Plumb's®
Drug Handouts

Prescription Label

Patient Name:
Species:
Drug Name & Strength:
Directions (amount to give how often & for how long):

Prescribing Veterinarian's Name & Contact Information:

Refills:

[Content to be provided by prescribing veterinarian]

Robenacoxib (Dogs)

*(roe-ben-ah-**cox**-ib)*

Description:
Nonsteroidal Antiinflammatory Drug (NSAID)

Other Names for this Medication:
Onsior®

Common Dosage Forms:
Veterinary: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg, & 40 mg flavored tablets. **Human**: None.

This information sheet does not contain all available information for this medication and has not been reviewed by FDA Center for Veterinary Medicine. This sheet can help answer commonly asked questions but is not a substitute for medical advice. If you have other questions or need more information about this medication, contact your veterinarian or pharmacist.

Key Information

- Give at the same time each day. Best to give robenacoxib about 30 minutes before letting your dog eat. If your dog vomits shortly after getting this medicine, try giving it with food to see if this helps. If vomiting continues, contact your veterinarian.
- Store chewable tablets well out of reach of animals and children.
- Periodic blood tests are recommended to check for liver and kidney side effects. Do not miss these important follow-up visits.
- Most dogs tolerate this medicine well, but some (rarely) develop stomach ulcers or serious kidney and liver problems.
- If any of the following are seen, stop the drug and contact your veterinarian immediately: changes in appetite, vomiting, changes in bowel movements, change in behavior or activity (more or less active than normal), aggression (threatening actions), incoordination or weakness (eg, stumbling, clumsiness), seizures (convulsions), jaundice (yellowing of gums, skin, or whites of the eyes), or changes in drinking or urination habits (frequency, amounts, smell, color).
- **Pregnant women, especially those close to term, should be very careful when handling this medicine.**

How is this medication useful?

The FDA (U.S. Food & Drug Administration) has approved robenacoxib for the control of pain and inflammation associated with soft tissue (ie, spaying, and neutering) in dogs weighing 5.5 lb (2.5 kg) or more and at least 4 months of age for up to 3 days maximum. You and your veterinarian can discuss why this drug is the best choice for your dog.

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What should I tell my veterinarian to see if this medication can be safely given?

Many things might affect how well robenacoxib will work in your dog. Be sure to discuss the following with your veterinarian so together you can make the best treatment decisions.

- Other drugs can interact with robenacoxib, so be sure to tell your veterinarian and pharmacist what medications (including vitamins, supplements, or herbal therapies) you give your dog, including the amount and time you give each.
- Tell your veterinarian about any conditions or diseases your dog may have now or has had in the past.
- If your dog has been treated for the same disease or condition in the past, tell your veterinarian about the treatment and how well it did or didn't work.
- If your dog is pregnant or nursing, talk to your veterinarian about the risks of using this drug.
- Tell your veterinarian and pharmacist about any medication side effects (including allergic reactions, lack of appetite, diarrhea, itching, hair loss) your dog has developed in the past.

How long until I will know if this medication is working, and how long will the effects of this medication last?

This medication should help your animal feel better within 1 to 2 hours. Your animal's clinical signs should improve after that time. The effects of this medication are moderate in duration, meaning they may last for a few days, although the benefits may be prolonged if your animal has decreased kidney and/or liver function.

When should this medication not be used or be used very carefully?

No drug is 100% safe in all patients, but your veterinarian will discuss with you any specific concerns about using this drug in your animal.

This drug **SHOULD NOT** be used in dogs:

- That are allergic to it or other NSAIDs (eg, carprofen, meloxicam) or aspirin.
- That have bloody stools, bloody vomit, or stomach ulcers.
- That have a kidney or liver condition.
- With conditions that can cause dehydration.
- That have a decreased or lack of an appetite.
- That are presently taking aspirin, other NSAIDs (eg, meloxicam, carprofen), or corticosteroids (eg, prednisolone).

This drug should be used **WITH CAUTION** in dogs:

- Weighing less than 5.5 lb (2.5 kg) or are under 4 months of age, as safety has not yet been determined.
- That are pregnant, nursing, or to be used for breeding purposes, as safety for these animals has not yet been determined.
- That are on diuretic treatment (eg, furosemide, hydrochlorothiazide).
- That have heart problems.
- That have a bleeding disorder (eg, Von Willebrand's disease).
- That are old.

If your animal has any of these conditions, talk to your veterinarian about the potential risks versus benefits.

What are the side effects of this medication?

Robenacoxib appears to be tolerated well in most dogs, but rarely, nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) can cause serious side effects (stomach ulcers, liver or kidney problems) and sometimes even death has been reported.

Side effects that may be serious or indicate a serious problem:

- Decrease in appetite (eating less than normal), vomiting, change in bowel movements (such as diarrhea, or black, tarry or bloody stools).
- Changes in behavior or activity (more or less active than normal), incoordination or weakness (eg, stumbling, clumsiness), seizures (convulsions), or aggression (threatening behavior, actions).
- Yellowing of gums, skin, or whites of the eyes (jaundice).
- Changes in drinking habits (frequency, amount consumed) or urination habits (frequency, color, or smell).
- Changes in skin (redness, scabs, scratching).

If you see any of these signs, stop giving the drug and contact your veterinarian immediately.

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If my animal gets too much of this medication (an overdose), what should I do?

If you witness or suspect an overdose, contact your veterinarian or an animal poison control center for further advice. Animal poison control centers that are open 24 hours a day include: **Pet Poison HELPLINE** (855-764-7661) and **ASPCA Animal Poison Control Center** (888-426-4435); a consultation fee is charged for these services.

How should this medication be given?

For this medication to work, give it exactly as your veterinarian has prescribed. It's a good idea to always check the prescription label to be sure you are giving the drug correctly.

- Give at the same time each day. It is best to give this medicine to your dog about 30 minutes before food. If your dog vomits shortly after getting the medicine, try giving it with food to see if this helps. If vomiting continues, contact your veterinarian.
- Compounded liquid forms of this medication must be measured carefully. Your veterinarian or pharmacist can help by providing special measuring spoons or syringes.
- If you have difficulty getting your dog to take the medicine, contact your veterinarian or pharmacist for tips to help with dosing and reducing the stress of medication time.
- This medication can be given for various lengths of time. Be sure you understand how long your veterinarian wants you to continue giving this medication. Prescription refills may be necessary before the therapy will be complete. Before stopping this medication, talk to your veterinarian, as there may be important reasons to continue its use.

What should I do if I miss giving a dose of this medication?

If you miss a dose, give it when you remember, but if it is close to the time for the next dose, skip the dose you missed and give it at the next scheduled time. After that, return to the regular dosing schedule. Do not double-up or give extra doses.

How should I store this medication?

- Store this medication in the original prescription bottle or an approved dosage reminder container (ie, pill minder) at room temperature and protected from light.
- If your veterinarian or pharmacist has made (compounded) a special formulation for your dog, follow the storage recommendations and expiration date for the product.
- Keep away from children and other animals.

Can handling this medication be hazardous to me, my family, or other animals?

- There are no specific precautions required when handling this medication unless you are pregnant or allergic to it. **Pregnant women, especially those close to term, should be very careful not to accidentally take it**, avoid inhaling any dust from split or crushed tablets and wash their hands well after handling the tablets.
- Wash your hands after handling any medication.

How should I dispose of this medication if I don't use it all?

- Do not flush this medication down the toilet or wash it down the sink. If a community drug "take-back" program is available, use this option. If there is no take-back program, mix the drug with coffee grounds or cat litter (to make it undesirable to children and animals and unrecognizable to people who might go through your trash), place the mixture in a sealable plastic bag to keep it from leaking out, and throw the bag out with the regular trash.
- Do not save leftover medication for future use or give it to others to use.

What other information is important for this medication?

- Use of this drug may not be allowed in certain animal competitions. Check rules and regulations before entering your animal in a competition while this medication is being administered.
- When used long-term, your veterinarian will recommend periodic examinations and blood tests while your dog is taking this medicine. Do not miss these important follow-up visits.

If you have any other questions about this medication, contact your veterinarian or pharmacist.

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