HELP OA PATIENTS STAY AHEAD OF JOINT DAMAGE

Get your free OA Protocol pack at oaprotocolpack.com

How to use Adequan® Canine to help extend a dog's mobility over a lifetime

Make mobility a vital sign at every visit

Involve your entire team in looking for clinical signs of osteoarthritis (OA) with every canine patient. Ask the owners about any changes that may indicate the onset of a joint problem. Educate dog owners on risk factors and early signs of OA.

Osteoarthritis Screening Questions[1]

1. **Does your dog have difficulty going up or down the stairs?**
2. **Does your dog get up slowly after rest?**
3. **Does your dog have any difficulty moving after major activity?**
4. **Is your dog:**
   - Less active than when he/she was younger?
   - Unable to get comfortable (constantly changes positions to find the most comfortable position)?
   - Having trouble sleeping or eating?
   - Seeking (a lot) more affection than usual?
5. **Do you notice your dog limping while walking or trotting, or shifting weight while standing?**
6. **Have you noticed any behavior changes?**

Please see Important Safety Information and accompanying full Prescribing Information.

Treat the disease

As soon as OA is diagnosed, start treatment with Adequan Canine at the approved dose:

- 2 mg/lb body weight (0.02 mL/lb or 1 mL per 50 lb) by intramuscular injection twice a week (3-to-5-day intervals)
- Up to 8 injections over a 4-week period

Manage the pain

- Implement a multimodal approach that includes pain management and other strategies
- Adjust your recommendation as needed to support the dog's joints throughout their lifetime

Repeat treatment

- Upon recurrence of clinical signs, administer the full treatment series with 2 injections per week for up to 4 weeks, for a maximum of 8 injections at the approved dose.
- Continue to monitor the patient's joint health and mobility as they get older

Adequan® Canine polysulfated glycosaminoglycan (PSGAG) solution 100 mg/mL

Indications and Usage Adequan® Canine is recommended for intramuscular injection for the control of signs associated with non-infectious degenerative and/or traumatic arthritis of canine synovial joints.

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Adequan® Canine should not be used in dogs who are hypersensitive to PSGAG or who have a known or suspected bleeding disorder. It should be used with caution in dogs with renal or hepatic impairment. Adverse reactions in clinical studies (transient pain at injection site, transient diarrhea, and abnormal bleeding) were mild and self-limiting. *(cont.)*

1. Fox SM. Multimodal Management of Canine Osteoarthritis, Second Edition 2017. CRC Press. Pg. 27.

TREAT OA WITH ADEQUAN CANINE

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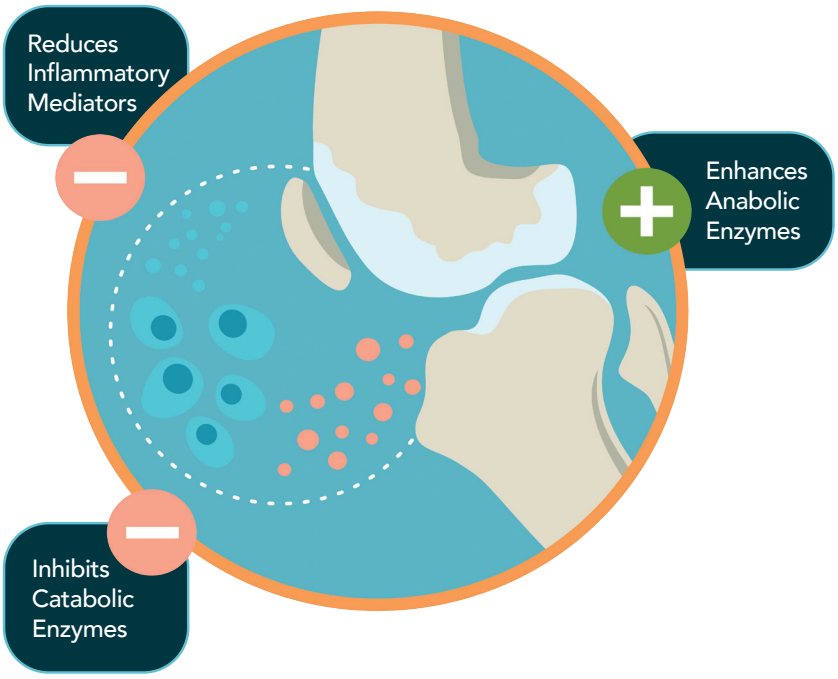
How it works

Once Adequan® Canine (polysulfated glycosaminoglycan) is injected, it enters the bloodstream, crosses the synovial membrane into the synovial fluid, and enters the articular cartilage by diffusion.[2]

Scan to watch
Dr. Kristin Kirkby Shaw discuss how to engage dog owners in using Adequan Canine.

The specific mechanism of action of Adequan® in canine joints is not known.[2]



- ***Inhibits*** *the release of catabolic enzymes*
- ***Stimulates*** *anabolic enzymes*
- ***Renews*** *and* ***restores*** *cartilage matrix*
- ***Reduces*** *the clinical signs of OA, including inflammation and pain*
- ***Slows*** *cartilage degradation*

Controlling the pain is not enough—proactively treat the disease

Whether you're treating a prancing puppy or a steady senior dog, treating OA early can be the most effective way to help manage the disease and mitigate its impact throughout a dog's life.[3]

As the only FDA-approved injectable OA treatment for dogs, Adequan Canine proactively treats the disease and not just the signs, and can be repeated as needed over the dog's lifetime upon recurrence of clinical signs. It may help to restore joint lubrication, relieve inflammation, and renew the building blocks of healthy joint cartilage[2]—and help keep dogs moving.

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION *(cont.)* In post approval experience, death has been reported in some cases; vomiting, anorexia, depression/lethargy and diarrhea have also been reported. The safe use of PSGAG in breeding, pregnant or lactating dogs has not been evaluated. **Caution:** Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian. For additional safety information, please see full prescribing information at adequancanine.com.

2. Adequan® Canine (polysulfated glycosaminoglycan), Package Insert. American Regent, Inc.
3. Osteoarthritis in dogs. American College of Veterinary Surgeons. Accessed October 17, 2022. http://www.acvs.org/small-animal/osteoarthritis-in-dogs.

Adequan Canine®

polysulfated glycosaminoglycan

Solution 100 mg/mL in a 5 mL preserved
Multiple dose vial for intramuscular use in dogs.

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

Description: The active ingredient in Adequan® Canine is polysulfated glycosaminoglycan (PSGAG). Polysulfated glycosaminoglycan is a semi-synthetic glycosaminoglycan prepared by extracting glycosaminoglycans (GAGs) from bovine tracheal cartilage. GAGs are polysaccharides composed of repeating disaccharide units. The GAG present in PSGAG is principally chondroitin sulfate containing 3 to 4 sulfate esters per disaccharide unit. The molecular weight for PSGAG used in the manufacture of Adequan® is 3,000 to 15,000 daltons.

Each mL of Adequan® Canine contains 100 mg of PSGAG, 0.9% v/v benzyl alcohol as a preservative, and water for injection q.s. to 1 mL. Sodium hydroxide and/or hydrochloric acid added when necessary to adjust pH. The solution is clear, colorless to slightly yellow.

Pharmacology: The specific mechanism of action of Adequan® in canine joints is not known. PSGAG is characterized as a "disease modifying osteoarthritis drug". Experiments conducted *in vitro* have shown PSGAG to inhibit certain catabolic enzymes which have increased activity in inflamed joints, and to enhance the activity of some anabolic enzymes. For example, PSGAG has been shown to significantly inhibit serine proteinases. Serine proteinases have been demonstrated to play a role in the Interleukin-I mediated degradation of cartilage proteoglycans and collagen. PSGAG is reported to be an inhibitor of Prostaglandin E2 (PGE2) synthesis. PGE2 has been shown to increase the loss of proteoglycan from cartilage. PSGAG has been reported to inhibit some catabolic enzymes such as elastase, stromelysin, metalloproteases, cathepsin B1, and hyaluronidases, which degrade collagen, proteoglycans, and hyaluronic acid in degenerative joint disease. Anabolic effects studied include ability to stimulate the synthesis of protein, collagen, proteoglycans, and hyaluronic acid in various cells and tissues *in vitro*. Cultured human and rabbit chondrocytes have shown increased synthesis of proteoglycan and hyaluronic acid in the presence of PSGAG. PSGAGs have shown a specific potentiating effect on hyaluronic acid synthesis by synovial membrane cells *in vitro*.

Absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion of PSGAG following intramuscular injection have been studied in several species, including rats, rabbits, humans, horses and dogs.

Studies in rabbits showed maximum blood concentrations of PSGAG following IM injection were reached between 20 to 40 minutes following injection, and that the drug was distributed to all tissues studied, including articular cartilage, synovial fluid, adrenals, thyroid, peritoneal fluid, lungs, eyes, spinal cord, kidneys, brain, liver, spleen, bone marrow, skin, and heart.

Following intramuscular injection of PSGAG in humans, the drug was found to be bound to serum proteins. PSGAG binds to both albumin and chi- and beta-globulins and the extent of the binding is suggested to be 30 to 40%. Therefore, the drug may be present in both bound and free form in the bloodstream. Because of its relatively low molecular weight, the synovial membrane is not a significant barrier to distribution of PSGAG from the bloodstream to the synovial fluid. Distribution from the synovial fluid to the cartilage takes place by diffusion. In the articular cartilage the drug is deposited into the cartilage matrix.

Serum and synovial fluid distribution curves of PSGAG have been studied in dogs and appear similar to those found in humans and rabbits.

In rabbits, metabolism of PSGAG is reported to take place in the liver, spleen, and bone marrow. Metabolism may also occur in the kidneys. PSGAG administered intramuscularly and not protein bound or bound to other tissues is excreted primarily via the kidneys, with a small proportion excreted in the feces.

Toxicity: In a subacute toxicity study, 32 adult beagle dogs (4 males and 4 females per treatment group) received either 0.9% saline solution or PSGAG at a dose of 5 mg, 15 mg, or 50 mg per kg of body weight (approximately 2.3, 6.8, or 22.7 mg/lb), via intramuscular injection twice weekly for 13 weeks. PSGAG doses represent approximately 1X, 3X, and 10X the recommended dosage of 2 mg/lb, and more than 3 times the recommended 4-week duration of treatment. Necropsies were performed 24 hours after the final treatment. During week 12, one dog in the 50 mg/kg dosage group developed a large hematoma at the injection site which necessitated euthanasia. No other mortalities occurred during the treatment period. Statistically significant changes in the 50 mg/kg group included increased prothrombin time, reduced platelet count, an increase in ALT and cholesterol, and increased liver and kidney weights. Increased cholesterol and kidney weights were also noted in the 15 mg/kg group. Microscopic lesions were noted in the liver (Kupffer cells containing eosinophilic foamy cytoplasm), kidneys (swollen, foamy cells in the proximal convoluted tubules), and lymph nodes (macrophages with eosinophilic foamy cytoplasm) in the 15 mg/kg and 50 mg/kg groups. Intramuscular inflammation, hemorrhage, and degeneration were seen in all 3 PSGAG treated groups; the incidence and severity appeared dose related.

Efficacy: Efficacy of Adequan® Canine was demonstrated in two studies. A laboratory study using radiolabeled PSGAG established distribution of PSGAG into canine serum and synovial fluid following a single intramuscular injection of 2 mg/lb. A clinical field trial was conducted in dogs diagnosed with radiographically-confirmed traumatic and/or degenerative joint disease of 1 or 2 joints. Joints evaluated included hips, stifles, shoulders, hocks and elbows. Fifty-one dogs were randomly assigned to receive either Adequan® Canine at 2 mg/lb of body weight or 0.9% saline.

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Both treatments were administered by intramuscular injection twice weekly for 4 weeks (8 injections total). Investigators administering treatment and evaluating the dogs were unaware of the treatment assignment. A total of 71 limbs in 51 dogs were evaluated. Of these, 35 limbs in 24 dogs were in the Adequan® Canine treated group. Each lame limb was scored for lameness at a walk, lameness at a trot, pain, range of motion, and functional disability. The scores for the individual parameters were combined to determine a total orthopedic score. At the end of the treatment period, dogs treated with Adequan® Canine showed a statistically significant improvement in range of motion and total orthopedic score over placebo treated control dogs.

Indications and Usage: Adequan® Canine is recommended for intramuscular injection for the control of signs associated with non-infectious degenerative and/or traumatic arthritis of canine synovial joints.

Contraindications: Do not use in dogs showing hypersensitivity to PSGAG. PSGAG is a synthetic heparinoid; do not use in dogs with known or suspected bleeding disorders.

Precautions: The safe use of Adequan® Canine used in breeding, pregnant, or lactating dogs has not been evaluated. Use with caution in dogs with renal or hepatic impairment.

Adverse Reactions: In the clinical efficacy trial, 24 dogs were treated with Adequan® Canine twice weekly for 4 weeks. Possible adverse reactions were reported after 2.1% of the injections. These included transient pain at the injection site (1 incident), transient diarrhea (1 incident each in 2 dogs), and abnormal bleeding (1 incident). These effects were mild and self-limiting and did not require interruption of therapy.

Post Approval Experience (2014)

The following adverse events are based on voluntary, post-approval reporting. Not all adverse reactions are reported to FDA/CVM. It is not always possible to reliably estimate the adverse event frequency or establish a causal relationship to product exposure using these data. The signs reported are listed in decreasing order of reporting frequency.

Vomiting, anorexia, depression/lethargy, diarrhea.

In some cases, death has been reported.

To report suspected adverse drug events, contact American Regent, Inc. at 1-888-354-4857. For additional information about adverse drug experience reporting for animal drugs, contact FDA at 1-888-FDA-VETS or http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/SafetyHealth.

Warnings: Not for use in humans. Keep this and all medications out of reach of children.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION: Practice aseptic techniques in withdrawing each dose to decrease the possibility of post-injection bacterial infections. Adequately clean and disinfect the stopper prior to entry with a sterile needle and syringe. Use only sterile needles, and use each needle only once.

The vial stopper may be punctured a maximum of 10 times.

The recommended dose of Adequan® Canine is 2 mg/lb body weight (.02 mL/lb, or 1 mL per 50 lb), by intramuscular injection only, twice weekly for up to 4 weeks (maximum of 8 injections). Do not exceed the recommended dose or therapeutic regimen. Do not mix Adequan® Canine with other drugs or solvents.

Storage Conditions: Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F) excursions permitted to 15° to 30°C (59° to 86°F) (See USP Controlled Room Temperature). Avoid prolonged exposure to temperatures ≥ 40°C (104°F).

Use within 28 days of first puncture and puncture a maximum of 10 times. Dispose of spent needles in accordance with all federal, state and local environmental laws.

How Supplied: Adequan® Canine Solution 100 mg/mL in a 5 mL preserved multiple dose vial.

NDC 10797-975-02 5 mL Multiple Dose Vials Packaged 2 vials per box

AMERICAN REGENT, INC.
ANIMAL HEALTH
Shirley, NY 11967
(1-888-354-4857)

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