

NOVOX[®] (CARPROFEN) CHEWABLE TABLETS

25 MG, 75 MG AND 100 MG STRENGTHS SCORED CHEWABLE TABLETS AVAILABLE IN BOTTLES OF 30, 60 AND 180



DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Always provide Client Information Sheet with prescription. Carefully consider the potential benefits and risk of Novox and other treatment options before deciding to use Novox. Use the lowest effective dose for the shortest duration consistent with individual response.

The recommended dosage for oral administration to dogs is 2 mg/lb of body weight daily. The total daily dose may be administered as 2 mg/lb of body weight once daily or divided and administered as 1 mg/lb twice daily. For the control of postoperative pain, administer approximately 2 hours before the procedure.

Novox chewable tablets are scored and dosage should be calculated in half-tablet increments. Tablets can be halved by placing the tablet on a hard surface and pressing down on both sides of the score. These liver flavored Novox chewable tablets may be offered to the dog by hand or placed on food. If the dog does not willingly consume the tablets, they may be hand-administered (pilled) as with other oral tablet medications. Care should be taken to ensure that the dog consumes the complete dose.

HOW SUPPLIED

Novox chewable tablets are scored, and contain 25 mg, 75 mg or 100 mg of carprofen per tablet. Each tablet size is packaged in bottles containing 30, 60 or 180 tablets.

NOVOX® CHEWABLE TABLETS (CARPROFEN) LIVER-FLAVORED



SCORED 25 MG, 75 MG AND 100 MG

EFFECTIVENESS

Confirmation of the effectiveness of carprofen for the relief of pain and inflammation associated with osteoarthritis, and for the control of postoperative pain associated with soft tissue and orthopedic surgeries, was demonstrated in 5 placebo-controlled, masked studies examining the anti-inflammatory and analgesic effectiveness of carprofen caplets in various breeds of dogs. Separate placebo-controlled, masked, multicenter field studies confirmed the anti-inflammatory and analgesic effectiveness of carprofen caplets when dosed at 2 mg/lb once daily or when divided and administered at 1 mg/lb twice daily. In these 2 field studies, dogs diagnosed with osteoarthritis showed statistically significant overall improvement based on lameness evaluations by the veterinarian and owner observations when administered carprofen at labeled doses.

Separate placebo-controlled, masked, multicenter-field studies confirmed the effectiveness of carprofen caplets for the control of postoperative pain when dosed at 2 mg/lb once daily in various breeds of dogs. In these studies, dogs presented for ovariohysterectomy, cruciate repair and aural surgeries were administered carprofen preoperatively and for a maximum of 3 days (soft tissue) or 4 days (orthopedic) postoperatively.

In general, dogs administered carprofen showed statistically significant reduction in pain scores compared to controls.

ANIMAL SAFETY

Laboratory studies in unanesthetized dogs and clinical field studies have demonstrated that carprofen is well tolerated in dogs after oral administration. In target animal safety studies, carprofen was administered orally to healthy Beagle dogs at 1, 3, and 5 mg/lb twice daily (1, 3, and 5 times the recommended total daily dose) for 42 consecutive days with no significant adverse reactions.

Please refer to the Novox® Chewable Tablets package insert for more specific information.



VEDCO St. Joseph, MO 64507

www.vedco.com

Phone: 800.233.0210 www.pennvet.com

ANADA 200-595, Approved by FDA

Novox® (carprofen) Chewable Tablets

Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug
For oral use in dogs only
CAUTION: Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on
BESCHETION: Noncoel carporale is a non-steroidal
anti-inflammatory durig (NSAID) of the propionic acid
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Carproten is a white, crystalline compound, it is freely na subble in hard and subble in water at 25°C.

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CLUNICAL PHARMACOLOGY, Carproten is a non-varient consistency of a majorent to income them to the proximal physical and internationally and appropriate activity approximally and or professional and international physical carbon physical physical carbon physical physica

Based upon comparison with data obtained from wittrevenors administration, caproferia is rapidly and many completely absorbed (more than 90% blowwiable). It when a dministered orally, "Peak blood plasme or concentrations are an enhanced in 13 hours state oral administration of 1, 5, and 55 mg/kt to 60gs. The mean the terminal half-led of cap nother is approximately flower 1-35 mg/kt of body weight from 1-35 mg/kt of body weight with rate of 1-35 mg/kt of 1-35 mg

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All dogs should undergo a thorough history and physical conficient in docient in del seal in default in the calculation of MaD (Incert) was propertied to desare with grantion of the carzyme Pycloboxygonia by demandation of MaD (Incert) and hybrid curing, administration of any NSAIDs in processing in the carzyme Pycloboxygonia by the sea of the calculation of MaD (Incert) and hybrid curing, administration of the enzyme pycloboxygonia by the underlying sea which in the intervent of appearance of appearance in their associated with gasterion mercle for the east in patients with underlying or pre-easting disease microcraspiandin free feets in the anti-procraspianding store in patients. When the previously been underlying error east and procraspianding store the carculati

Carprofen is an NSAID, and as with others in that class, astverse heatones may occur with its use. The most integrating regreted frees have been agrationised in signs, Events in rowbing suspected renal, heratologic, neurologic, demanatologic, and hepatic effects have also been reported.

Patients at greatest risk for renal toxicity are those that are dehydrated, on concombant diurcitic therapy, or full to see with renal, cardiovascular, and/or hepatic.

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Percentage of Dogs with Abnormal Health Observations Reported in Clinical Field Study (2 mg/lb once daily)

(n=129)	(n=132)	
1.6	1.5	
3.1	3.8	
3.1	4.5	
0.8	0.8	
9.0	0.8	
0.8	:	
7.8	8.3	
5.4	4.5	
2.3	0.8	
3.1	1.5	
16.3	12.1	
14.7	9.1	
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(n=149) 13.4 6.0	0	1.3 0 0 0 1.3 1.3 1.3
(n=148) 10.1 6.1	2.7	1.4 2.0 0.7 0.7 1.4 0.7 1.4 1.4 1.4 xperienced
Vomiting Diarrhea/Soft stool	Ocular disease	Imappetence

During investigational studies for the chewable tablet formulation, gastrointestinal signs were observed in some dogs. These signs included vorniting and soft stools.

Peats Approved Requestions are reported the following open constitution of the approved for the approved and approved approved and approved approved approved approved and approved approved

Hepatic: Inappetence, voniting, jaundice, acute hepatic toxicity, hepatic enzyme elevation, abnormal liver function textels, hyperallimbinemia, blinubinuria, hyposiluminemia, Approximately one-fourth of hepatic reports were in Labrador Retrievers.

Neurologic: Alexa, paress, parelysis, seizues, vestibular signs, distoration.
Uninery, Henabura, paress, parelysis, seizues, vestibular signs, distoration.
Uninery, Henabura, polyuria, polyuloja, burinery inconfinence, uninery trad rinderion, postibular, according a cereal failure, tubular necrosis, renel tubular necrosis, renel tubular necrosis, renel tubular acidosis, glucosuria.
Behavioral: Seation de brangy, hyperactivity, restlessorss, aggressiveness.
Henablogic: Immune-mediated henolytic anemia, apristavis.

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pyortranmatologic. Puritus, increased shedding, alope cia.

pyortranmatologic or type sensitivity. Facial swelling, hives, programmer increases and programmer increases. The matter accompanies of the adversariations, death has been associated with some surpline and programmer asspected adversar reactions listed above. Best 708-3326.

To report a suspected adversar reaction sell 1-888-708-3326.

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Two of 8 dags neewing 10 mg/lb orally twice daily (10 friends) as the recommended tool faily decided in 74 days a whiteled hypopluminating. The mean albuminating the mean albuminating the second friends was was brown 228 gift. It was second in two places on so the property (28 gift.) and the second friends of the second faily or the second fail or the s

In separate safety studies lasting 13 and 52 weeks, might forwisely, flogs were administered rolly top Dr 11 4 might flowly (\$37 hims the recommended total flowly does of 7 mg/bl/ of captroler. In the bit studies is, and flowly save well to the reach administ No gloss or links of the charges seem in any flow flowly the flowly might be administered to charge the seem in a flowly studies. Ongs; receiving the injerst does it has deverged messees in structure. Jail mile amminister and serged messees in structure. Jail mile.

In the EZ-week study, minor dermatologic changes cocurred midds in sect of the treatment groups but not in the control dogs. The changes were described as solid reductes or relat and were dispressed as more-specific demardis. The possibility assists what the series mind issuits were treatment related, but no dose relationship was observed.

FITDAME: Store Z5 mg and 75 mg Novox chewable tables at 98-98FT 1527. Store 10mg Novox chewable tables at controlled troon temperature, 88-77F 17245C), Use Inflathen within 30 days of the 98-77F 17245C). Use Inflathen within 30 days care and controlled to make the 98-77F 1725C. Use Inflathen within 30 days correct the 98-98F 18-98 of the 98-98 of the 98-

REFERENCES.

1. Barneth H, at 24 in Anti-Inflammatory and Anti-Rheumatic
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For a copy of the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) or to report adverse reactions call Vedco at 1-888-708-3326. Made in the UK.

Manufactured by: Norbrook Laboratories Limited, Newry, BT35 6PU, Co. Down, Northern Ireland

Distributed by: Vedco, Inc., St. Joseph, M0 64507 Novox® is a registered trademark of Vedco, Inc.



101 Revised: Februray 2017

Novox®Caplets (carprofen)



For the relief of pain and inflammation associated with osteoarthritis in dogs and for the control of postoperative pain associated with soft tissue and orthopedic surgeries in dogs.

DESCRIPTION

Carprofen is a non-steroidal antiinflammatory drug (NSAID) of the propionic acid class that includes ibuprofen, naproxen, and ketoprofen. Carprofen is the nonproprietary designation for a substituted carbazole, 6-chloro-∂-methyl-9H-carbazole-2-acetic acid. The empirical formula is C₁₅H₁₂ClNO₂ and the molecular weight 273.72. Carprofen is a white, crystalline compound. It is freely soluble in ethanol, but practically insoluble in water at 25°C.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Always provide Client Information Sheet with prescription. Carefully consider the potential benefits and risk of Carprofen and other treatment options before deciding to use Carprofen. Use the lowest effective dose for the shortest duration consistent with individual response. 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 2 mg/lb of body weight once daily or divided and administered as 1 mg/lb (2.2 mg/kg) twice daily. For the control of postoperative pain, administer approximately 2 hours before the procedure. Caplets are scored and dosage should be calculated in half-caplet increments.

EFFECTIVENESS

Confirmation of the effectiveness of carprofen for the relief of pain and inflammation associated with osteoarthritis and for the control of postoperative pain associated with soft tissue and orthopedic surgeries, was demonstrated in 5 placebo-controlled, masked studies examining the anti-inflammatory and analgesic effectiveness of carprofen in various breeds of dogs.

Separate placebo-controlled, masked, multicenter field studies confirmed the anti-inflammatory and analgesic effectiveness of carprofen when dosed at 2 mg/lb once daily or when divided and administered at 1 mg/lb twice daily. In these two field studies, dogs diagnosed with osteoarthritis showed statistically significant overall improvement based on lameness evaluations by the veterinarian and owner observations when administered carprofen at labeled doses.

Separate placebo-controlled, masked, multicenter field studies confirmed the effectiveness of carprofen for the control of postoperative pain when, dosed at 2mg/lb once daily in various breeds of dogs. In these studies, dogs presented for ovariohysterectomy, cruciate repair and aural surgeries were administered carprofen preoperatively and for a maximum of 3 days (soft tissue) or 4 days (orthopedic) postoperatively. In general, dogs administered carprofen showed statistically significant improvement in pain scores compared to controls.

INFORMATION FOR DOG **OWNERS**

Novox[®] Caplets, like other drugs of its class, is not free from adverse reactions. Owners should be advised of the potential for adverse reactions and be informed of the clinical signs associated with drug intolerance. Adverse reactions may include decreased appetite, vomiting, diarrhea, dark or tarry stools, increased water consumption, increased urination, pale gums due to anemia, yellowing of gums, skin or white of the eye due to jaundice, lethargy, incoordination, seizure, or behavioral changes.

Serious adverse reactions associated with this drug class can occur without warning and in rare situations result in death (see Adverse Reactions). Owners should be advised to discontinue Novox® Caplets therapy and contact their veterinarian immediately if signs of intolerance are observed.

The vast majority of patients with drug related adverse reactions have recovered when the signs are recognized, the drug is withdrawn and veterinary care, if appropriate, is initiated. Owners should be advised of the importance of periodic follow up for all dogs during administration of any NSAID.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

During investigational studies of osteoarthritis with twice daily administration of 1 mg/lb, no clinically significant adverse reactions were reported. Some clinical signs were observed during field studies (n=297) which were similar for carprofen caplet- and placebo-treated dogs. Incidences of the following were observed in both groups: vomiting (4%), diarrhea (4%), changes in appetite (3%), lethargy (1.4%), behavioral changes (1%), and constipation (0.3%).

STORAGE

Store at controlled room temperature 15°-30°C (59° - 86°F).

HOW SUPPLIED

Novox® Caplets are scored, and contain 25 mg, 75 mg, or 100 mg of carprofen per caplet. Each caplet size is packaged in bottles containing 30, 60 or 180 caplets.



Please Contact Us At:



53 Industrial Circle Lancaster, PA 17601 Phone: 1-800-233-0210 Online: www.pennvet.com



NOVOX® CAPLETS (carprofen)

Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug

For oral use in dons only

CAUTION: Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian

DESCRIPTION: Carprofen is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) of the propionic acid class that includes ibuprofen, naproxen, and ketoprofen. Carprofen is the nonproprietary designation for a substituted carbazole, 6-chloro-∂-methyl-9H-carbazole-2-acetic acid. The empirical formula is C₁₅H₃CINO₂ and the molecular weight 273.72. The chemical structure of carprofen is:

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

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY: Carprofen is a non-narcotic, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agen with characteristic analgesic and antipyretic activit approximately equipotent to indomethacin in anima

The mechanism of action of carprofen, like that of other NSAIDs, is believed to be associated with the inhibition of cyclooxygenase activity. Two unique cyclooxygenases have been described in mammals.² The constitutive cyclooxygenase, COX-1, synthesizes prostaglandins necessary for normal gastrointestinal and renal function. The inducible cyclooxygenase, COX-2 associates protestaglanding inyulogi in COX-2, generates prostaglandins involved in inflammation. Inhibition of COX-I is thought to be Inflammation. Inhibition of CUX-1 is thought to be associated with gastrointestinal and renal toxicity while inhibition of COX-2 provides anti-inflammatory activity. The specificity of a particular NSAID for COX-2 versus COX-1 may vary from species to species. 3 In an in vitro study using canine cell cultures, carporfen demonstrated selective inhibition of COX-2 versus COX-1 *Clinical relevance of these data has not have shown Carronfen be also hean data has not been shown. Carprofen has also bee shown to inhibit the release of several prostaglandins snown to innior the release of several prostagian in two inflammatory cell systems: rat polymorphonuclear leukocytes (PMN) and human rheumatoid synovial cells, indicating inhibition of acute (PMN system) and chronic (synovial cell system) inflammatory reactions.¹

Several studies have demonstrated that carprofen has modulatory effects on both humoral and cellular immune responses.§§ Data also indicate that carprofen inhibits the production of osteoclast-activating factor (OAF), PGE, and PGE, by its inhibitory effects on prostaglandin biosynthesis.

its inhibitory effects on prostaglandin biosynthesis.1'
Based upon comparison with data obtained from
intravenous administration, carporfen is rapidly and
nearly completely absorbed (more than 90%
bioavailable) when administrated orally 9 Peak blood
plasma concentrations are achieved in 1-3 hours after
oral administration of 1, 5, and 25 mg/kg to dogs. 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. After a 100 mg
single intravenous bolus dose, the mean elimination
half-life was approximately 11.7 hours in the dog.
Carprofen is more than 99% bound to plasma protein
and exhibits a very small volume of distribution.

Carprofen is eliminated in the dog primarily by biotransformation in the liver followed by rapid excretion the resulting metabolites (the ester glucuronide of carprofen and the ether glucuronides of 2 phenolic metabolites, 7-hydroxy-carprofen and 8-hydroxy carprofen) in the feces (70-80%) and urine (10-20%). Some enterohepatic circulation of the drug is observed

INDICATIONS: Carprofen is indicated 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: Carprofen should not be used in dogs exhibiting previous hypersensitivity to carprofen.

PRECAUTIONS: As a class, cyclooxygenase inhibitory NSAIDs may be associated with gastrointestinal, renal NSAIDs may be associated with gastrointestinal, rena and hepatic toxicity. Effects may result from decreased prostaglandin production and inhibition of the enzyme cyclooxygenase which is responsible for the formation of prostaglandins from arachidonic acid. 1-14 When NSAIDs inhibit prostaglandins that cause inflammation they may also inhibit those prostaglandins which maintain normal homeostatic function. These anti-prostaglandin effects may result in clinically significant disease in nations with function. These anti-prostaglandin effects may result in clinically significant disease in patients with underlying or pre-existing disease more often than in healthy patients. 12:14 NSAID therapy could unmask occult disease which has previously been undiagnosed due to the absence of apparent clinical signs. Patients with underlying renal disease for example, may experience exacerbation or decompensation of their renal disease while on NSAID therapy. 11-14 The use of parenteral fluids during surgery should be considered to reduce the potential risk of renal complications when using NSAIDs. risk of renal complications when using NSAIDs perioperatively.

Carprofen is an NSAID, and as with others in that class, adverse reactions may occur with its use. The most frequently reported effects have been most frequently reported effects have been gastrointestinal signs. Events involving suspected renal, hematologic, neurologic, dermatologic, and hepatic effects have also been reported. 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. Concurrent administration of potentially nephrotoxic drugs should be approached cautiously, with appropriate monitoring. Since NSAIDs possess the potential to induce gastrointestinal ulcerations and/or pastrointestinal perforations. Concentrat tuse and/or gastrointestinal perforations, concomitant use carprofen and other anti-inflammatory drugs, such as NSAIDs or corticosteroids, should be avoided. If additional pain medication is needed after

administration of the total daily dose of carprofen, a non-NSAID or non-corticosteroid class of analgesia should be considered. The use of another NSAID is not recommended. Sensitivity to drug-associated adverse reactions varies with the individual patient. Carprofer treatment was not associated with renal toxicity or gastrointestinal ulceration in well-controlled safety udies of up to ten times the dose in dogs.

Novox® Caplets is not recommended for use in dogs NOVOX® Laplets 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 Novox® Caplets in animals less than 6 weeks of age, pregnant dogs, dogs used for breeding purposes, or in lactating bitches has not been established. Studies to determine the scription de agreefor whom administrate. determine the activity of carprofen when administered concomitantly with other protein-bound or similarly metabolized drugs have not been conducted.

Drug compatibility should be monitored closely in Drug compatibility should be monitored closely in patients requiring additional therapy. Such drugs commonly used include cardiac, anticonvulsant and behavioral medications. It has been suggested that treatment with carprofen may reduce the level of inhalant anesthetics needed.¹⁵

If additional pain medication is warranted after If additional pain medication is warranted after administration of the total daily dose of Noova® Caplets, alternative analgesia should be considered. The use of another NSAID is not recommended. Consider appropriate washout times when switching from one NSAID to another or when switching from corticosteroid use to NSAID use.

WARNINGS:

WARNINGS.
Keep out of reach of children. Not for human use.
Consult a physician in cases of accidental ingestion
by humans. For use in dogs only. Do not use in cats. All dogs should undergo a thorough history and physical examination before initiation of NSAID therapy. Appropriate laboratory tests to establish hematological and serum biochemical baseline data prior to, and periodically during, administration of any NSAID should be considered. **Owners should be** advised to observe for signs of potential drug toxicity (see Information for Dog Owners, Adverse Reactions, Animal Safety and Post-Approval Experience). INFORMATION FOR DOG OWNERS:

INFORMATION FOR DUG OWNERS:

Novox® Caplets, like other drugs of its class, is not free from adverse reactions. Owners should be advised of the potential for adverse reactions and be informed of the clinical signs associated with drug intolerance. Adverse reactions may include decreased appetite, vomiting, diarrhea, dark or tarry stools, increased water consumition, increased. water consumption, increased urination, pale gums due to anemia, yellowing of gums, skin or white of the eye due to jaundice, lethargy, incoordination, seizure, or behavioral changes.

Serious adverse reactions associated with this drug class can occur without warning and in rare situations result in death (see Adverse Reactions) Owners should be advised to discontinue Novox® Caplets therapy and contact their veterinarian immediately if signs of intolerance are observed.

The vast majority of patients with drug related adverse reactions have recovered when the signs are recognized, the drug is withdrawn and veterinary care, if appropriate, is initiated. Owners should be advised of the importance of periodic follow up for all dogs during administration of any NSAID.

ADVERSE REACTIONS:
During investigational studies of osteoarthritis with twice daily administration of 1 mg/lb, no clinically significant adverse reactions were reported. Some clinical signs were observed during field studies clinical signs were observed during field studied, in [297] which were similar for carprofen caplet- and placebo-treated dogs. Incidences of the following were observed in both groups: vomiting (4%), diarrhea (4%), changes in appetite (3%), lethargy (1.4%), behavioral changes (1 %), and constipation (0.3%). The product vehicle served as control.

There were no serious adverse events reported during clinical field studies with once daily oral administration of 2 mg/lb. The following categorie abnormal health observations were reported. The product vehicle served as control.

Percentage of Dogs with Abnormal Health Observations Reported in Clinical Field Study (2 mg/lb once daily)

(2 mg/12 ones dany)					
Observation	carprofen (n=129)	Placeb (n=132			
Inappetence	1.6	1.5			
Vomiting	3.1	3.8			
Diarrhea/Soft stool	3.1	4.5			
Behavior change	0.8	0.8			
Dermatitis	0.8	0.8			
PU/PD	0.8				
SAP increase	7.8	8.3			
ALT increase	5.4	4.5			
AST increase	2.3	0.8			
BUN increase	3.1	1.5			
Bilirubinuria	16.3	12.1			
Ketonuria	14.7	9.1			

Clinical pathology parameters listed represent reports of increases from pre-treatment values; medical judgment is necessary to determine clinical relevance. During investigational studies of surgical pain for the caplet formulation, no clinically significant adverse reactions were reported. The product vehicle served

Percentage of Dogs with Abnormal Health Observations Reported in Surgical Pain Field Studies with Caplete (2 mg/lh once daily)

with Capiets (2 mg/m once daily)				
Observation*	carprofen (n=148)	Placeb (n=149		
Vomiting	10.1	13.4		
Diarrhea/Soft stool	6.1	6.0		
Ocular disease	2.7	0		
Inappetence	1.4	0		
Dermatitis/skin lesion	2.0	1.3		
Dysrhythmia	0.7	0		
Apnea	1.4	0		
Oral/periodontal disease	1.4	0		
Pyrexia	0.7	1.3		
Urinary tract disease	1.4	1.3		
Wound drainage	1.4	0		

*A single dog may have experienced more than one occurrence of an event.

Post-Approval Experience: Although not all adverse reactions are reported, the following adverse reactions are based on voluntary post-approval adverse drug experience reporting The categories of adverse reactions are listed in decreasing order of frequency by body system.

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

Immunologic or hypersensitivity: Facial swelling,

In rare situations, death has been associated with some of the adverse reactions listed above To report a suspected adverse reaction call 1-888-708-3326.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION: Always provide DUSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION: Always provide Client Information Sheat with prescription. Carefully consider the potential benefits and risk of Carprofen and other treatment options before deciding to use Carprofen. Use the lowest effective dose for the shortest duration consistent with individual response 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 administrated as 2 mg/lb of the control ougs is 2 might (4+ mights) of body weight carly. He total daily dose may be administered as 2 mg/b of body weight once daily or divided and administered as 1 mg/b (2.2 mg/kg) twice daily. For the control of postoperative pain, administer approximately 2 hours before the procedure. Capiets are scored and dosage should be calculated in half-caplet increments.

EFFECTIVENESS: Confirmation of the effectiveness of EFFELTIVENESS: Confirmation of the effectiveness of carprofen for the relief of pain and inflammation associated with osteoarthritis and for the control of postoperative pain associated with soft tissue and orthopedic surgeries, was demonstrated in 5 placebo-controlled, masked studies examining the anti-inflammatory and analgesic effectiveness of carprofen in various broade of done. carprofen in various breeds of dogs.

Separate placebo-controlled, masked, multicenter field studies confirmed the anti-inflammatory and analgesic effectiveness of carprofen when dosed at 2 mg/lb once daily or when divided and administered at 1 mg/lb twice daily. In these two field studies, dogs diagnosed with osteoarthritis showed statistically significant overall improvement based on lameness significant over an improvement based on fameness evaluations by the veterinarian and owner observations when administered carprofen at labeled doses.

doses.

Separate placebo-controlled, masked, multicenter field studies confirmed the effectiveness of carprofen for the control of postoperative pain when, dosed at 2 mg/lb once daily in various breads of dogs. In these studies, dogs presented for ovariohysterectomy, cruciate repair and aural surgeries were administered carprofen preoperatively and for a maximum of 3 days (soft tissue) or 4 days (orthopedic) nostoperatively. In enegral dons administered postoperatively. In general, dogs administered carprofen showed statistically significant improvement in pain scores compared to controls.

ANIMAL SAFETY STUDIES: Laboratory studies in unanesthetized dogs and clinical field studies have demonstrated that carprofen is well tolerated in dogs after oral administration.

arter oral administration. In target animal safety studies, carprofen was administered orally to healthy Beagle dogs at 1, 3, and 5 mg/lb twice daily (1, 3 and 5 times the recommended total daily dose) for 42 consecutive days with no significant adverse reactions. Serum albumin for a significant adverse reactions. Serum albumin for a single female dog receiving 5 mg/lb twice daily decreased to 2.1 g/dL after 2 weeks of treatment, returned to the pre-treatment value (2.6 g/dL) after 4 weeks of treatment, and was 2.3 g/dL at the final 6-week evaluation. Over the 6-week treatment period, black or bloody stools were observed in 1 dog (1 incident) treated with 1 mg/lb twice daily and in 1 dog (2 incidents) treated with 3 mg/lb twice daily. Redness of the colonic mucosa was observed in 1 male that . of the colonic mucosa was observed in 1 male that received 3 mg/lb twice daily.

Two of 8 dogs receiving 10 mg/lb orally twice daily (10 times the recommended total daily dose) for 14 days exhibited hypoalbuminemia. The mean albumin level in the dogs receiving this dose was lower (2.38 g/dL) than the odgs receiving this dose was lower (2.38 g/d1) than each of 2 placebo control groups (2.88 and 2.93 g/d1, respectively). Three incidents of black or bloody stool were observed in 1 dog, five of 8 dogs exhibited reddened areas of duodenal mucosa on gross pathologic examination. Histologic examination of these areas revealed no evidence of ulceration, but did show minimal congestion of the lamina propria in 2 of the 5 dogs.

In separate safety studies lasting 13 and 52 weeks, respectively, dogs were administered orally up to 11.4 mg/lb/day (5.7 times the recommended total daily dose of 2 mg/lb) of carprofen. In both studies, the drug was well tolerated clinically by all of the animals. No gross or histologic changes were seen in any of the treated animals. In both studies, dogs receiving the highest doses had average increases in serum L-alanine aminotransferase (ALT) of approximately 20 IU.

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 described as slight redness or rash and were diagnosed as non-specific dermatitis. The possibility exists that these mild lesions were treatment related, but no dose relationship was observed.

Clinical field studies were conducted with 549 dogs of

different breeds at the recommended oral doses for different breeds at the recommended oral doses for 14 days (297 dogs were included in a study evaluating 1 mg/lb twice daily and 252 dogs were included in a separate study evaluating 2 mg/lb once daily). In both studies the drug was clinically well tolerated and the incidence of clinical adverse reactions for carprofen-treated animals was no higher than placebo-treated animals (placebo contained inactive ingredients found in carprofen caplets). For animals receiving 1 mg/lb twice daily, the mean post-treatment serum ALT values were 11 IU greater and 9 IU less than pre-treatment values for dogs receiving caprofen and placebo, respectively. and 9 IU less than pre-treatment values for dogs receiving, carprofen and placebo, respectively. Differences were not statistically significant. For animals receiving 2 mg/lb once daily, the mean post-treatment serum ALT values were 4.5 IU greater and 0.9 IU less than pre-treatment values for dogs receiving carprofen and placebo, respectively. In the latter study, 3 carprofen-treated dogs developed a 3-fold or greater increase in (ALT) and/or (AST) during the course of therapy. One placebo-treated dog had a greater than 2-fold increase in ALT. None of these animals showed clinical sions associated with the animals showed clinical signs associated with the laboratory value changes. Changes in clinical laboratory values (hematology and clinical chemistry) were not considered clinically significant. The 1 mg/lb twice daily course of therapy was repeated as needed at 2-week intervals in 244 dogs, some for as

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 surgery. Dogs were administered 2 mg/lb of carprofen caplets two hours prior to surgery then once daily, as needed for 2 days (soft tissue surgery) or 3 days (orthopedic surgery). Carprofen was well tolerated when used in conjunction with a variety of anesthetic-related drugs. The type and severity of abnormal health observations in carprofen- and placebo-treated animals were approximately equal and few in number (see Adverse Reactions). The most frequent abnormal health observation was vomiting and was observed at approximately the same frequency in carprofen- and placebo-treated animals. Changes in clinicopathologic indices of hematopoetic, renal, hepatic, and clotting function were not clinically significant. The mean post-treatment serum ALT renal, nepatic, and clotting function were not clinicall significant. The mean post-treatment serum ALT values were 7.3 IU and 2.5 IU less than pre-treatment values for dogs receiving carprofen and placebo, respectively. The mean post-treatment AST values were 3.1 IU less for dogs receiving carprofen and 0.2 IU greater for dogs receiving placebo.

STORAGE:

Store at controlled room temperature 15°-30°C (59° - 86°F).

HOW SUPPLIED:

Novox® Caplets are scored, and contain 25 mg, 75 mg, or 100 mg of carprofen per caplet. Each caplet size is packaged in bottles containing 30, 60, or 180 caplets.

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For a copy of the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) or to report adverse reactions call Vedco, Inc. at 1-888-708-3326.

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