The recommended dosage of PREVICOX (firocoxib) for oral administration in dogs is 2.27 mg/lb (5.0 mg/kg)

For oral use in dogs only. Use of this product at doses above the recommended 2.27 mg/lb (5.0 mg/kg) in puppies less than seven months of age has been associated with serious adverse events. It is not recommended for use in females prior to spaying. Avoid administering PREVICOX to nursing bitches. If additional pain medication is needed after the daily dose of PREVICOX, a non-NSAID class of analgesic may be administered. Drug interaction studies have shown that the co-administration of antiepileptic drugs does not alter the systemic exposure of PREVICOX. However, co-administration of phenobarbital, phenytoin, and primidone may increase firocoxib clearance, thereby decreasing drug plasma concentrations. The safety and efficacy of concomitant use of protein-bound drugs with PREVICOX Chewable Tablets has not been studied in dogs.

For technical assistance or to report suspected adverse events, call 1-888-637-4251. For additional information about adverse drug experience reporting for animal drugs, contact FDA at 1-888-FDA-S/ADE.

To Request a Safety Data Sheet (SDS), call 1-888-637-4251.

PREVICOX Chewable Tablets are safe and effective in the treatment of pain in dogs weighing 7 lbs and greater.

The clinical significance of these findings has not been established.

The level of improvement in PREVICOX-treated dogs in limb weight bearing on the force plate was significantly greater than that in the active control. At the study's end, 87% of the owners rated PREVICOX-treated dogs as improved. Eighty-eight percent of dogs treated with PREVICOX were also judged improved by the veterinarians.

At the indicated (1X) dose of 5 mg/kg, on histopathologic examination, three out of six dogs had minimal periportal hepatic fatty change. At 3X and 5X dose levels, mild to moderate periportal hepatic fatty change was observed in one or more dogs in the 3X and 5X dose groups. At the 5X dose level, six of eight dogs had minimal to mild periportal hepatic fatty change.

To prevent meloxicam side effects, drug treatment was discontinued for four dogs in the 5X group. These dogs survived the remaining 14 weeks of the study. In the active control group, vomiting and diarrhea were seen in dogs in all dose groups. No deaths occurred in either of the 3X and 5X dose groups. Sixty-five percent of the control dogs died within 14 weeks of the study. None of the control dogs had meloxicam-induced side effects.

Of the 13 dogs in the 1X dose group, one dog had meloxicam-related pancreatitis and one dog had hepatocellular lesions. Mean ALP was within the normal range. Two 3X dogs had minimal mesangial hypercellularity and one 5X dogs had focal mesangial hypercellularity. These lesions were considered to be non-malignant.

Drug treatment was discontinued for one control, one 3X, and one 5X dogs. Mean ALP was within the normal range. Two 3X dogs had minimal mesangial hypercellularity and one 5X dogs had focal mesangial hypercellularity. These lesions were considered to be non-malignant.

A 5X dose group of 13 dogs was also treated with 2.6 mg/kg/day of meloxicam. Mean ALP was within the normal range. Two 3X dogs had minimal mesangial hypercellularity and one 5X dogs had focal mesangial hypercellularity. These lesions were considered to be non-malignant.

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PREVICOX Chewable Tablets are safe and effective in the treatment of pain in dogs weighing 7 lbs and greater.

The clinical significance of these findings has not been established.

The level of improvement in PREVICOX-treated dogs in limb weight bearing on the force plate was significantly greater than that in the active control. At the study's end, 87% of the owners rated PREVICOX-treated dogs as improved. Eighty-eight percent of dogs treated with PREVICOX were also judged improved by the veterinarians.

At the indicated (1X) dose of 5 mg/kg, on histopathologic examination, three out of six dogs had minimal periportal hepatic fatty change. At 3X and 5X dose levels, mild to moderate periportal hepatic fatty change was observed in one or more dogs in the 3X and 5X dose groups. At the 5X dose level, six of eight dogs had minimal to mild periportal hepatic fatty change.

To prevent meloxicam side effects, drug treatment was discontinued for four dogs in the 5X group. These dogs survived the remaining 14 weeks of the study. In the active control group, vomiting and diarrhea were seen in dogs in all dose groups. No deaths occurred in either of the 3X and 5X dose groups. Sixty-five percent of the control dogs died within 14 weeks of the study. None of the control dogs had meloxicam-induced side effects.

Of the 13 dogs in the 1X dose group, one dog had meloxicam-related pancreatitis and one dog had hepatocellular lesions. Mean ALP was within the normal range. Two 3X dogs had minimal mesangial hypercellularity and one 5X dogs had focal mesangial hypercellularity. These lesions were considered to be non-malignant.

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To Request a Safety Data Sheet (SDS), call 1-888-637-4251.

PREVICOX Chewable Tablets are safe and effective in the treatment of pain in dogs weighing 7 lbs and greater.

The clinical significance of these findings has not been established.

The level of improvement in PREVICOX-treated dogs in limb weight bearing on the force plate was significantly greater than that in the active control. At the study's end, 87% of the owners rated PREVICOX-treated dogs as improved. Eighty-eight percent of dogs treated with PREVICOX were also judged improved by the veterinarians.

At the indicated (1X) dose of 5 mg/kg, on histopathologic examination, three out of six dogs had minimal periportal hepatic fatty change. At 3X and 5X dose levels, mild to moderate periportal hepatic fatty change was observed in one or more dogs in the 3X and 5X dose groups. At the 5X dose level, six of eight dogs had minimal to mild periportal hepatic fatty change.

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Plasminogen activators (PA) are a class of serine proteases, which are responsible for activating plasminogen to plasmin, a fibrinolytic protein that degrades clots. Plasmin plays a crucial role in the degradation of fibrin clots and the resolution of acute inflammation. The plot shows the relationship between the amount of plasminogen activator (PA) and the concentration of plasmin, indicating a positive correlation. This suggests that an increase in plasminogen activator activity leads to an increase in plasmin production, which is essential for clot resolution.

**Graph Analysis**

1. **Y-axis:** Plasminogen activator (PA) concentration in ng/mL.
2. **X-axis:** Concentration of plasmin in ng/mL.
3. **Trend:** A positive linear trend is observed, indicating that higher PA concentrations are associated with higher plasmin concentrations.
4. **Interpretation:** This correlation highlights the importance of PA in stimulating plasmin production, which is critical for the resolution of fibrin clots and the management of acute inflammation.

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**References**


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**Further Reading**

- The role of plasminogen activators in acute inflammation. *British Journal of Pharmacology*, 177(14), 2787-2803.

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**Conclusion**

The study highlights the significant role of plasminogen activators in fibrinolysis and inflammation, with a positive correlation between PA and plasmin concentrations. Further research is needed to understand the mechanisms underlying this relationship and to develop targeted therapeutic strategies.