

# DOCTORS FOSTER<sup>and</sup>SMITH<sup>®</sup> 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.

## Trimeprazine & Prednisolone

(Temaryl-P)

### Common Drug Name

Trimeprazine with prednisolone

### Common Brand Names

Temaryl-P

No generic products are available.

Compounded products may be available.

### Storage

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

### Uses

Trimeprazine is an antihistamine that relieves itching and cough. Prednisolone is a corticosteroid that reduces inflammation. The combination is used to treat coughing from allergic bronchitis, infections, and non-specific causes. It is also used to treat itching and inflammation of the skin due to allergies, eczema, or certain infections.

### Dose and Administration

Always follow the dosage instructions provided by your veterinarian.

Give with food to decrease chance of stomach ulcers and bleeding.

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 two doses at once.

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

### Possible Side Effects

Side effects may include sedation, exposed third eyelid, muscle tremors, weakness, blood disorders, and an increase in drinking, eating, and urinating. Your pet may have more "accidents" and need to go outside or use the litter box more often. Less common side effects include increased appetite, weight gain, panting, diarrhea, vomiting, and behavior changes. Side effects of long-term use include

This information may not cover all possible uses, directions, side effects, precautions, allergic reactions, drug interactions, or withdrawal times. Rev. 05/10/2010  
Always consult your own veterinarian for specific advice concerning the treatment of your pet.

muscle loss, weakness, and the development of diabetes or hyperadrenocorticism (Cushing's disease). The typical signs of these diseases are increased thirst, urination, and appetite. Animals with Cushing's disease may also develop thin skin, a poor hair coat, and a "pot-belly."

Immune system suppression may occur, especially on higher doses, making a pet more susceptible to infection. Contact your veterinarian if your pet has a fever (over 103° F), painful urination (a sign of urinary tract infection), tiredness, sneezing, coughing, or runny eyes.

If your pet has 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 the ingredients.

Bacterial infections need to be controlled with antibiotics before/while using trimeprazine with prednisolone.

Not for use in animals with systemic fungal infections, some types of mange (mites), stomach ulcers, Cushing's disease, high blood pressure, kidney disease, or congestive heart failure.

Do not use in pregnant animals. May cause premature birth. Can cause birth defects in dogs, rabbits, and rodents.

If on long-term therapy, do not discontinue the drug abruptly, since it may cause signs of Addison's disease, such as vomiting, weakness, collapse, and sudden death. Taper off the dose over several days.

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

### 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 this medication.

Consult your veterinarian before using trimeprazine/prednisolone with organophosphates, procaine hydrochloride, phenytoin, digitalis, epinephrine, phenobarbital, amphotericin B, rifampin, cyclosporine, estrogens, erythromycin, mitotane, quinidine, sedatives, general anesthetics, pain medications, Pepto-Bismol, other antidiarrheal mixtures, or antacids, since interactions may occur.

Increased risk of ulcers if used with non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) such as aspirin, carprofen (Rimadyl), deracoxib (Deramaxx), or etodolac (EtoGesic).

Insulin requirements may increase in diabetic animals.

Do not use modified live vaccines in animals on higher doses of corticosteroids.

Corticosteroids may cause abnormal levels of hepatic enzymes, thyroid hormone, cholesterol, and potassium in the blood, and can affect many laboratory tests. Make sure your veterinarian knows your pet is taking corticosteroids prior to testing.

### Signs of Toxicity/Overdose

May see excessive sedation, low blood pressure, slowed breathing and heart rates, pale gums, unsteady movements, seizures, or unconsciousness. 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.

A chronic overdose is likely to cause signs of Cushing's disease or diabetes mellitus.

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