SEE HOW RIMADYL COMPARES
A label-to-label comparison of RIMADYL\textsuperscript{®} (carprofen) and Galliprant\textsuperscript{®} (grapiprant).\textsuperscript{†}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLASS AND INDICATIONS</th>
<th>RIMADYL (carprofen)</th>
<th>GALLIPRANT (grapiprant)</th>
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</table>
| FDA Approved Indications | ∙ Relief of pain and inflammation associated with osteoarthritis in dogs  
∙ Control of postoperative pain associated with soft tissue surgery in dogs  
∙ Control of postoperative pain associated with orthopedic surgery in dogs | ∙ Control of pain and inflammation associated with osteoarthritis in dogs |
| US Usage Record | ∙ #1 veterinary prescribed NSAID since 1996\textsuperscript{1}  
∙ 24 million dogs treated orally in US\textsuperscript{1} | ∙ FOI summary data available on 453 dogs from target animal safety and field efficacy and safety studies |
| Drug Class | ∙ Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) of the propionic acid class | ∙ Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) of the piprant class |
| DOSE/ADMINISTRATION | | |
| Dosing Flexibility | ∙ 2 mg/lb (4.4 mg/kg) of body weight once daily or divided and administered as 1 mg/lb (2.2 mg/kg) twice daily  
∙ Once or twice daily  
∙ 25 mg, 75 mg, 100 mg chewable tablets or caplets  
∙ Proven Palatability\textsuperscript{2}  
∙ Injectable solution | ∙ 0.9 mg/lb (2mg/kg) once daily orally  
∙ 20 mg, 60 mg, 100 mg tablets |
| Age Restrictions | ∙ 6 weeks | ∙ 9 months |

**ADVERSE EVENTS**

| Incidence of Vomiting – Clinical Field Study | OA: **3.1%** (4 of 129) vs. **3.9%** (5 of 132) in placebo group  
∙ Orthopedic: **10.1%** (17 of 168) vs. **9.2%** (15 of 163) in placebo group  
∙ Soft tissue: **10.1%** (15 of 148) vs. **13.4%** (20 of 149) in placebo group | OA: **17%** (24 of 141) vs. **0.6%** (9 of 144) in placebo group |
| Incidence of Diarrhea – Clinical Field Study | OA: **3.1%** (4 of 129) vs. **4.5%** (6 of 132) in placebo group  
∙ Orthopedic: **2.4%** (4 of 168) vs. **3.7%** (6 of 163)  
∙ Soft tissue: **6.1%** (9 of 148) vs. **6.0%** (9 of 149) | OA: **12%** (17 of 141) vs. **0.7%** (13 of 144) in placebo group |

As the #1 veterinary prescribed NSAID for dogs with osteoarthritis since 1996, you can trust RIMADYL with your dog’s pain management.\textsuperscript{3}

**IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION:** As a class, NSAIDs may be associated with gastrointestinal, kidney and liver side effects. These are usually mild, but may be serious. Pet owners should discontinue therapy and contact their veterinarian immediately if side effects occur. Evaluation for pre-existing conditions and regular monitoring are recommended for pets on any medication, including RIMADYL. Use with other NSAIDs or corticosteroids should be avoided. See full Prescribing Information on the following page.


RIMADYL\textsuperscript{®} is a trademark of Aratana Therapeutics, Inc.  
*This is information from each product’s labeling and should not be viewed as a comparison of product safety, as head to head studies have not been conducted.

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Rimadyl®
(carprofen)
Capers/Capsules
Oral use only in dogs
Sterile Injectable Solution 50 mg/mL. For subcutaneous use only
Non-steroidal, anti-inflammatory drug.
CAUTION: Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

Effects of butorphanol and carprofen on the minimal alveolar concentration of isoflurane in dogs.

Rimadyl should not be used in dogs exhibiting previous hypersensitivity to carprofen.

The mechanism of action of carprofen, like that of other NSAIDs, is believed to be associated with the inhibition of cyclooxygenase. Two unique cyclooxygenase pathways exist in mammals. CYCLOOXYGENASE-1 (COX-1) is responsible for the production of prostaglandins and thromboxanes involved in normal renal function. Inhibition of COX-1 results in a slower rate of drug input (as reflected by mean peak observed concentrations) but comparable total drug absorption within a 12-hour dosing interval. Rimadyl is only available as 50 mg/mL for subcutaneous administration. 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%).

As a class, cyclooxygenase inhibitory NSAIDs may be associated with gastrointestinal, renal and hepatic toxicity. Effects may result from mechanisms of injury that include alteration of the blood-brain barrier, cardiovascular depression, and excretion of toxic metabolites. Owners should be advised of the potential for adverse reactions and be informed of the importance of monitoring for the development of adverse reactions. A decrease in hematopoietic indices, renal or hepatic function is most often associated with the development of gastrointestinal, renal or hepatic toxicity.

Due to the potential for gastrointestinal ulceration and hemorrhage related to NSAIDs, Rimadyl is contraindicated in dogs with a history of peptic ulceration or other gastrointestinal bleeding. Rimadyl is contraindicated in dogs with a history of renal insufficiency. Rimadyl is contraindicated in dogs with a history of hepatic insufficiency.

In dogs, severe adverse reactions reported during clinical field studies with oral and subcutaneous administration of Rimadyl include: vomiting, diarrhea, soft stools, incoordination, seizure, or behavioral changes. Rimadyl is contraindicated in dogs with a history of renal insufficiency. Rimadyl is contraindicated in dogs with a history of hepatic insufficiency.

Dogs with a history of renal insufficiency, hepatic insufficiency, or both should be monitored closely for changes in renal and hepatic function.

Oral/Periodontal disease 1.4 0

Apnea 1.4 0

Inappetence 1.4 0


