VETMEDIN® (pimobendan) Chewable Tablets

Cardiac drug for oral use in dogs only

Pimobendan is supplied as a salt of the levorotatory isomer, 1-dimethylamino-4-(1-phenylalkyl)-2-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline hydrochloride. Pimobendan is a synthetic derivative of isosorbide dinitrate (a vasodilator drug) and exhibits vasodilating activity by inhibiting phosphodiesterase 159637-004

VETMEDIN® is indicated for use with concurrent therapy for congestive heart failure (e.g., furosemide, etc.) as appropriate.

Dosage and Administration: VETMEDIN should be administered orally at a total daily dose of 0.5 mg/kg (0.23 mg/lb) of body weight, divided into two equal portions. Each portion should be administered approximately 12 hours apart (i.e., morning and evening). The tablets are scored and the calculated dosage should be provided to the nearest half tablet increment.

Contraindications: VETMEDIN should not be given in cases of hypersensitivity to pimobendan or any of its components, or any other clinical condition where an augmentation of cardiac output is inappropriate for functional or anatomic reasons.

Warnings: User Safety 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. Animal Safety Warnings: Keep VETMEDIN in a secure location out of reach of dogs, cats, and other animals that might have access to the product and could be poisoned. Keep VETMEDIN out of reach of children.

Adverse Reactions: Pre-Approval Experience: Clinical findings/adverse reactions were recorded in a 56-day field study of dogs with congestive heart failure (CHF) due to MMVD (256 dogs) or DCM (50 dogs). Dogs were treated either with VETMEDIN (175 dogs) or the active control enalapril maleate (180 dogs). Dogs in both treatment groups received additional background cardiovascular drug therapy (See Effectiveness for details and the difference in digoxin administration between treatment groups). The VETMEDIN group had the following prevalence (percent of dogs at least one occurrence) of common adverse reactions/new clinical findings (not present in a dog prior to beginning study treatments) poor appetite (38%), lethargy (33%), diarrhea (30%), dyspnea (25%), azotemia (14%), weakness (10%), vomiting (9%), cough (7%), sudden death (6%), asiclinia (6%), and heart murmurs (3%).

Premature death was similar in the active control group.

The prevalence of renal failure was higher in the active control group (4%) compared to the VETMEDIN group (1%).

Adverse reactions/new clinical findings were seen in both treatment groups. The most common adverse reaction was renal failure, which was observed at the end of the study in 15 dogs (9% of the dogs). Other common adverse reactions included vomiting (6%), diarrhea (6%), body weight gain (4%), azotemia (3%), and sudden death (2%).

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