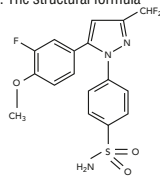




Chewable Tablets For Oral Use In Dogs Only

Caution: Federal Law (U.S.) restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

Description: DERAMAXX (deracoxib) is a non-narcotic, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug of the coxib class. DERAMAXX tablets are round, biconvex, chewable tablets that contain deracoxib formulated with beefy flavoring. The molecular weight of deracoxib is 397.38. The empirical formula is C₁₇H₁₄F₃N₃O₃S. Deracoxib is 4-[3-(difluoromethyl)-5-(3-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)-1H-pyrazole-1-yl] benzenesulfonamide, and can be termed a diaryl substituted pyrazole. The structural formula is:



Clinical Pharmacology

Mode of Action: DERAMAXX tablets are a member of the coxib class of non-narcotic, non-steroidal, cyclooxygenase-inhibiting anti-inflammatory drugs for the control of postoperative pain and inflammation associated with orthopedic surgery and for the control of pain and inflammation associated with osteoarthritis in dogs.

Data indicate that deracoxib inhibits the production of PGE₁ and 6-keto PGF₁ by its inhibitory effects on prostaglandin biosynthesis.² Deracoxib inhibited COX-2 mediated PGE₂ production in LPS-stimulated human whole blood.²

Cyclooxygenase-1 (COX-1) is the enzyme responsible for facilitating constitutive physiological processes (e.g., platelet aggregation, gastric mucosal protection, renal perfusion).³

Cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) is responsible for the synthesis of inflammatory mediators.⁴ Both COX isoforms are constitutively expressed in the canine kidney.⁵ At doses of 2–4 mg/kg/day, DERAMAXX tablets do not inhibit COX-1 based on *in vitro* studies using cloned canine cyclooxygenase.⁵ The clinical relevance of this *in vitro* data has not been shown.

Although the plasma terminal elimination half-life for DERAMAXX tablets is approximately 3 hours, a longer duration of clinical effectiveness is observed.

Summary pharmacokinetics of DERAMAXX tablets are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Pharmacokinetics of Deracoxib

Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value
T _{max} ^a	2 hours	Systemic clearance ^b	~ 5 ml/kg/min at 2 mg/kg ~ 1.7 ml/kg/min at 20 mg/kg
Oral bioavailability (F) ^c	> 90% at 2 mg/kg		
Terminal elimination half-life ^d	3 hours at 2–3 mg/kg 19 hours at 20 mg/kg	Volume of distribution ^e	~ 1.5 L/kg
		Protein binding ^f	> 90%

^a Values obtained following a single 2.35 mg/kg dose

^b Estimates following IV administration of deracoxib as an aqueous solution

^c Based upon a dose of 2 mg/kg of deracoxib

^d Based upon *in vitro* plasma concentrations of 0.1, 0.3, 1.0, 3.0, 10.0 µg/ml

Non-linear elimination kinetics are exhibited at doses above 8 mg/kg/day, at which competitive inhibition of constitutive COX-1 may occur.

Deracoxib is not excreted as parent drug in the urine. The major route of elimination of deracoxib is by hepatic biotransformation producing four major metabolites, two of which are characterized as products of oxidation and o-demethylation. The majority of deracoxib is excreted in feces as parent drug or metabolite.

Large intersubject variability was observed in drug metabolite profiles of urine and feces. No statistically significant differences between genders were observed.

Indications and Usage:

Osteoarthritis Pain and Inflammation: DERAMAXX Chewable Tablets are indicated for the control of pain and inflammation associated with osteoarthritis in dogs.

Dosage and Administration:

Osteoarthritis Pain and Inflammation: 0.45 – 0.91 mg/lb/day (1 to 2 mg/kg/day) as a single daily dose, as needed.

Postoperative Orthopedic Pain and Inflammation: DERAMAXX Chewable Tablets are indicated for the control of postoperative pain and inflammation associated with orthopedic surgery in dogs ≥ 4 lbs (1.8 kg).

Dosage and Administration:

Postoperative Orthopedic Pain and Inflammation: 1.4 – 1.8 mg/lb/day (3 to 4 mg/kg/day) as a single daily dose, as needed, not to exceed 7 days of administration.

Always provide "Information for Dog Owners" Sheet with prescription.

Since DERAMAXX tablet bioavailability is greatest when taken with food, postprandial administration is preferable. However, DERAMAXX tablets have been shown to be effective under both fed and fasted conditions; therefore, they may be administered in the fasted state if necessary. For postoperative orthopedic pain, administer DERAMAXX tablets prior to the procedure. Tablets are scored and dosage should be calculated in half-tablet increments. In clinical practice it is recommended to adjust the individual patient dose while continuing to monitor the dog's status until a minimum effective dose has been reached.

Contraindications: Dogs with known hypersensitivity to DERAMAXX or other NSAIDs should not receive DERAMAXX tablets.

Warnings: Not for use in humans. Keep this and all medications out of reach of children. Consult a physician in case of accidental ingestion by humans. **For use in dogs only.**

All dogs should undergo a thorough history and physical examination before the initiation of NSAID therapy. Appropriate laboratory tests to establish hematological and serum biochemical baseline data prior to, and periodically during, administration of any NSAID is recommended. **Owners should be advised to observe for signs of potential drug toxicity (see Adverse Reactions, Animal Safety and Post-Approval Experience) and be given an "Information for Dog Owners" Sheet.**

Sensitivity to drug-associated adverse events varies with the individual patient. As a class, NSAIDs may be associated with gastrointestinal, renal and hepatic toxicity. Patients at greatest risk for NSAID toxicity are those that are dehydrated, on concomitant diuretic therapy, or those with existing renal, cardiovascular, and/or hepatic dysfunction. Since many NSAIDs possess the potential to produce gastrointestinal ulceration and/or perforation, concomitant use of DERAMAXX tablets with other anti-inflammatory drugs, such as NSAIDs or corticosteroids, should be avoided.

Precautions: Plasma levels of deracoxib may increase in a greater than dose-proportional fashion above 8 mg/kg/day. DERAMAXX tablets have been safely used during field studies in conjunction with other common medications, including heartworm preventatives, anthelmintics, anesthetics, pre-anesthetic medications, and antibiotics. If additional pain medication is needed after a daily dose of DERAMAXX tablets, a non-NSAID/non-corticosteroid class of analgesic may be necessary. It is not known whether dogs with a history of hypersensitivity to sulfonamide drugs will exhibit hypersensitivity to DERAMAXX tablets. The safe use of DERAMAXX tablets in dogs younger than 4 months of age, dogs used for breeding, or in pregnant or lactating dogs has not been evaluated.

NSAIDs may inhibit the prostaglandins which maintain normal homeostatic function. Such anti-prostaglandin effects may result in clinically significant disease in patients with underlying or pre-existing disease that has not been previously diagnosed. Appropriate monitoring procedures should be employed during all surgical procedures. The use of parenteral fluids during surgery should be considered to decrease potential renal complications when using NSAIDs perioperatively. Concurrent administration of potentially nephrotoxic drugs should be carefully approached.

The use of concomitantly protein-bound drugs with DERAMAXX tablets has not been studied in dogs. Commonly used protein-bound drugs include cardiac, anticonvulsant and behavioral medications. The influence of concomitant drugs that may inhibit metabolism of DERAMAXX tablets has not been evaluated. Drug compatibility should be monitored in patients requiring adjunctive therapy. Consider appropriate washout times when switching from one NSAID to another or when switching from corticosteroid use to NSAID use.

Animal Safety: In a 6-month study, dogs were dosed with DERAMAXX at 0, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 mg/kg with food once daily for 6 consecutive months. There were no abnormal feces, and no abnormal findings on clinical observations, food and water consumption, body weights, physical examinations, ophthalmoscopic evaluations, macroscopic pathological examinations, hematology, or buccal bleeding time. Urinalysis results showed hyposthenuria (specific gravity < 1.005) and polyuria in one male and one female in the 6 mg/kg group after 6 months of treatment. After 6 months of treatment, the mean BUN values for dogs treated with 6, 8, or 10 mg/kg/day were 30.0, 35.3, and 48.2 mg/dL respectively. No effects were seen on any other clinical chemistry parameters, including other variables associated with renal physiology (serum creatinine, serum electrolytes, and urine sediment evaluation). Dose dependent focal renal tubular degeneration/regeneration was seen in some dogs treated at 6, 8, and 10 mg/kg/day. Focal renal papillary necrosis was seen in 3 dogs dosed at 10 mg/kg/day and in one dog dosed at 8 mg/kg/day. No renal lesions were seen at the label doses of 2 and 4 mg/kg/day. There was no evidence of gastrointestinal, hepatic, or hematopoietic pathology at any of the doses tested.

In a laboratory study, healthy young dogs were dosed with deracoxib tablets once daily, within 30 minutes of feeding, at doses of 0, 4, 6, 8, and 10 mg/kg body weight for 21 consecutive days. No adverse drug events were reported. There were no abnormal findings reported for clinical observations, food and water consumption, body weights, physical examinations, ophthalmic evaluations, organ weights, macroscopic pathological evaluation, hematology, urinalyses, or buccal mucosal bleeding time. In the clinical chemistry results there was a statistically significant (p<0.0009) dose-dependent trend toward increased levels of blood urea nitrogen (BUN). Mean BUN values remained within historical normal limits at the label dose. No effects on other clinical chemistry values associated with renal function were reported. There was no evidence of renal, gastrointestinal, hepatic or biliary lesions noted during gross necropsy. Renal histopathology revealed trace amounts of tubular degeneration/regeneration in all dose groups including placebo, but no clear dose relationship could be determined. There was no histopathologic evidence of gastrointestinal, hepatic or biliary lesions.

In another study, micronized deracoxib in gelatin capsules was administered once daily to healthy young dogs at doses of 10, 25, 50, and 100 mg/kg body weight for periods up to 14 consecutive days. Food was withheld prior to dosing. Non-linear elimination kinetics occurred at all doses. At doses of 25, 50, and 100 mg/kg, reduced body weight, vomiting, and melena occurred. Necropsy revealed gross gastrointestinal lesions in dogs from all dose groups. The frequency and severity of the lesions increased with escalating doses. At 10 mg/kg, moderate diffuse congestion of gut associated lymphoid tissues (GALT) and erosions/ulcers in the jejunum occurred. At 100 mg/kg, all dogs exhibited gastric ulcers and erosions/ulcerations of the small intestines. There were no hepatic or renal lesions reported at any dose in this study.

In a 13-week study, deracoxib in gelatin capsules was administered to healthy dogs at doses of 0, 2, 4, and 8 mg/kg/day. No test-article related changes were identified in clinical observations, physical exams, or any of the other parameters measured. One dog in the 8 mg/kg dose group died from bacterial septicemia secondary to a renal abscess. The relationship between deracoxib administration and the renal abscess is not clear.

Palatability: DERAMAXX tablets were evaluated for palatability in 100 client-owned dogs of a variety of breeds and sizes. Dogs received two doses of DERAMAXX tablets, one on each of two consecutive days. DERAMAXX tablets were accepted by 94% of dogs on the first day of dosing and by 92% of dogs on the second day of dosing.

Effectiveness: DERAMAXX tablets were evaluated in masked, placebo-controlled multi-site field studies involving client-owned animals to determine effectiveness.

Postoperative Orthopedic Pain and Inflammation Field Study: In this study, 207 dogs admitted to veterinary hospitals for repair of a cranial cruciate injury were randomly administered DERAMAXX tablets or a placebo. Drug administration started the evening before surgery and continued once daily for 6 days postoperatively. Effectiveness was evaluated in 119 dogs and safety was evaluated in 207 dogs. Statistically significant differences in favor of DERAMAXX tablets were found for lameness at walk and trot, and pain on palpation values at all post-surgical time points. The results of this field study demonstrate that DERAMAXX tablets, when administered daily for 7 days are effective for the control of postoperative pain and inflammation associated with orthopedic surgery.

Adverse Reactions: A total of 207 dogs of forty three (43) different breeds, 1–15 years old, weighing 7–141 lbs were included in the field safety analysis. The following table shows the number of dogs displaying each clinical observation.

Abnormal Health Findings in the Postoperative Orthopedic Pain Field Study ¹									
Clinical Observation	DERAMAXX tablets		Placebo		Clinical Observation	DERAMAXX tablets		Placebo	
	N = 105	N = 102	N = 105	N = 102		N = 105	N = 102	N = 105	N = 102
Vomiting	11	6			Otitis externa	2	0		
Diarrhea	6	7			Positive joint culture	1	0		
Hematochezia	4	0			Phlebitis	1	0		
Melena	0	1			Hematuria	2	0		
Anorexia	0	4			Conjunctivitis	1	2		
Incision site lesion (drainage, oozing)	11	6			Splenomegaly	1	0		
Non-incision skin lesions (moist dermatitis, pyoderma)	2	0			Hepatomegaly	1	0		
					Death	0	1		

¹ Dogs may have experienced more than one of the observations during the study.

This table does not include one dog that was dosed at 16.92 mg/kg/day for the study duration. Beginning on the last day of treatment, this dog experienced vomiting, diarrhea, increased water intake and decreased appetite. Hematology and clinical chemistry values were unremarkable. The dog recovered uneventfully within 3 days of cessation of dosing.

Incisional drainage was most prevalent in dogs enrolled at a single study site. There were no statistically significant changes in the mean values for hepatic or renal clinical pathology indices between DERAMAXX tablet- and placebo-treated dogs. Four DERAMAXX tablet-treated dogs and two placebo-treated dogs exhibited elevated bilirubin during the dosing phase. One DERAMAXX tablet-treated dog exhibited elevated ALT, BUN and total bilirubin and a single vomiting event. None of the changes in clinical pathology values were considered clinically significant.

The results of this clinical study demonstrate that DERAMAXX tablets, when administered daily for 7 days to control postoperative orthopedic pain and inflammation in dogs, are well tolerated.

Osteoarthritis Pain and Inflammation Field Study: Two hundred and nine (209) client-owned dogs with clinical and radiographic signs of osteoarthritis of at least one appendicular joint were enrolled in this study. A total of 194 dogs were included in the safety evaluation and a total of 181 dogs were included in the effectiveness evaluation. The effectiveness of DERAMAXX tablets in the control of pain and inflammation associated with osteoarthritis was demonstrated in a placebo-controlled, masked study evaluating the anti-inflammatory and analgesic effects of DERAMAXX tablets. Tablets were administered by the owner at approximately 1–2 mg/kg/day for forty-three (43) consecutive days.

In general, statistically significant (p<0.05) differences in favor of DERAMAXX were seen for force plate parameters (vertical impulse area, peak vertical force) and owner evaluations (quality of life, lameness and overall level of activity).

The results of this field study demonstrate that DERAMAXX tablets, when administered at 1–2 mg/kg/day for 43 days, are effective for the control of pain and inflammation associated with osteoarthritis.

Adverse Reactions: DERAMAXX was well tolerated and the incidence of clinical adverse reactions was comparable in DERAMAXX and placebo-treated animals. A total of 209 dogs of 41 breeds, 1–14 years old, weighing 17–177 lbs were included in the field safety analysis. The following table shows the number of dogs displaying each clinical observation.

Abnormal Health Findings in the Osteoarthritis Field Study ¹									
Clinical Observation	DERAMAXX tablets		Placebo		Clinical Observation	DERAMAXX tablets		Placebo	
	N = 105	N = 104	N = 105	N = 104		N = 105	N = 104	N = 105	N = 104
Vomiting	3	4			Pyoderma/Dermatitis	2	0		
Diarrhea/Soft stool	3	2			Unilateral conjunctivitis	1	0		
Weight loss	1	0			Scleral injection	0	1		
Abdominal pain (splinting)	0	1			Hematuria/UTI	1	0		
Seizure	1	0			Splenomegaly ²	1	0		
Lethargy	1	1			Grade II murmur systolic	1	0		

¹ Dogs may have experienced more than one of the observations during the study.

² This dog was less active and eating less on enrollment, with elevated WBC, amylase, and AST and died 1 month after exiting the study. The dog was withdrawn from the study on Day 17 with anorexia, lethargy and a suspicion of diarrhea. Follow-up laboratory analyses revealed hyponatremia, hyperphosphatemia, elevated AST and decreased BUN. Follow-up treatment included other anti-inflammatories and antibiotics.

Complete blood count, serum chemistry, and buccal bleeding time analysis were conducted at the beginning and end of the trial. Mean values of all CBC and chemistry results for both DERAMAXX and placebo-treated dogs were within normal limits. There was no statistically significant difference in the buccal bleeding time between DERAMAXX and placebo-treated dogs before or after the study, and all results remained within normal limits (less than 5 minutes). The results of this field study demonstrate that DERAMAXX is safe and effective for the control of pain and inflammation associated with osteoarthritis in dogs.

During this trial, dogs were safely treated with a variety of commonly used medications, including antibiotics, anti-parasitics, topical flea adulticides and thyroid supplements.

The results of this field study demonstrate that DERAMAXX tablets are well tolerated when administered at 1–2 mg/kg/day for up to 43 days for the control of pain and inflammation associated with osteoarthritis.

Post Approval Experience: The following adverse reactions are based on voluntary post-approval reporting. The categories are listed in decreasing order of frequency by body system.

Gastrointestinal: Vomiting, anorexia, diarrhea, melena, inappetence, hematemesis, hematochezia, weight loss, nausea, gastrointestinal ulceration, gastrointestinal perforation, salivation. **Hematological:** Anemia, thrombocytopenia. **Hepatic:** Hepatic enzyme elevations, decreased or increased total protein and globulin, decreased albumin, decreased BUN, hyperbilirubinemia, icterus, ascites, pancreatitis. **Neurological:** Lethargy, weakness, seizure, ataxia, tremor, nystagmus, mydriasis. **Sensory:** Vestibular signs, glazed eyes, uveitis. **Behavioral:** Aggression, apprehension. **Urinary:** Azotemia, polydipsia, polyuria, hematuria, low specific gravity, urinary incontinence, urinary tract infection, renal failure. **Cardiovascular:** Bradycardia. **Respiratory:** Tachypnea, coughing. **Dermatological/Immunological:** Fever, edema, facial/muzzle edema, pruritis, urticaria, moist dermatitis, erythema, dermal ulceration/necrosis.

In rare situations, death has been reported as an outcome of the adverse events listed above.

For technical assistance or to report suspected adverse events, call 1-800-332-2761.

Storage Conditions: DERAMAXX tablets should be stored at room temperature between 59° and 86°F (15–30°C).

Keep this and all medications out of reach of children.

How Supplied: DERAMAXX tablets are available as 25 mg, 75 mg and 100 mg round, brownish, half-scored tablets in 7, 30, and 90 count bottles.

Manufactured for: Novartis Animal Health US, Inc.
Greensboro, NC 27408 USA

DERAMAXX Chewable Tablets are under the following U.S. patent numbers:

U.S. Patent Number	Date of Expiration
5,521,207	November 30, 2013
5,756,529	September 29, 2015
5,892,053	May 25, 2015
5,910,597	May 25, 2015

References:

- Data on File
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- Data on File



DERAMAXX® Chewable Tablets: Information for Dog Owners

DERAMAXX Chewable Tablets are for the control of pain and inflammation due to osteoarthritis or following orthopedic surgery.

This summary contains important information about DERAMAXX tablets. You should read this information before starting your dog on DERAMAXX tablets. 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 you want to know more about DERAMAXX tablets.

What is DERAMAXX?

DERAMAXX tablets are a prescription non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) of the coxib class. They are indicated for the control of postoperative pain and inflammation associated with orthopedic (bone) surgery in dogs and for the control of pain and inflammation (soreness) associated with osteoarthritis in dogs. The tablets are flavored to make administration more convenient.

What kind of results can I expect when my dog takes DERAMAXX tablets for postoperative orthopedic pain and inflammation?

DERAMAXX tablets allow your dog to recover more comfortably by controlling pain and inflammation that follow orthopedic surgery.

- Control of pain and inflammation may vary from dog to dog.
- If DERAMAXX tablets are not given according to your veterinarian's directions, your dog's pain may return.
- Consult your veterinarian if your dog appears to be uncomfortable.

What kind of results can I expect when my dog takes DERAMAXX tablets for pain and inflammation due to osteoarthritis?

Osteoarthritis is a painful condition caused by damage to cartilage and other parts of the joint 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

While DERAMAXX is not a cure for osteoarthritis, it can control the pain and inflammation of osteoarthritis and improve your dog's mobility. Response may vary from dog to dog but can be quite dramatic. **DERAMAXX tablets may need to be given on a periodic basis for the animal's lifetime. Use the lowest dose to provide adequate relief. Always consult with your veterinarian before altering the dose.**

What dogs should not take DERAMAXX tablets?

Your dog should not be given DERAMAXX tablets if s/he:

- Has had an allergic reaction to deracoxib, the active ingredient in DERAMAXX tablets
- Has had an allergic reaction (such as hives, facial swelling, or red or itchy skin) to aspirin or other NSAIDs
- Is presently taking aspirin, other NSAIDs, or corticosteroids (unless directed by your veterinarian)
- Has bloody stool or vomit
- Has a pre-existing kidney or liver condition
- Has any condition predisposing to dehydration
- Is anorexic (loss of appetite)

DERAMAXX tablets should only be given to dogs.

People should not take DERAMAXX tablets. Keep DERAMAXX tablets and all medication out of reach of children. Call your physician immediately if you accidentally take DERAMAXX tablets.

What to discuss with your veterinarian before giving DERAMAXX tablets.

Tell your veterinarian about:

- Any side effects your dog has experienced from DERAMAXX tablets or other NSAIDs
- Any digestive upset (vomiting or diarrhea) your dog has had
- Any kidney disease your dog has had
- Any other medical problems or allergies that your dog has now or has had in the past
- All medications that you are giving your dog or plan to give your dog, including those you can get without prescription and any dietary supplements
- If you plan to breed your dog, or if your dog is pregnant or nursing

Talk to your veterinarian about:

- The orthopedic surgery your dog will undergo
- What tests might be done before surgery is performed or DERAMAXX tablets are prescribed
- The signs of pain or inflammation that may occur after surgery
- Normal events that can be expected after your dog undergoes surgery
- The proper amount of exercise after surgery to aid recovery
- The signs of osteoarthritis you have observed (for example, limping or stiffness)
- The importance of weight control, physical therapy and exercise in the management of osteoarthritis
- How often your dog may need to be examined by your veterinarian
- The risks and benefits of using DERAMAXX tablets

How to give DERAMAXX tablets to your dog.

DERAMAXX tablets should be given according to your veterinarian's instructions. Your veterinarian will tell you what amount of DERAMAXX tablets is right for your dog and for how long they should be given. Do not change the way you give DERAMAXX tablets to your dog without first speaking with your veterinarian. DERAMAXX tablets should be given by mouth and may be given with or without food, although with food is preferable.

What are the possible side effects that may occur in my dog during therapy with DERAMAXX tablets?

DERAMAXX tablets, like all other drugs, may cause some side effects in individual dogs. These are normally mild, but rare serious side effects have been reported in dogs taking non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), including DERAMAXX. Serious side effects can, in rare situations, result in death. It is important to stop the medication and contact your veterinarian immediately if you think your dog may have a medical problem or side effect while on DERAMAXX tablets. If you have additional questions about possible side effects, talk with your veterinarian or call 1-800-332-2761.

Look for the following side effects that may indicate that your dog is having a problem with DERAMAXX tablets or may have another medical problem:

- Vomiting
- Change in bowel movements such as diarrhea or change in stool color
- Change in drinking or urination
- Decrease in appetite
- Change in behavior, such as depression or restlessness

Can DERAMAXX tablets be given with other medications?

DERAMAXX tablets should not be given with other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) or corticosteroids (for example, aspirin, carprofen, etodolac, prednisone).

Tell your veterinarian about all medications that you have given your dog in the past and any medications that you are planning to give with DERAMAXX tablets. This should include any medications that you can get without a prescription and any dietary supplements. Your veterinarian may want to evaluate the potential for any drug interactions and to assure drug compatibility.

What can I do in case my dog eats more than the prescribed amount of DERAMAXX tablets?

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

What else should I know about DERAMAXX tablets?

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

As with all prescribed medications, DERAMAXX tablets should only be given to the dog for which they are prescribed. They should be given to your dog only for the condition for which they were prescribed, at the prescribed dose, as directed by your veterinarian. It is important to periodically discuss your dog's response to DERAMAXX tablets at regular checkups. Your veterinarian will best determine if your dog is responding as expected and if your dog should continue receiving DERAMAXX tablets.