Carprieve® (carprofen) Chewable Tablets

Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug
For oral use in dogs only

CAUTION: Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

DESCRIPTION: Carprofen is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) of the propionic acid class. Each tablet of Carprofen 5 mg contains 5 mg carprofen (C14H15NO2) as the active ingredient in a renal protective flavoring vehicle. Carprofen is the nonproprietary designation for a 2-methyl-5-oxo-2,5-dihydrofuran-3-carboxylic acid (6-oxo-2,5-pregnanediyl) bis(2-oxoethyl) ester or (R,R)-2-[2-(2-methoxyphenyl)acetylamino]propanoic acid.

Carprofen is a white, crystalline compound. It is freely soluble in ethyl alcohol, but practically insoluble in water at 25°C.

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY: Carprofen is a non-steroidal, non-opioid, non-sedative non-competitive cyclooxygenase (COX) inhibitor. Carprofen is a non-competing, non-sedating, non-opioid non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent with characteristic analgesic and antipyretic activity approximately equivalent to indomethacin in mice.

The mechanism of action of carprofen, like that of other NSAIDs, is believed to be associated with the inhibition of cyclooxygenase activity. Two unique cyclooxygenases have been identified. One cyclooxygenase (COX-1) is responsible for the production of COX-1 is thought to be associated with gastrointestinal and inflammatory processes. The other cyclooxygenase (COX-2) is responsible for the production of COX-2 is responsible for the production of inflammatory prostaglandins. COX-2 is inducible by inflammation, stress, ischemia, and cytokines.

Clinical research has shown that COX-2 is involved in inflammatory diseases including musculoskeletal pain, fever, inflammation, asthma, and ovulation. COX-2 is also involved in the pathogenesis and progression of inflammatory diseases, such as osteoarthritis, arthritis, periodontal disease, and gastric ulcers. COX-2 inhibition is associated with the analgesic and anti-inflammatory effects of NSAIDs.

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