Carprofen, a carprofen, is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) of the propionic acid class that includes ibuprofen, naproxen, and ketoprofen. Carprofen is used for the management of pain and inflammation in dogs. It is a non-selective cyclooxygenase inhibitor. The chemical structure of carprofen is as follows:

\[
\text{Chemical Structure of Carprofen}
\]

### Clinical Pharmacology

**Absorption:** Carprofen is well absorbed after oral administration. The absolute bioavailability of carprofen following oral administration is approximately 60%.

**Distribution:** Carprofen is distributed into the tissues and fluids. The mean volume of distribution is approximately 8.9 liters/kg in dogs. The drug is not highly bound to plasma proteins (approximately 10% bound).

**Metabolism:** Carprofen is metabolized primarily in the liver by oxidation and conjugation. Up to 40% of a dose of carprofen can be excreted in the feces as unchanged drug.

**Excretion:** Carprofen is excreted predominantly in the feces (60% of the dose) and urine (30% of the dose). The remaining 10% of the dose is excreted in the colostomy bag, saliva, and respiratory tract.

### Precautions

**Contra-indications:** Carprofen should not be used in animals with a history of gastrointestinal ulceration or in animals with known hypersensitivity to carprofen or other NSAIDs.

**Warnings:** Carprofen should be used with caution in animals with a history of renal or hepatic disease, or those receiving concurrent therapy with other drugs that may cause renal or hepatic toxicity.

**Use in pregnancy:** The safety of carprofen in pregnant animals has not been fully established. It is recommended that carprofen be used only in pregnant animals when the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

**Use in lactating animals:** The safety of carprofen in lactating animals has not been fully established. It is recommended that carprofen be used only in lactating animals when the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the nursing offspring.

**Overdosage:** Overdosage of carprofen in animals is unlikely due to its short half-life and rapid excretion. However, if an overdose is suspected, supportive care should be provided.

### Adverse Reactions

Adverse reactions associated with carprofen include gastrointestinal signs, such as vomiting, diarrhea, constipation, inappetence, melena, hematemesis, and gastrointestinal ulceration. Severe adverse reactions can include anaphylaxis, anaphylactoid reactions, or shock. Owners should be advised to contact a veterinarian immediately if these symptoms occur.

### Notes

The chemical structure of carprofen is shown below:

\[
\text{Chemical Structure of Carprofen}
\]
Dog Owner Information about

Carprofen®

Carprofen Tablets for Osteoarthritis and Post-Surgical Pain

This summary contains important information about Carprofen. You should read this information before you start giving your dog Carprofen 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 Carprofen.

What is Carprofen?

Carprofen is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) that is used to reduce pain and inflammation (soreness) due to osteoarthritis and pain following surgery in dogs. Carprofen is a prescription drug for dogs. It is available as a tablet 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 Carprofen 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 Carprofen?

While Carprofen 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 Carprofen is discontinued or not given as directed, your dog’s pain and inflammation may come back.

Who should not take Carprofen?

Your dog should not be given Carprofen if he/she:

- Has had an allergic reaction to carprofen, the active ingredient of Carprofen.
- Has had an allergic reaction to aspirin or other NSAIDs (for example, 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 Carprofen. 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.

Can Carprofen be given with other medicines?

Carprofen should not be given with other NSAIDs (for example, aspirin, 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 Carprofen. 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 Carprofen?

Contact your veterinarian immediately if your dog eats more than the prescribed amount of Carprofen.

What else should I know about Carprofen?

This sheet provides a summary of information about Carprofen. If you have any questions or concerns about Carprofen, or osteoarthritis, or postoperative pain, talk to your veterinarian.

As with all prescribed medicines, Carprofen 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 Carprofen at regular check ups. Your veterinarian will best determine if your dog is responding as expected and if your dog should continue receiving Carprofen.

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

Issued January 2017

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

What are the possible side effects that may occur in my dog during Carprofen therapy?

Carprofen, 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 Carprofen 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 Carprofen therapy. If you have additional questions about possible side effects, talk to your veterinarian.

If your dog is having a problem with Carprofen or may have another medical problem:

- Change in behavior (such as decreased or increased activity level, incoordination, seizure or aggression)
- Change in urination habits (frequency, color, or smell)
- Change in skin (redness, scabs, or scratching)

Tell your veterinarian immediately if you think your dog may be having a problem with Carprofen or may have another medical problem.