

# DOCTORS FOSTER<sup>and</sup>SMITH<sup>®</sup> PHARMACY

## Patient Information Sheet

PO Box 100, Rhinelander, WI 54501

For questions or to consult with a pharmacist, call 1-800-447-3021

## Tepoxalin

(Zubrin)

### Common Drug Name

Tepoxalin

### Common Brand Names

Zubrin

No generic products are available

### Storage

Store at room temperature in a tight, light resistant, childproof container, protected from moisture (not in the bathroom).

### Uses

Tepoxalin is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) used to treat the pain and inflammation associated with osteoarthritis in dogs.

### Dose and Administration

Always follow the dosage instructions provided by your veterinarian. If you have difficulty giving the medication, contact your veterinarian.

Tepoxalin is given by mouth. It is specially formulated to dissolve in the mouth. Place the tablet into the dog's mouth. Keep the mouth closed for at least 4 seconds to allow the ingredients to disperse.

It is best to give tepoxalin either with food or within 1 to 2 hours of feeding.

For long-term treatment, use the lowest dose needed to provide relief. For arthritic conditions, it may need to be given periodically for the animal's lifetime.

If you miss a dose, give it as soon as you remember. If it is almost time for the next dose, skip the one you missed and go back to the regular schedule. Do not give 2 doses at once.

This medication should only be given to the pet for whom it was prescribed.

### Possible Side Effects

The most common side effect of NSAIDs is stomach upset, but stomach ulcers may develop, in which case you may see loss of appetite; vomiting; diarrhea; dark, tarry or, bloody stools; or constipation. Side effects involving the kidney include increased thirst and urination, or changes in the urine color or smell. Side effects involving the liver include jaundice (yellowing of the gums, skin, or eyes). Other side effects may include pale gums, lethargy, shedding, incoordination, seizures, or behavioral changes. If any of these side effects are observed, stop treatment and contact your veterinarian.

If your pet experiences an allergic reaction to the medication, signs may include facial swelling, hives, scratching, sudden onset of diarrhea, vomiting, shock, seizures, pale gums, cold limbs, or coma. If you observe any of these signs, contact your veterinarian immediately.

### Precautions

Not for use in animals who are hypersensitive (allergic) to tepoxalin or similar drugs such as carprofen (Novox or Rimadyl), aspirin, etodolac (EtoGesic), deracoxib (Deramaxx), meloxicam (Metacam), firocoxib (Previcox), or other NSAIDs.

The safety of tepoxalin in breeding, pregnant, or lactating animals (female animals nursing their young) has not been determined.

The safety of the drug has not been determined in dogs less than 6 months of age.

Use with extreme caution and continued monitoring in older animals and those with dehydration or stomach, intestinal, liver, kidney, heart, blood disorders, or diabetes mellitus.

Do not use in animals with bleeding problems, e.g., von Willebrand's disease.

Provide access to fresh, clean water at all times to help avoid dehydration.

Consult with your veterinarian regarding the physical examinations and laboratory testing necessary prior to and during treatment with tepoxalin.

### Drug, Food, and Test Interactions

Consult your veterinarian before using tepoxalin with other medications, including vitamins and supplements, NSAIDs (e.g., aspirin, carprofen (Novox or Rimadyl), etodolac (EtoGesic), deracoxib (Deramaxx), meloxicam (Metacam), firocoxib (Previcox); steroids (e.g., prednisone, prednisolone, dexamethasone, Medrol, triamcinolone), methotrexate, phenylpropanolamine, enalapril, or phenobarbital, since interactions may occur.

Compatibility with other medications has not been determined.

### Signs of Toxicity/Overdose

May see loss of appetite, vomiting, diarrhea, dark or tarry stools, bloody stools, increased thirst, increased urination, pale gums, jaundice (yellowing of gums, skin, or eyes), lethargy, increased respiration (fast or heavy breathing), or incoordination. If you know or suspect your pet has had an overdose, or if you observe any of these signs in your pet, contact your veterinarian immediately. An overdose or toxicity could be fatal.

*Keep this and all other medications out of the reach of children and pets.*