

CardioBendan

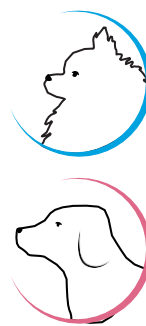
REGISTRATION NUMBER Q-0790-160 Y Q-0790-161



**Positive inotropic and
vasodilator.**



Data Sheet



Formulation

CardioBendan 1.25

Each tablet contains:

- ❖ Pimobendan 1.25 mg
- ❖ Excipient q.s. 1 tablet

CardioBendan 5

Each tablet contains:

- ❖ Pimobendan 5 mg
- ❖ Excipient q.s. 1 tablet

Pharmaceutical form

CardioBendan 1.25 tablets color **blue** for small breeds and **CardioBendan 5** tablets color **peach** for medium to large breeds. Designed in a rectangular form, grooved symmetrically to obtain four fragments with homogeneous mixing.

Destination species and route of administration

SPECIES: Canines.

ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION: Oral.

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Presentation and Indications

PRESENTATION: Bottle with 60 tabletas bacon flavor.
Pimobendan is a positive inotrope and vasodilator, used in the treatment of canine congestive heart failure, caused by dilated cardiomyopathy or valvular insufficiency (regurgitation of the mitral and/or tricuspid valve). It increases the contraction force of the heart.

Doses and frequency

Determine weight accurately before starting treatment to ensure a correct dose, which has been established as a safe daily dose: 0.2 – 0.6 mg/kg.

Recommended daily dose 0.5 mg /Kg

Cardiobendan 1.25	Tablet Contains	Body weight of canine in Kg	Frequency
	1/4 of tablet	0.625 kg.	Every 24 hrs.
	1/2 of tablet	1.25 kg.	
	3/4 of tablet	1.875 kg.	
	1 tablet	2.5 kg.	

Cardiobendan 5	Tablet Contains	Body weight of canine in Kg	Frequency
	1/4 of tablet	2.5kg.	Every 24 hrs.
	1/2 of tablet	5 kg.	
	3/4 of tablet	7.5kg.	
	1 tablet	10 kg.	

This dose can be divided in two takes, morning and afternoon or at consideration of the Veterinary Doctor.

Pimobendan is a benzimidazol-pyridazinone derivative with inotropic properties (increases the force of contraction of the heart) and has a positive peripheral vasodilator effect by enhancing the adrenergic signal transduction pathway, increasing the release and reuptake of calcium.

Pimobendan inhibits phosphodiesterase III (PDE III), thereby reducing the breakdown of cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP), the vascular effects of PDE III inhibition are cAMP-mediated arteriodilation and venodilation, affecting systemic and pulmonary vasculature.

PHARMACODYNAMICS

Pimobendan exerts its myocardial stimulating effect through a dual mechanism of action: increased sensitivity to calcium of the myocardial filaments and inhibition of phosphodiesterase (type III). However, the mechanism of action of Ca^{2+} sensitization is not fully clarified. It also has a vasodilatory action through an inhibition of phosphodiesterase III activity and exerts an antithrombotic effect through the inhibition of platelet aggregation.

PHARMACOKINETICS

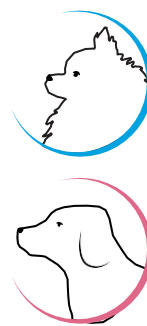
Absorption: Insoluble in water, rapid oral absorption, with maximum plasma levels achieved within one hour of administration. After oral administration of pimobendan the absolute bioavailability of the active substance is 60-65% but is considerably reduced when administered with food or shortly after, therefore it is recommended to treat animals approximately 1 hour before feeding.

Distribution: It has been established that the volume of distribution at steady state after intravenous administration is 2.6 L/kg, indicating that pimobendan is easily distributed to tissues. The average binding to plasma proteins in vitro is 93%.

Metabolism: The compound undergoes demethylation due to oxidation, giving rise to its main active metabolite (UD-CG 212). In other metabolic processes, phase II conjugates of UD-CG 212 are produced, mainly glucuronides and sulfates, an action that helps the excretion of toxic substances.

Elimination: The plasma elimination half-life of pimobendan is 0.4 ± 0.1 hour, which is in accordance with the high clearance of 90 ± 19 ml/min/kg and the short mean residence time of 0.5 ± 0.1 hour.

The main active metabolite is eliminated with a plasma elimination half-life of 2.0 ± 0.3 hours.



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Taking care of
your best friend's
health

Following oral administration, the plasma elimination half-life for pimobendan and its main active metabolite is 0.7 ± 0.1 and 1.9 ± 0.4 hours, respectively.

The compound is eliminated mainly through feces through bile and to a much lesser extent in urine. Despite its rapid elimination time, the therapeutic effects can be maintained in the body for more than 8 hours.

Benefits

- ❖ Prolongs a better quality of life.
- ❖ Increases contractility without increased oxygen demand.
- ❖ Promotes adequate irrigation.
- ❖ Delays the appearance of clinical signs in canines in the preclinical stage of chronic degenerative mitral disease and dilated cardiomyopathy.
- ❖ It decreases phosphodiesterase III, with a nephroprotective effect.
- ❖ Safe to use in patients with nephropathies.
- ❖ Thrombolytic effect.

Drug Interactions

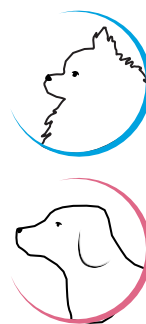
- The medication can be administered together with furosemide, Angiotensin Converting Enzyme Inhibitors (e.g. Benazepril) and Spironolactone.
- No interaction has been observed between the cardiac glycoside strophanthin and Pimobendan.
- Calcium channel blockers such as verapamil and diltiazem, and beta blockers may reduce the positive inotropic actions of Pimobendan. If necessary, the dose of Pimobendan can be increased within the recommended range.
- Pimobendan does not have an antiarrhythmogenic effect and can be administered with any antiarrhythmic drug.

Contraindications

It should not be administered in cases of hypertrophic cardiomyopathies or clinical conditions where an increase in cardiac output is not possible due to functional or anatomical conditions (e.g.: aortic or pulmonary stenosis).

Do not use in canines suffering from severe liver failure. Do not use in case of hypersensitivity to the active ingredient or any of the excipients.

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Warnings

Pimobendan can rarely produce a moderate positive chronotropic effect and vomiting; however, these effects are dose-dependent and can be avoided by reducing the dose.

The absorption of the product is modified when administered with food, therefore, optimal effectiveness is obtained on an empty stomach, it should be administered one hour before food.

Its use in puppies or females during pregnancy and lactation is only recommended if the therapeutic benefit outweighs the potential risk. In diabetic animals, glucose levels must be strictly controlled.

Gastrointestinal adverse reactions such as vomiting and diarrhea have occasionally been reported.

Persons administering the medication: In case of accidental ingestion, consult a doctor immediately and show the instructions or label. Accidental ingestion, especially in children, can cause tachycardia, orthostatic hypotension, redness of the face and headache. Keep in a cool, dry place, in a range within 15-30°C and protected from direct sunlight. Keep out of reach of children and pets. Any unused veterinary medicinal product, residues derived from it and empty primary packaging should be disposed of safely and in accordance with local regulations, avoiding contaminating water resources.

Available by prescription only.
Product for exclusive use in Veterinary Medicine.
Consult the Veterinary Doctor.

Exclusive literature for Veterinary Doctors.
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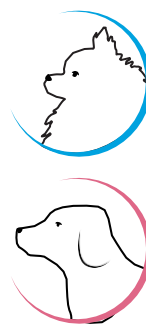
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Taking care of
your best friend's
health