There were no serious adverse events reported during clinical field studies for the injectable formulation. The followings are abnormal health observations were reported. The product vehicle served as control.

**INFORMATION FOR DOG OWNERS:**

Rimadyl 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 bleeding disorders. Rimadyl may be used in dogs with previous blood dyscrasias, but an increased risk of bleeding should be anticipated. Rimadyl should be used with caution in dogs with a history of blood dyscrasias or in dogs in which blood dyscrasias have been induced by other drugs. Care should be taken in administering Rimadyl to dogs suspected of having blood dyscrasias.

**CONTRAINDICATIONS:**

Some enterohepatic circulation of the drug is observed. Carprofen is eliminated in the dog primarily by biotransformation in the liver followed by rapid excretion of the resulting metabolites (the ester glucuronide of the carboxylic acid). Approximately 4% of an oral dose is excreted in feces. The mean terminal half-life of carprofen is approximately 8 hours (range 4.5–9.8 hours) after single oral doses varying from 1–35 mg/kg of body weight. The volume of distribution is 0.3 L/kg and the protein binding is approximately 99%. Carprofen is freely soluble in ethanol, but practically insoluble in water at 25°C.

Modulation of the development of cell mediated immunity: Possible roles of the products of cyclooxygenase and lipoxygenase pathways. Inhibition of constitutive and inducible cyclooxygenase activity in human platelets and mononuclear cells by 

**REFERENCES:**


Rimadyl tablets were administered at the following dose in all species: 0.5–1.25 mg/kg of body weight (approximately 10 mg/lb) of body weight. In all studies, dogs receiving Rimadyl tablet had a clinically significant improvement in pain score, as judged by the owner, and improvement in mobility as compared to placebo. In the placebo group, the percentage of dogs with a marked or moderate pain score was approximately 10% higher than in the Rimadyl group.

In the 52-week study, minor dermatologic changes occurred in dogs in each of the treatment groups but not in the control dogs. The changes were not considered to be of clinical significance and were diagnosed on non-specific dermatitis. The possibility exists that these mild reactions were treatment related, but no dose relationship was observed.

Clinical field studies were conducted in 297 dogs of different breeds undergoing orthopedic or soft tissue surgery. Dogs were administered 2 mg/lb of carprofen to dogs undergoing orthopedic or soft tissue surgery. In both studies, the drug was well tolerated clinically by all of the animals. No gross or histologic changes were seen in the tissues examined. The mean terminal half-life of carprofen is approximately 8 hours (range 4.5–9.8 hours) after single oral doses varying from 1–35 mg/kg of body weight. The volume of distribution is 0.3 L/kg and the protein binding is approximately 99%. Carprofen is freely soluble in ethanol, but practically insoluble in water at 25°C.

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