



Dejando huella en la
industria de la Salud Animal

MELOXIVET

REGISTRATION NUMBER Q- 7972- 088

Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic of selective type.

Suspension

FORMULA:

Meloxicam..... 1.5 mg.

Vehicle c.b.p..... 1 ml.



PRESENTATION:

- **MELOXIVET** suspension bottle of 10 ml

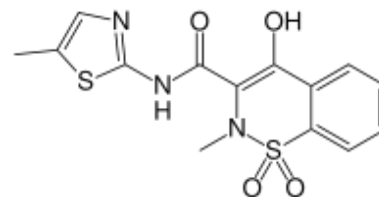
INDICATIONS:

Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory, useful for the treatment of inflammatory processes of the respiratory tract, otitis and trauma. It is also effective in the treatment of arthritis, muscular distensions and infections with inflammation, pain or fever.

Meloxicam is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), an enolic acid of the oxicam group that acts by inhibiting the synthesis of prostaglandins, thus exerting anti-inflammatory, analgesic, anti-exudative and antipyretic effects. It reduces the infiltration of leukocytes into the inflamed tissue. It also inhibits, but to a lesser degree, collagen-induced platelet aggregation. Meloxicam is an NSAID that has a preference of action on COX2 than on COX1 because although there is a slight affinity towards COX1, its analgesic and anti-inflammatory action is given by its action towards COX2.

Pharmacokinetics

After oral ingestion, there is a bioavailability of 89%. Some studies report that the absorption of meloxicam is not altered by meals or with the administration of antacids. Parenterally the maximum levels occur around 1.5 hours after injection, orally the peak is 5-8 hours. Equilibrium concentration is obtained 3-5 days after repeated administration at a daily dose.



It binds to plasma proteins up to 99% in cats 97% especially albumin, and the volume of distribution is approximately 0.27 L/kg and 0.09 l/kg in cats. Meloxicam is metabolized to 4 inactive substances, the most representative of which is 5'-carboxy meloxicam (60% of the dose) and which comes from P450-mediated oxidation on a previous inactive metabolite. An important part of the drug recirculates via the enterohepatic route. These metabolites are largely eliminated by two routes: urinary and fecal, low amounts of unchanged drug can be found in the urine, there is also elimination of meloxicam into the bile or intestine. The elimination half-life in dogs averages 24 hours (range: 12-36 hours).

Dosage adjustment is necessary in patients with mild to moderate hepatic or renal insufficiency. Use extreme caution in dehydrated, hypovolemic or hypotensive animals as there is a potential increased risk of developing renal toxicity.



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Pharmacodynamics

Although COX inhibition is common to all drugs in the family, it is necessary to establish that meloxicam is a preferential COX2 inhibitor. When administered in doses higher than usual, it is capable of inhibiting COX1.

SECURITY:

Meloxivet has been tested in dogs and cats; in cats it is not recommended for periods of more than 10 days, in dogs it has been used with great success in musculoskeletal degenerative treatments.

Although it can act slightly against COX1 to date there are few reports of intoxication by inhibition of gastric and/or renal prostaglandins, as a precaution it is only recommended in animals that do not have renal, gastric or hepatic pathologies.

MELOXIVET suspension

Suspension

Canines: Starting dose: On the first day of treatment, a single dose of 2 drops of meloxivet suspension per kg (0.2 mg per kg of body weight) should be administered.

Felines: Starting dose: On the first day of treatment, a single dose of 3 drops of meloxivet suspension per kg (0.3 mg per kg of body weight) should be administered.

To continue the treatment, 1 drop of Meloxivet suspension per kg b.w. (0.1 mg per kg b.w.) should be administered every 24 hours. (0.1 mg per kg b.w.) every 24 hours.

BODY WEIGHT (KG)	DROPS	MILILITERS	MILIGRAMS
1	1	0.06	0.1
2	2	0.13	0.2
3	3	0.2	0.3
4	4	0.26	0.4
5	5	0.33	0.5
6	6	0.4	0.6
7	7	0.46	0.7
8	8	0.53	0.8
9	9	0.6	0.9
10	10	0.66	1
15	15	1	1.5
30	30	2	3

Dosage schedule for maintenance dose in Canines and Felines:

Suggested doses of Meloxivet in cats in chronic pain:

It is recommended that the usual dose be used at the beginning of treatment (0.3-0.2 mg/kg and continue with a dose of 0.01-0.03 mg/kg, this dose has been used for several months; it is also suggested to start with the recommended doses and use a discontinuous system where it is dosed 4 days yes and one day no these two treatment have been successful.

Recommendation for correct administration.

Special care should be taken with regard to the accuracy of the dosage. Please follow carefully the instructions of the veterinarian.

SECURITY:

Meloxivet has been tested in dogs and cats; in cats it is not recommended for periods of more than 10 days (unless the aforementioned schemes are used for chronic pain, in dogs it has been used with great success in musculoskeletal degenerative treatments.

Although it can act slightly against COX1 to date there are few reports of intoxication by inhibition of gastric and/or renal prostaglandins, for precaution it is only recommended in animals that do not have renal, gastric or hepatic pathologies.

CONTRAINDICATION:

Do not use in pregnant or lactating animals. Do not use in animals suffering from gastrointestinal conditions or disorders, such as irritation and bleeding, liver, heart or kidney damage, bleeding disorders, or when there is evidence of hypersensitivity to the product.

Do not use in dogs under 6 weeks of age.

**EFFECTS:**

Gastrointestinal adverse reactions to the drug have occasionally been reported because it is an NSAID, such as loss of appetite, vomiting, diarrhea, occult blood in the stool and apathy. These effects generally occur during the first week of treatment, and in most cases are transitory, and disappear at the end of the treatment, in rare cases, they can be serious or fatal. In any case, an adequate follow-up of the response to the drug is recommended.

Pharmacological interactions

As meloxicam binds to plasma proteins, it may displace or be displaced by other high-protein-affinity drugs, including warfarin, phenylbutazone, etc. When used with other drugs that alter hemostasis (e.g., heparin, warfarin, etc.) and/or with other analgesics (e.g., aspirin, flunixin, phenylbutazone, corticosteroids, etc.), it increases the likelihood of bleeding or gastric ulcers. Meloxicam may antagonize the antihypertensive effects of angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors.

Special warnings:

If side effects occur, treatment should be discontinued and the veterinarian should be consulted. Avoid use in any dehydrated, hypovolemic or hypotensive animal, as there is a potential risk of increased renal toxicity.

When combined with other NSAIDs, diuretic, anticoagulant, aminoglycoside antibiotics and substances with high protein binding may compete for binding and thus lead to toxic effects. Meloxivet should not be administered in conjunction with other NSAIDs or glucocorticosteroids.

Pretreatment with anti-inflammatory substances may result in additional or increased adverse effects and consequently, a treatment-free period with such drugs should be observed for at least 24 hours prior to the start of treatment. In the treatment-free period, however, the pharmacokinetic properties of the products previously used should be taken into account.

In case of overdose, symptomatic treatment should be initiated.

WARNINGS:

Do not use in animals hypersensitive to the formula or with hepatic, cardiac or renal disease. Use with caution in dehydrated, hypovolemic or hypotensive animals. Vomiting, diarrhea and ulceration may occur. Do not use in pregnant and lactating animals. Not recommended for use in dogs under 6 weeks of age. Do not combine with drugs that alter hemostasis or cause gastrointestinal ulceration. Keep in a dry, cool place at no more than 30°C and protected from direct sunlight. Keep out of reach of children, domestic animals and handicapped persons. **Product for exclusive use in Veterinary Medicine**

Consult your veterinarian

Exclusive literature for veterinarians.

Its sale requires medical prescription.

Responsible for content: Technical Department

Bibliography

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IN**

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