



Dejando huella en la
Industria de la Salud Animal

MELOXIVET PET

REGISTRATION NUMBER Q- 7972-089

FORMULATION:

Meloxicam..... 5 mg.
Vehicle q.s..... 1 mL

DOSAGE SIZE AND FORMS:

- MELOXIVET PET FOR INJECTION 20 ML

VETERINARY USE

SOLUTION FOR INJECTION

MELOXICAM

NON-STEROIDAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUG



INDICATIONS:

MELOXIVET PET is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug useful for the treatment of inflammatory processes in canine and feline trauma. It also has effective analgesic activity in the treatment of arthritis, pulled muscles, arthropathies, disc disease and in diseases with pain.

Meloxicam is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), is an enolic acid of the oxycam group that acts by inhibiting prostaglandin synthesis, thus exerting anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antiexudative and antipyretic effects. It reduces the leukocyte infiltration into the inflamed tissue. It also inhibits, although to a lesser extent, the collagen-induced platelet aggregation. Meloxicam is an NSAID that has a preferential action on COX2¹ than on COX1² because although there is a slight affinity for COX1, its analgesic and anti-inflammatory action is due to its action on COX2.

Pharmacokinetics

After oral ingestion, there is a bioavailability of 89%. Some studies report that the meloxicam absorption is not altered either with food or with the antacid administration. Parenterally the maximum levels are produced about 1.5 hours after the injection, orally the peak is 5-8 hours.

¹ Cyclooxygenase (COX) or prostaglandin-endoperoxide synthase, is an [enzyme](#) that allows the body to produce substances called [prostaglandins](#) from [arachidonic acid](#).

² **COX-1** is constitutive in all tissues, especially in the **kidney** and **gastrointestinal tract**. It participates in the production of prostaglandins involved in physiological processes such as: protection of the gastric epithelium, maintenance of renal flow, platelet aggregation, neutrophil migration and are also expressed in the vascular endothelium

COX2 mediates [inflammatory](#) processes and [prostanoid signaling](#). COX-2 is expressed after the inflammatory induction, although it is a constitutive in the CNS and kidneys. The expression of COX-2 is triggered by various inflammatory mediators (interferon γ , tumor necrosis factor α , interleukin 1, growth factors, etc.) in various cells (monocytes, macrophages, endothelial cells, synoviocytes, chondrocytes and osteoblasts) and tissues (reproductive system, central nervous system, stomach, kidney, lung and certain tissues affected by neoplastic processes). It is associated with the nuclear envelope of cells.



Equilibrium concentration is reached 3 – 5 days after repeated administration with a daily dose.

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

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

Pharmacodynamics

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

SPECIES: Canines and felines

MELOXIVET PET DOSE:

Canines.

Initial dose: 1 mL per 25 kg body weight (0.2 mg/kg body weight) every 24 hours.

Maintenance dose: 1 mL per 50 kg body weight (0.1 mg/kg body weight) every 24 hours.

Felines:

Initial dose: 1 mL per 16 kg body weight (0.3 mg/kg body weight) every 24 hours.

Maintenance dose: 1 mL per 50 kg body weight (0.1 mg/kg body weight) every 24 hours.

ADMINISTRATION ROUTE:

Slow subcutaneous or intravenous

Dosing regimen for the maintenance dose in canines and felines:

CORPORAL WEIGHT (KG)	MILLILITERS	MILLIGRAMS
2.5	0.05	0.25
5	0.10	0.5



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7.5	0.15	0.75
10	0.20	1
12.5	0.25	1.25
15	0.30	1.5
17.5	0.35	1.75
20	0.40	2
22.5	0.45	2.5
25	0.50	2.5
27.5	0.55	2.75
30	0.60	3
40	0.80	4
50	1	5

Safety:

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

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

Recommendation for appropriate administration.

Special care should be taken regarding the accuracy of the dosage. Please follow the veterinary doctor's instructions carefully.

Contraindications:

Do not use the product in pregnant or lactating animals. Do not use in animals with gastrointestinal conditions or disorders, such as irritation or bleeding, hepatic, cardiac or renal damage, bleeding disorders, or when there is evidence of hypersensitivity to the product.

Do not use in dogs under 6 weeks of age.

Side effects:

Occasionally, gastrointestinal adverse reactions to the drug product have been reported because it is a NSAID, such as loss of appetite, vomiting, diarrhea, blood in feces 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 may be serious or fatal. In any case, an adequate follow-up of the drug product's response is recommended.

Drug-drug interactions

As meloxicam binds to plasma proteins, it may displace or be displaced by other high protein-affinity drugs, such as warfarin, phenylbutazone, etc. When administered with other drugs that



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alter hemostasis (e.g., heparin, warfarin, etc.) and/or with other analgesics (e.g., aspirin, flunixin, phenylbutazone, corticosteroids, etc.), the probability of bleeding or gastric ulcers increases. Meloxicam may antagonize the antihypertensive effects of angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors.

Special warnings:

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

When administered with other NSAIDs, diuretics, anticoagulants, aminoglycoside antibiotics and substances with high protein binding may compete for binding and thus lead to toxic effects. Meloxivet must not be co-administered with other NSAIDs or glucocorticoids.

Pretreatment with anti-inflammatory substances may result in additional or increased adverse effects and consequently, a treatment-free period with such drug products must be observed for at least 24 hours before initiation of treatment. However, in the treatment-free period, the pharmacokinetic properties of the products previously used should be taken into account.

WARNINGS AND/OR RESTRICTIONS:

Do not use in animals hypersensitive to the formulation 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 or lactating animals. Not recommended for use in dogs under 6 weeks of age. Do not administer with drug products that alter hemostasis or cause gastrointestinal ulceration. Keep in a dry, cool place, at a range of 15-30 °C and protected against direct sunlight. Keep out of reach of children, pets and disabled people. Any unused veterinary drug product, residues derived from it and empty containers must be disposed of safely and in accordance with local regulations, avoiding contaminating water supplies. Product for exclusive use in Veterinary Medicine.

Consult a Veterinary Doctor.

Exclusive literature for veterinary doctors.

Available by prescription only.

Responsible for content: Technical Department.

References

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