

Carprofen

- Drug Information

Brand Names:

Rimadyl®, Novox®, Vetprofen®, Norocarp®, quellin™, Carpaquin™, Rovera®, Carprieve™, TruProfen™

Pharmacology:

Non steroidal anti-inflammatory drug

Indications:

Labeled 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.

Contraindications:

- General

Contraindicated in patients with known sensitivity to this type of drug.

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.

The use of parenteral fluids during surgery should be considered to reduce the potential risk of renal complications when using NSAIDs perioperatively.

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, pregnant dogs, dogs used for breeding purposes, or in lactating bitches has not been established.

- Small Animal

- Dog

Contraindicated in dogs with bleeding disorders, GI ulcers, patients with liver disease or pre existing renal impairment.

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.

- Cat

Not labeled for use in cats.

Interactions:

- General Interactions

Drug compatibility should be monitored closely in patients requiring additional therapy. Such drugs commonly used include cardiac, anticonvulsant and behavioral medications.

- Category Interactions

- Corticosteroid

Contraindicated with corticosteroids as increased risk for side effects may result.

- Diuretic

Side effect risk increases with dehydration and with the use of diuretics.

- NSAID-Non Steroidal Antiinflammatory Drug

Contraindicated with concurrent use of other NSAIDs because it may increase the risk of side effects.

- Protein bound drug

May displace other highly protein bound drugs resulting in increased serum levels and duration of action.

- Ulcerogenic drug

Increased risk for GI ulceration is additive with ulcerogenic drugs concurrently.

- Drug Interactions

- Digoxin

Use in caution in patients in cardiac failure-may increase levels of digoxin.

- Furosemide

Use in caution in patients in cardiac failure-may reduce diuretic effects of furosemide.

- Methotrexate

Use extreme caution when using methotrexate concurrently as serious toxicity has occurred when

used with NSAIDs

Adverse Effects:

- General

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, hypoalbuminemia. Approximately one-fourth of hepatic reports were in Labrador Retrievers.

Neurologic: Ataxia, paresis, paralysis, seizures, vestibular signs, disorientation.

Urinary: Hematuria, polyuria, polydipsia, urinary incontinence, urinary tract infection, azotemia, acute renal failure, tubular abnormalities including acute tubular necrosis, renal tubular acidosis, glucosuria.

Behavioral: Sedation, lethargy, hyperactivity, restlessness, aggressiveness.

Hematologic: Immune-mediated hemolytic anemia, immune-mediated thrombocytopenia, blood loss anemia, epistaxis.

Dermatologic: Pruritus, increased shedding, alopecia, pyotraumatic moist dermatitis (hot spots), necrotizing panniculitis/vasculitis, ventral ecchymosis.

Immunologic or hypersensitivity: Facial swelling, hives, erythema.

In rare situations, death has been associated with some of the adverse reactions listed above.

- Small Animal

- Dog

Hepatocellular damage, jaundice and/or renal disease can occur and dogs with pre existing conditions and geriatric dogs seem to be at greater risk. Labrador Retrievers have been associated with 1/3 of the cases of hepatic syndrome.

Dosages:

- General

Advise the lowest effective dose as infrequently as is necessary if long term use is needed.

Clients should be cautioned that the veterinary version of these products are formulated to be palatable to pets. This can increase the likelihood for inadvertent overdose of the medication if the container is not stored with this in mind.

- Small Animal

- Dog

2.2 mg/kg by mouth twice daily. Round dose to nearest half caplet increment.

Alternate dose 4.4 mg/kg by mouth once daily. Round to nearest half caplet increment.

For post operative pain relief - administer 2 hours prior to procedure.

INJECTABLE - 2.2 mg/kg SQ twice daily or 4.4 mg/kg SQ once daily

- Cat

Use with extreme caution - Veterinary studies of the use of this drug are limited and not labeled for use in cats.

2.2 mg/kg by mouth - may want to use once daily or every other day and limit to 2 days of treatment

- Birds (small)

2 mg/kg by mouth every 8 - 24 hour

- Rodent

Caution - not labeled for use in rat - Rat - 5 mg/kg SQ or 5 - 10 mg/kg by mouth

- Rabbit

Caution - not labeled for use in rabbits - 2.2 mg/kg by mouth every 12 hours

- Large Animal

- Horse

0.7 mg/kg IV once

Special Notes:

None