

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

Phenylpropanolamine

(Proin, Cystolamine, Propalin, PPA-RD)

Common Drug Name

Phenylpropanolamine

Common Brand Names

Proin, Cystolamine, Propalin, PPA-RD

Generic products are available.

Storage

Store in a tight, light resistant, childproof container at room temperature (less than 77°F).

Uses

Phenylpropanolamine is used in dogs for the treatment of urinary incontinence (urine leakage). It tightens the bladder sphincter muscle.

Dose and Administration

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

Some tablet forms are bitter and may cause your pet to salivate or refuse treatment. It may be helpful to give it with food. Do not crush Cystolamine capsules. Monitor after giving the medication orally to be sure all of it was consumed. If you have difficulty giving the medication, contact your veterinarian.

Give as late in the evening as possible to prevent accidents during the night. May take several days of treatment before urinary incontinence improves. Usually need to treat long term, but some pets may only need to be treated for several months or seasonally. It is important not to miss a dose, or urinary incontinence will reappear. 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 restlessness or irritability. May also see increased heart rate, increased blood pressure, or loss of appetite. If you see any of these signs, or the incontinence persists or worsens, contact your veterinarian.

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.

Use with caution in animals with glaucoma, enlarged prostate, hyperthyroidism, diabetes mellitus, heart problems, or high blood pressure.

Do not use in pregnant, or lactating animals (female animals nursing their young).

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

Drug, Food and Test Interactions

Consult your veterinarian before using

phenylpropanolamine with any other medications, including vitamins and supplements, ephedrine, epinephrine, or beta-blockers (like propranolol), since interactions may occur.

Do not use with or within 2-5 weeks of using monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) such as selegiline (deprenyl, Anipryl), isoniazid, or amitraz (an ingredient in some flea collars and in Mitaban, used to treat mange). Consult your veterinarian before using other medications or tick collars along with phenylpropanolamine.

Increased risk of high blood pressure if used with non-steroidal anti-inflammatory (NSAID) drugs (e.g., aspirin, carprofen (Novox or Rimadyl), etodolac (EtoGesic), meloxicam (Metacam), firocoxib (Previcox), deracoxib (Deramaxx), tepoxalin (Zubrin) or tricyclic antidepressants (e.g., amitriptyline or clomipramine).

Increased risk of irregular heart rhythms if used with digoxin.

Signs of Toxicity/Overdose

With overdoses may see loss of appetite, lethargy, increased blood pressure, increased heart rate, weakness, collapse, rapid respiration, pale gums, heart failure, seizures, or coma.

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.