

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 Mon-Fri from 9am-6pm CST and Sat from 9am-1pm CST. If you have an emergency situation, please contact your local veterinarian immediately.

Mitotane

(o,p-DDD, Lysodren)

Common Drug Name

Mitotane, o,p-DDD

Common Brand Names

Lysodren

No generic products are available.

Storage

Store at room temperature in a tight, light resistant, childproof container.

Uses

Mitotane is used in the treatment of hyperadrenocorticism (Cushing's disease), most commonly in dogs and ferrets.

Dose and Administration

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

Mitotane is given orally, usually with an oily or fatty food to increase absorption. Follow your veterinarian's directions as to how it should be given

Mitotane is usually given at high doses for the first 1-2 weeks, and then the dose is lowered under the direction of the 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

May see lethargy, weakness, lack of appetite, vomiting, diarrhea, incoordination, or depression. Your veterinarian may prescribe glucocorticoids if these signs are observed.

May cause liver damage, which could result in loss of appetite and jaundice (yellowing of the gums, skin, or eyes).

Consult your veterinarian if you notice any of the above side effects.

As the mitotane becomes effective, you will notice a decrease in your pet's food and water intake, and urination.

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 it or drugs similar to it.

Do not use in pregnant or lactating animals (female animals nursing their young). If the mother is receiving mitotane, place the offspring on milk replacer after they have received the colostrum (first milk immediately after birth).

Switching from a tablet form to oral liquids or powders, or giving a crushed tablet could dramatically increase the amount of mitotane that enters the blood stream. Do not switch forms unless under the direct supervision of your veterinarian.

Use with caution in animals with liver or kidney disease. May cause liver changes especially with long-term therapy or if the animal had preexisting liver disease.

Your veterinarian may prescribe glucocorticoids, such as prednisone, to use during times of stress such as travel, introduction of a new pet, new baby, household guests, surgery, or illness.

Human Precautions

CAUTION: Pregnant women or women trying to get pregnant should not handle this medication.

Wear gloves when handling this medication. Wash hands after handling the medication. It can be very toxic.

Do not allow mitotane to enter the environment through the soil or water. Any leftover drug should be returned to your veterinarian for disposal.

Drug, Food and Test Interactions

Consult your veterinarian before using mitotane with any other medications, including vitamins and supplements, including prednisone, prednisolone, barbiturates, warfarin, phenobarbital, or spironolactone, since interactions may occur.

May see an increase in depressant effects if given with other central nervous system (CNS) depressants.

Starting mitotane therapy may cause a rapid change in the insulin requirement of diabetic animals.

Signs of Toxicity/Overdose

An overdose or toxicity would hypo-adrenocorticism (Addison's disease), the opposite of hyperadrenocorticism. Hypo-adrenocorticism can be life threatening if not treated. The signs include loss of appetite, vomiting, diarrhea, weakness, depression, or lethargy.

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.