Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDS)

(*Rimadyl/Novox/Quellin*/Carprofen, *Metacam*/Meloxicam, *Deramaxx*/Deracoxib, *Etodolac*/Etogesic, Aspirin, *Zubrin*/Tepoxalin, *Previcox*/Firocoxib)

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SUMMARY:

- 1) If your pet is not hungry, has vomiting, or diarrhea contact a veterinarian. This is especially important if the vomit or stool has black tar or blood in it.
- 2) These medications can cause liver or kidney problems and regular blood work is recommended with long term use.

EXPLANATION:

NSAIDs are anti-inflammatory medications that are most commonly used to treat painful conditions.

SIDE EFFECTS:

Contact your veterinarian if you see any of the following:

- 1. Inappetance. Urgent contact with your veterinarian is recommended.
- 2. Vomiting or diarrhea, especially if there is black tar-like material or blood in either. Urgent contact with your veterinarian is recommended.
- 3. Liver problems
- 4. Renal disease

MONITORING:

Before starting these medications, blood work and urinalysis to check liver and kidney function is recommended.

If you pet is taking these medications long term, blood work and urinalysis are recommended twice a year to monitor for subtle GI bleeding, as well as liver and kidney problems.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS:

It is very important to tell your veterinarian if your pet has taken any corticosteroid medication in the last week. NSAIDs cannot be given with corticosteroids and often your vet will want to take your pet off the steroid medication for several days if not a week before starting NSAIDs. Giving these two medications together greatly increases the risk of GI ulcers, which can lead to serious health problems.

Examples of common cortciosteroids: prednisone, prednisolone, dexamethasone, methylprednisolone (*Depomedrol, Medrol, Solu-Medrol*), triamcinolone, hydrocortisone, budesonide



