

DOCTORS FOSTER^{and}SMITH[®] PHARMACY

Patient Information Sheet

PO Box 100, Rhinelander, WI 54501
For questions or to consult with a pharmacist, call 1-800-447-3021

Fluoxetine Hydrochloride

(Reconcile, Prozac)

Common Drug Name

Fluoxetine Hydrochloride

Common Brand Names

Reconcile (veterinary form)

Prozac (human form)

Generic veterinary products are not available.

Storage

Store at room temperature in a tight, light resistant, childproof container. Do not remove the desiccant, if present.

Uses

Fluoxetine is in a class of drugs called selective serotonin inhibitors (SSRIs). It is used to treat separation anxiety in dogs in conjunction with a behavior modification plan. It may also be used to treat other behavior problems including obsessive-compulsive behavior such as constant licking in dogs and cats, and feather picking in birds. It may also be used to treat inappropriate elimination in cats.

It may take 1-4 weeks before you see an effect.

Dose and Administration

Always follow the dosage instructions provided by your veterinarian. If you have difficulty giving the medication, contact your veterinarian.

Fluoxetine may be given with food to help prevent stomach upset.

If using the transdermal gel, apply to the skin as directed by your veterinarian.

Do not suddenly stop giving the medication unless advised by your veterinarian.

If you miss a dose, give it as soon as you remember. If it is almost time for the next dose, skip the one you missed and go back

to the regular schedule. Do not give 2 doses at once.

This medication should only be given to the pet for whom it was prescribed.

Possible Side Effects

The most common side effect is loss of appetite, which is usually temporary. Try feeding your pet by hand, offering more flavorful foods, or, for dogs and cats, slightly warming canned foods. If your pet is on a special diet because of a medical condition, consult your veterinarian before changing or adding other foods. Also consult your veterinarian if your pet's appetite does not return to normal.

May also see weight loss, lethargy, vomiting, shaking, diarrhea, restlessness, excessive vocalization, anxiety, panting, sleep disturbances, hyperactivity, and irritability. In dogs may also see panting. In cats may also see changes in elimination patterns. Consult your veterinarian if you notice any of the above side effects.

Fluoxetine may cause aggression in some dogs. If this occurs, contact your veterinarian immediately.

If your pet experiences an allergic reaction to the medication, signs may include facial swelling, hives, scratching, sudden onset of diarrhea, vomiting, shock, seizures, pale gums, cold limbs, or coma. If you observe any of these signs, contact your veterinarian immediately.

Precautions

Not for use in animals hypersensitive (allergic) to fluoxetine or other SSRIs, such as sertraline (Zoloft) or paroxetine (Paxil).

The safety of using fluoxetine in pregnant animals has not been determined. Do not use in lactating animals (female animals nursing their young), since the drug enters the breast milk.

Do not use in animals with a history of epilepsy or seizures.

Use with caution in animals with liver disease and in diabetic animals since fluoxetine may alter blood sugar levels.

Consult with your veterinarian regarding the physical examinations and laboratory testing necessary prior to and during treatment with fluoxetine.

Drug, Food, and Test Interactions

Notify your veterinarian of any other medications, including vitamins and supplements, your pet is taking while your pet is receiving fluoxetine.

Do not use with ephedrine or monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) such as isoniazid, selegiline (deprenyl, Anipryl) or amitraz (an ingredient in some tick collars, and in Mitaban, a treatment for mange). These products need to be discontinued for 2-5 weeks before fluoxetine can be safely given. Consult your veterinarian before using other medications or tick collars along with fluoxetine.

Consult your veterinarian before using fluoxetine with warfarin, phenylbutazone, and digoxin, L-tryptophan, diazepam (Valium), buspirone, clomipramine (Clomicalm) and other tricyclic antidepressants (such as amitriptyline), or metoclopramide, since interactions may occur.

Signs of Toxicity/Overdose

May see behavior changes, tremors, seizures, or liver disease, with vomiting. If you know or suspect your pet has had an overdose, or if you observe any of these signs in your pet, contact your veterinarian immediately.

Keep this and all other medications out of the reach of children and pets.