Dog Owner Information about

**Carpovet®**
(carprofen)
**Caplets**

For Osteoarthritis and Post-Surgical Pain

This summary contains important information about Carprovet. You should read this information before you start giving your dog Carprovet and review it each time the prescription is refilled. This sheet is provided only as a summary and does not take the place of instructions from your veterinarian. Talk to your veterinarian if you do not understand any of this information or if you want to know more about Carprovet.

What is Carprovet?
Carpovet is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) that is used to reduce pain and inflammation (soreness) due to osteoarthritis and pain following surgery in dogs. Carprovet is a prescription drug for dogs. It is available as a caplet and is given to dogs by mouth.

Osteoarthritis (OA) is a painful condition caused by “wear and tear” of cartilage and other parts of the joints that may result in the following changes or signs in your dog:
- Limping or lameness
- Decreased activity or exercise (reluctance to stand, climb stairs, jump or run, or difficulty in performing these activities)
- Stiffness or decreased movement of joints

To control surgical pain (e.g. for surgeries such as spays, ear procedures or orthopedic repairs) your veterinarian may administer Carprovet before the procedure and recommend that your dog be treated for several days after going home.

What kind of results can I expect when my dog is on Carprovet?
While Carprovet is not a cure for osteoarthritis, it can relieve the pain and inflammation of OA and improve your dog’s mobility.
- Response varies from dog to dog but can be quite dramatic.
- In most dogs, improvement can be seen in a matter of days.
- If Carprovet is discontinued or not given as directed, your dog’s pain and inflammation may come back.

Who should not take Carprovet?
Your dog should not be given Carprovet if he/she:
- Has had an allergic reaction to carprofen, the active ingredient of Carprovet.
- Has had an allergic reaction to aspirin or other NSAIDs (for example, deracoxib, etodolac, firocoxib, meloxicam, phenylbutazone or tepoxalin) such as hives, facial swelling, or red or itchy skin.

Carpovet should be given to dogs only.
Cats should not be given Carprovet. Call your veterinarian immediately if your cat receives Carprovet. People should not take Carprovet. Keep Carprovet and all medicines out of reach of children. Call your physician immediately if you accidentally take Carprovet.

How to give Carprovet to your dog.
Carpovet should be given according to your veterinarian’s instructions. Your veterinarian will tell you what amount of Carprovet is right for your dog and for how long it should be given. Carprovet should be given by mouth and may be given with or without food.

What to tell/ask your veterinarian before giving Carprovet.
Talk to your veterinarian about:
- The signs of OA you have observed (for example limping, stiffness).
- The importance of weight control and exercise in the management of OA.
- What tests might be done before Carprovet is prescribed.
- How often your dog may need to be examined by your veterinarian.
- The risks and benefits of using Carprovet.

Tell your veterinarian if your dog has ever had the following medical problems:
- Experienced side effects from Carprovet or other NSAIDs, such as aspirin
- Digestive upset (vomiting and/or diarrhea)
- Liver disease
- Kidney disease
- A bleeding disorder (for example, Von Willebrand’s disease)

Tell your veterinarian about:
- Any other medical problems or allergies that your dog has now or has had.
- All medicines that you are giving your dog or plan to give your dog, including those you can get without a prescription.

Tell your veterinarian if your dog is:
- Pregnant, nursing or if you plan to breed your dog.

**What are the possible side effects that may occur in my dog during Carprovet therapy?**
Carpovet, like other drugs, may cause some side effects. Serious but rare side effects have been reported in dogs taking NSAIDs, including carprofen. Serious side effects can occur with or without warning and in rare situations result in death.

The most common NSAID-related side effects generally involve the stomach (such as bleeding ulcers), and liver or kidney problems. Look for the following side effects that can indicate your dog may be having a problem with Carprovet or may have another medical problem:
- Decrease or increase in appetite
- Vomiting
- Change in bowel movements (such as diarrhea, or black, tarry or bloody stools)
- Change in behavior (such as decreased or increased activity level, incoordination, seizure or aggression)
- Yellowing of gums, skin, or whites of the eyes (jaundice)
- Change in drinking habits (frequency, amount consumed)
- Change in urination habits (frequency, color, or smell)
- Change in skin (redness, scabs, or scratching)

It is important to stop therapy and contact your veterinarian immediately if you think your dog has a medical problem or side effect from Carprovet therapy. If you have additional questions about possible side effects, talk to your veterinarian.

**Can Carprovet be given with other medicines?**
Carprovet should not be given with other NSAIDs (for example, aspirin, deracoxib, etodolac, firocoxib, meloxicam, tepoxalin) or steroids (for example, cortisone, dexamethasone, prednisone, triamcinolone).

Tell your veterinarian about all medicines you have given your dog in the past, and any medicines that you are planning to give with Carprovet. This should include other medicines that you can get without a prescription. Your veterinarian may want to check that all of your dog’s medicines can be given together.

**What do I do in case my dog eats more than the prescribed amount of Carprovet?**
Contact your veterinarian immediately if your dog eats more than the prescribed amount of Carprovet.

**What else should I know about Carprovet?**
This sheet provides a summary of information about Carprovet. If you have any questions or concerns about Carprovet, or osteoarthritis, or postoperative pain, talk to your veterinarian.

As with all prescribed medicines, Carprovet should only be given to the dog for which it was prescribed. It should be given to your dog only for the condition for which it was prescribed.

It is important to periodically discuss your dog’s response to Carprovet at regular check ups. Your veterinarian will best determine if your dog is responding as expected and if your dog should continue receiving Carprovet.

To report a suspected adverse reaction call (866) 933-2472.

Manufactured for:
Dechra Veterinary Products
7015 College Boulevard, Suite 525
Overland Park, KS 66211 USA

By:
Belcher Pharmaceuticals, LLC
6911 Bryan Dairy Road, Suite 210
Largo, Florida 33777 USA

Rev. September 2018

00DM-CAR50129-0419
### Carprofen®

**Drug Class:** Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) of the phenylacetic acid class that includes naproxen, ibuprofen, and ketoprofen.

**Chemical Name:** Carprofen (n=129)

**Necrotoxicity:** Carprofen is a white, crystalline compound. It is freely soluble in ethanol, but practically insoluble in water.

### Clinical Pharmacology:

- **Indication:** Carprofen is a non-steroidal, non-anti-inflammatory agent with characteristic pungent and antiproliferative effects that may be due to the presence of a highly reactive, electrophilic conjugate. It is primarily metabolized in the liver and, to a lesser extent, in the kidneys.

### Indications:

- **Osteoarthritis:** Carprofen is approved for the management of osteoarthritis in dogs as an oral formulation.

### Dosage and Administration:

- **Oral administration:** The recommended dosage for oral administration to dogs is 2 mg/lb (4.4 mg/kg) of body weight daily. The total daily dose may be administered as a single dose or divided and administered as 1 mg/lb (2.2 mg/kg) twice daily. For the control of postsurgical pain, administer approximately 2 hours before the procedure. Carprofen is scored and dosage should be calculated in accordance with the product label.

### Adverse Reactions:

- **Cardiovascular:** Changes in clinicopathologic indices of hematopoietic, renal, hepatic, and clotting function were not clinically significant. The mean post-treatment AST values were 3.1 IU less for dogs receiving carprofen and 0.2 IU greater for dogs receiving placebo. Differences were not statistically significant.

### Post-Approval Experience:

- **Hematologic:** The most common abnormalities observed in dogs receiving carprofen were anemia, yellowing of gums, skin or white of the eye due to jaundice, lethargy, incoordination, seizure, or behavioral changes.

### References:


### Supplied Forms:

- **Carprovet Caplets 25 mg, 60 caplets NDC-17033-362-60, Carprovet Caplets 25 mg, 180 caplets NDC-17033-362-18 in bottles containing 60 or 180 caplets.

### HOW SUPPLIED:

- **Carprovet caplets are scored, and contain 25 mg, 5 mg or 100 mg of carprofen per caplet. Each caplet size is packaged in bottles containing 60 or 180 caplets.

### References:


### For a copy of the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) or to report adverse reactions call: (800) 933-2472.

**ANAB: 2005-07, Approved by FDA.**