. Do not use phenothiazine-derivative drugs concomitantly with TELAZOL as the combination produces respiratory and myocardial depression, hypotension, and hypothermia. Pulmonary edema has been reported in cats. Respiratory depression may occur following administration of high doses of TELAZOL. See brief summary of prescribing information on page XX or full prescribing information at www.zoetisus.com/telazolPI.

**Sound
Byte**

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(TILETAMINE HCl and ZOLAZEPAM HCl)



Procedures Where Telazol Can Be Used:

- Radiographs
- Repair of wounds or lacerations
- Castration
- Ear/eye examination
- Mass removal
- Ovariohysterectomy
- Treatment of abscesses
- Foreign body removal
- Onychectomy

Sound Byte

CHECK-OFF & ECHO NOTES

Check-Off (Qualify)

Identify how Telazol is being used in the clinic:

Doctor, in what situations are you using Telazol for your canine and feline patients?

If they are not using Telazol, ask them why?

- If they mention shelf-life, discuss extended in-use shelf life.
- If they are using ketamine and a benzodiazepine, discuss how this is a premixed formulation and allows for a low dose volume for IM injections.
- If they are using a generic tiletamine HCl and zolazepam HCl, please follow-up with these points on the right:

- 1) TELAZOL has been on the market since 1984: data establishing the safety and efficacy of tiletamine HCl and zolazepam HCl is based on the brand, TELAZOL. Use of TELAZOL in the dog and cat has been documented in over 100 peer-reviewed publications.
- 2) TELAZOL has demonstrated in-use shelf life stability which can be used for up to 7 days after opening if kept at room temperature or up to 56 days if kept refrigerated

Confidence

TELAZOL provides versatility as an anesthetic and a sedative for both dogs and cats by producing predictable depth and duration as part of a balanced protocol.

Invitation to neutral

Let's take a look at all of the benefits of having TELAZOL incorporated into your anesthetic and sedation protocols...

It's the customer's decision

...so you can determine whether TELAZOL should be your one of your go-to drugs for anesthetic and sedation protocols.

Brief Summary of Prescribing Information.
See package insert for full Prescribing Information.

Telazol®

**(TILETAMINE HCl
and ZOLAZEPAM HCl)**

NADA 106-111, Approved by FDA
For Intramuscular Use in Dogs and Cats Only

CAUTION

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

INDICATIONS

TELAZOL is indicated in cats for restraint or for anesthesia combined with muscle relaxation and in dogs for restraint and minor procedures of short duration (30 min. avg.) requiring mild to moderate analgesia. Minor surgery is considered to be laceration repair, draining of abscesses, castrations and other procedures requiring mild to moderate analgesia. (See Dogs under Administration and Dosage.)

CONTRAINDICATIONS

The use of TELAZOL is contraindicated in dogs and cats with pancreatic disease. TELAZOL is excreted predominantly by the kidneys. Preexistent renal pathology or impairment of renal function may be expected to result in prolonged duration of anesthesia. TELAZOL should not be used in dogs and cats with severe cardiac or pulmonary dysfunction. Because the teratogenic potential of TELAZOL is unknown, it should not be used in pregnant bitches or queens at any stage of pregnancy. Also, a study has shown that TELAZOL crosses the placental barrier and produces respiratory depression in the newborn; therefore, its use for Cesarean section is contraindicated.

WARNINGS

FOR USE IN DOGS AND CATS ONLY. The principal route of excretion of both components in the cat is the urine; therefore, TELAZOL is not recommended for use in cats suffering from renal insufficiency.

Balance studies in dogs indicated extensive biotransformation of both components with less than 4% of the dose excreted unchanged in the urine.

The safety of the use of TELAZOL (tiletamine HCl and zolazepam HCl) in pregnant animals or on reproduction has not been established. TELAZOL crosses the placental barrier and causes respiratory depression in the neonate. Phenothiazine-derivative drugs should not be used with TELAZOL because the combination produces respiratory and myocardial depression, hypotension and hypothermia. Pulmonary edema has been reported to occur in cats with the use of TELAZOL.

Signs and symptoms include dyspnea, lethargy, anorexia and abnormal behavior. Deaths have been reported occasionally in severely affected individuals. Cats should be observed closely for any signs and symptoms which may suggest pulmonary edema so that appropriate therapy may be instituted.

PRECAUTIONS

The dosage of TELAZOL should be reduced in geriatric dogs and cats, in animals in debilitated condition and in animals with impairment of renal function.

Death has occurred in both cats and dogs following TELAZOL administration. Preexisting pulmonary disease, renal disease (see Contraindications and Warnings) and shock were causally implicated at necropsy; however, death was drug attributable in at least one dog (of 1072) and one cat (of 1095). Cats and smaller dogs with small body masses in relation to large body surfaces should be protected from heat loss during TELAZOL anesthesia. Body temperature should be monitored, and supplemental heat may be required to control hypothermia. As with other anesthetics, it is prudent to provide for hemostasis during any surgical procedure.

During TELAZOL anesthesia, athetoid movement may occur. This athetosis should not be mistaken for lack of anesthesia nor is it indicative of lack of analgesia. Do not give additional anesthesia in an attempt to abolish the athetoid movement. Efforts to eliminate athetoid movement with additional doses of TELAZOL can result in anesthetic overdosage. TELAZOL does not abolish laryngeal, pharyngeal, palatal, palpebral and pedal reflexes, and may not be adequate as the sole anesthetic for surgical procedures in these areas.

Endotracheal tubes are not well tolerated in connection with TELAZOL anesthesia in the cat and their use may result in impaired respiration.

After removal of the tube, normal respiration should resume.

The stimulation of surgical procedures aids in maintaining adequate ventilation. The anesthetized patient must be monitored throughout the procedure, and if cardiopulmonary problems do occur, measures must be taken to assure that alveolar ventilation and cardiovascular functions are maintained.

The eyes normally remain open with the pupils dilated. The use of a bland ophthalmic ointment is advisable to protect the corneas from desiccation. A study has indicated that the concurrent use of chloramphenicol will prolong the duration of anesthesia in cats.

Atropine (0.02 mg/lb) (0.04 mg/kg) should be used to control ptialism.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Respiratory depression may occur following administration of high doses of TELAZOL. If at any time respiration becomes excessively depressed and the animal becomes cyanotic, resuscitative measures should be instituted promptly. Adequate pulmonary ventilation using either oxygen or room air is recommended as a resuscitative measure.

Adverse reactions reported have included emesis during emergence, excessive salivation, transient apnea, vocalization, erratic recovery and prolonged recovery, excessive tracheal and bronchial secretions when atropine sulfate, USP, was not given before anesthesia, involuntary muscular twitching, hypertonicity, cyanosis, cardiac arrest, pulmonary edema and muscle rigidity during surgical procedures. Central nervous system stimulation and convulsions have also been reported. Tachycardia frequently occurs, particularly in the dog. This rise in heart rate usually lasts about 30 minutes. Either hypertension or hypotension may also occur. Insufficient anesthesia has been reported in dogs.

Death has been reported in dogs and cats following TELAZOL administration.

PREPARATION OF SOLUTION

To each vial add 5 mL sterile water for injection, USP. Slight agitation will facilitate complete reconstitution. The resultant solution will contain 100 mg active ingredient per one milliliter.

Discard unused solution after 7 days when stored at room temperature or after 56 days when kept refrigerated. Only clear solutions should be administered.

HOW SUPPLIED

TELAZOL (tiletamine HCl and zolazepam HCl) is available in individual vials of 5 mL solution when reconstituted. The addition of 5 mL diluent produces a solution containing the equivalent of 50 mg tiletamine base, 50 mg zolazepam base and 57.7 mg manitol per milliliter. 5 mL vial — 100 mg/mL (when reconstituted).

Store at controlled room temperature 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F).

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