

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.

Spironolactone and Hydrochlorothiazide

(Aldactazide)

Generic Name

Spironolactone and Hydrochlorothiazide
Spironolactone with HCTZ

Generic products are available.

Common Brand Names

Aldactazide

Storage

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

Uses

Spironolactone and hydrochlorothiazide are diuretics used to remove excess fluid from the body. Used to treat congestive heart failure and ascites (fluid in the abdomen). The combination is often used when the pet does not respond to other diuretics.

Dose and Administration

Always follow the dosage instructions provided 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.

If you have difficulty giving the medication, contact your veterinarian.

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

Food may increase the absorption of spironolactone. Consult your veterinarian about giving this medication with food.

Possible Side Effects

May cause dehydration with excessive thirst and decreased urine production, or electrolyte imbalances, possibly with weakness, lethargy, restlessness, stumbling, dizziness, muscle pain or cramping, or lack of energy. May cause

vomiting and diarrhea in some animals. If you see any of these signs, 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 spironolactone, hydrochlorothiazide, or sulfa drugs (hydrochlorothiazide is chemically similar to some sulfa drugs).

Spironolactone with hydrochlorothiazide may cause your pet to urinate more often. Your pet may have more "accidents" and need to go outside or use the litter box more.

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

Use with extreme caution in animals with severe kidney or liver disease, electrolyte disturbances, water imbalances, high uric acid levels, gout, lupus (SLE), or diabetes mellitus.

Do not use in animals who are not producing urine, those with Cushing's disease (hyperadrenocorticism) who are taking the medication mitotane, or in animals with Addison's disease (hypoadrenocorticism).

Use with caution in animals that are vomiting or have diarrhea or other conditions that could cause electrolyte abnormalities.

Your pet needs to eat and drink well while taking spironolactone and hydrochlorothiazide or the risk of side effects

increases. Contact your veterinarian if your pet is not eating or drinking well.

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

May interfere with tests for parathyroid disease.

Drug and Food Interactions

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

Consult your veterinarian before using vitamin supplements; potassium supplements; calcium supplements; ACE inhibitors (heart medications such as enalapril or captopril); digoxin; sulfa drugs; corticotrophin; barbiturates (e.g., phenobarbital); tubocurarine; amphotericin B; diazoxide; NSAIDs e.g., aspirin, carprofen (Rimadyl, Novox), etodolac (EtoGesic), deracoxib (Deramaxx), firocoxib (Previcox), tepoxalin (Zubrin), and meloxicam (Metacam); steroids (e.g., prednisone, dexamethasone, Medrol, triamcinolone), and mitotane.

May alter the requirements for insulin or other antidiabetic drugs if used in animals with diabetes mellitus.

Signs of Toxicity/Overdose

May see weakness, tremors, seizures, stumbling, lack of energy, vomiting, diarrhea, increased thirst, changes in amount of urination, or changes in heart rate. 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.