

Vetsulin[®] IS WITH YOU AND YOUR DOG FOR LIFE



vetsulin[®]
(porcine insulin zinc
suspension)
with you for life

GUIDE TO
MANAGING
CANINE DIABETES

YOU MAY BE WORRIED TO LEARN YOUR DOG HAS DIABETES MELLITUS.

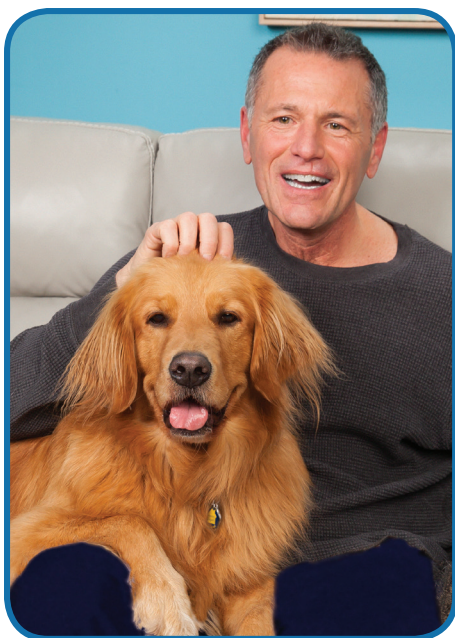


But diabetes in dogs can be managed successfully with:

- Insulin therapy
- Diet
- Exercise

Your veterinarian can help make this possible with Vetsulin® (porcine insulin zinc suspension).

Vetsulin® is the first FDA-approved insulin that has been used for more than 25 years worldwide* to successfully manage dogs with diabetes.





WHAT IS DIABETES MELLITUS?

During digestion, carbohydrates in your dog's food are converted into various sugars, including glucose. Glucose is absorbed into the blood and provides energy to the body's cells.

But glucose can't enter most cells without insulin, a hormone produced in the pancreas.

In dogs with diabetes, the pancreas produces less insulin than needed or the dog's cells have become resistant to insulin. Glucose cannot enter the body's cells and, instead, accumulates in the blood. The result is diabetes mellitus and, simply put, diabetes results from a shortage of insulin.

VETSULIN®
Over 25 years helping vets
safely control diabetes*

Your dog can live a healthy life with diabetes

In general, diabetes can't be cured. Dogs with diabetes can live a long, healthy life with appropriate treatment and monitoring.

*Vetsulin® is sold as Caninsulin® outside the United States

THE GOOD NEWS

Attentive care and daily doses of Vetsulin® (porcine insulin zinc suspension) can help your dog to lead a normal, healthy life.

Your Veterinary Clinic, Your Advocate

Your veterinarian, veterinary nurse, or veterinary technician will teach you everything you need to know about administering Vetsulin® to your dog. They may also show you how to monitor your dog's glucose level using a handheld glucose meter (a glucometer) and possibly perform other blood and urine tests.

Based on blood glucose and the clinical status of your dog, your veterinarian will adjust the dose as necessary over several weeks or months.

Progesterone, Diabetes, and Your Female Dog

If you have a female dog, your veterinarian will recommend that you have your dog spayed as part of the treatment.

That's because one of the female sex hormones, progesterone, can interfere with the normal action of insulin. In order to remove the source of progesterone, spaying your diabetic female dog is critical.

Vetsulin® Can Help Control Diabetes Signs

Vetsulin® is not a cure for diabetes but can help control or eliminate many of the signs associated with the disease:

- Excessive thirst
- Excessive urination
- Weight loss

It can also prevent development of life-threatening complications. The response to Vetsulin® varies from dog to dog but can be dramatic and, in most cases, improvement can be seen within a few days.

If Vetsulin® is not given as directed, signs of diabetes will return and complications may develop. Once stabilized on insulin, most dogs are able to lead normal lives.

MAKING SMALL CHANGES FOR THE BETTER

Your veterinarian may ask you to take the following actions to help manage your dog's diabetes:

- Change your dog's food to one that contains more protein and less carbohydrates
- Switch to a reduced-calorie diet if your dog is overweight
- Monitor your dog's blood and urine glucose levels



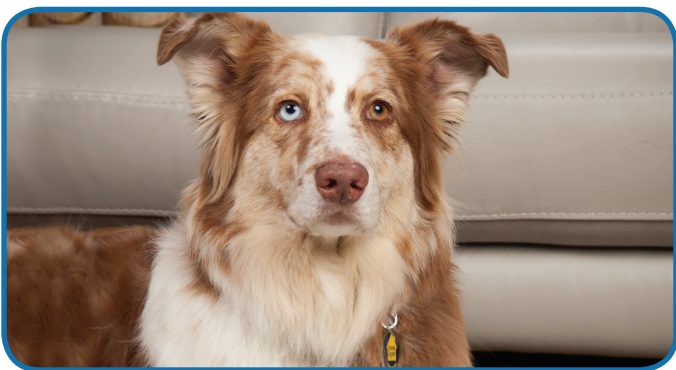
How to Avoid Possible Complications

The most common side effect experienced with Vetsulin® (porcine insulin zinc suspension) therapy or other insulin preparations is low blood sugar, called hypoglycemia.

If not treated, hypoglycemia can be fatal to your dog.

By knowing the causes of hypoglycemia, you can help avoid occurrences, but sometimes your dog may not show any signs. Potential reasons for hypoglycemia are:

- Giving too much insulin
- Missing or delaying food
- Change in food, diet, or amount fed
- Infection or illness
- Change in the body's need for insulin
- Adrenal, pituitary, or thyroid gland diseases, or progression of liver or kidney disease
- Interaction with other medications



Signs of Hypoglycemia May Occur Suddenly and Can Include:

- WEAKNESS
- BEHAVIORAL CHANGES
- ANXIETY
- COMA
- DEPRESSION
- MUSCLE TWITCHING
- SEIZURES
- DEATH



WHAT TO DO IF HYPOGLYCEMIA OCCURS

If Your Dog Is Conscious:

1. Rub about 1 tablespoon of corn syrup on your dog's gums
2. When your dog is able to swallow, feed the dog its usual meal
3. Contact your veterinarian

IF YOUR DOG IS UNCONSCIOUS OR HAVING A SEIZURE:

**CONTACT YOUR VETERINARIAN—
THIS IS A MEDICAL EMERGENCY!**

In the interim:

1. Treat your dog immediately—do not delay treatment
2. If your dog is unconscious, pour a small amount of corn syrup onto your finger and rub on dog's gums
3. Sugar is absorbed very quickly (1-2 minutes), and your dog should be responsive
4. Do not pour solution directly into dog's mouth—there is a risk it could be inhaled into the lungs
5. Once your dog has responded and is sitting up, feed a small amount of its usual food
- 6. When your dog is stabilized, immediately take him/her to your veterinarian for evaluation**

vetsulin[®]

(porcine insulin zinc suspension)

Owner Information Sheet

vetsulin[®] Injectable Insulin (porcine insulin zinc suspension)
vetsulin[®] for reduction of hyperglycemia and hyperglycemia-associated
clinical signs in dogs and cats with diabetes mellitus
Generic name: U-40 Purified Porcine Insulin Zinc Suspension

This summary contains important information about vetsulin[®]. You should read this information before you start giving your pet vetsulin[®] and review it each time your prescription is refilled. This sheet is provided only as a summary and does not take the place of instructions from your veterinarian. Talk to your veterinarian if you do not understand this information or if you want to know more about vetsulin[®].

What is vetsulin[®]?

vetsulin[®] is an aqueous suspension of porcine (pork) insulin. Insulin is a hormone produced by the pancreas (a large gland that lies near the stomach). This hormone is necessary for the body's correct use of food, especially sugar.

What is diabetes mellitus?

Diabetes mellitus (DM) occurs when a dog or a cat has inadequate levels of or an abnormal response to insulin. DM is common in middle age and older dogs and cats. Daily insulin injections are usually necessary to treat DM. vetsulin[®] may help your pet effectively use food, aid in maintaining an acceptable blood sugar (glucose) level, and reduce or eliminate clinical signs commonly seen with DM. Diabetes mellitus may cause some or all of these signs or changes:

- Excessive thirst (Polydipsia)
- Excessive urination (Polyuria)
- Excessive appetite (Polyphagia)
- Weight loss despite good appetite
- Glucose in the urine (Glycosuria)
- Ketones in the urine (Ketonuria)
- Cloudy eyes and vision loss (Diabetic cataracts: dogs)
- Weakness in back legs (Diabetic neuropathy: cats)

Untreated or improperly regulated diabetes may lead to changes in the acidity of the blood (diabetic ketoacidosis) with dehydration, vomiting, weakness, depression, coma, and death.

What kind of results can I expect when my pet is on vetsulin[®] for DM?

Although vetsulin[®] is not a cure for DM, it can help control or eliminate many of the complications associated with the disease (such as excessive thirst, urination, and weight loss) and prevent development of life threatening ketoacidosis.

- Response varies from animal to animal but can be quite dramatic.
- In most cases, improvement can be seen within a few days.
- In cats, treatment may lead to diabetes remission (insulin injections no longer required).
- If vetsulin[®] is discontinued or not given as directed, the signs of diabetes will likely return and life-threatening complications such as ketoacidosis may develop.

Who should not receive vetsulin[®]?

- Pets known to have a systemic allergy to pork or pork products.
- Pets that have stopped eating or have greatly decreased appetite (anorexia), are vomiting, show signs of extreme drowsiness or fatigue (lethargy) and/or show signs of severe ketoacidosis, should not receive vetsulin[®] until stabilized with appropriate supportive therapy.
- vetsulin[®] is for use in animals only. Keep out of reach of children. Seek medical attention immediately if accidental injection occurs.

What to tell/ask your veterinarian before using vetsulin®.

Talk to your veterinarian about:

- The signs of DM you have observed.
- What tests might be done before vetsulin® is prescribed.
- The importance of ovariohysterectomy (spaying), if your dog is an intact female.
- The importance of consistent daily injections, an appropriate and consistent diet, weight control, exercise, and home monitoring of your pet's condition.
- How often your pet may need to be examined by your veterinarian.
- The risks and benefits of using vetsulin®.

Tell your veterinarian if your pet has ever had the following medical problems

- Side effects when receiving other insulin products
- Digestive upset (vomiting and/or diarrhea)
- Liver disease
- Inflamed pancreas (Pancreatitis)
- Underactive thyroid (Hypothyroidism)
- Overactive thyroid (Hyperthyroidism)
- Cushing's Syndrome (Hyperadrenocorticism)
- Kidney disease

Tell your veterinarian about:

- Any medical problems or allergies that your pet has now or has had.
- All medicines that you are giving or plan to give your pet, including those you can get without a prescription.

What are the possible side effects that may occur during vetsulin® therapy?

The most common side effect experienced with vetsulin® therapy is hypoglycemia (low blood sugar). Hypoglycemia can be caused by:

- Giving too much insulin
- Missing or delaying food
- Change in food, diet, or amount fed
- Change (increase) in exercise
- Infection or illness
- Change in the body's need for insulin
- Diseases of the adrenal, pituitary, or thyroid gland, or progression of liver or kidney disease
- Interaction with other drugs (such as progestogen or glucocorticoids)

Signs of hypoglycemia may occur suddenly and can include

- Weakness
- Depression
- Behavioral changes
- Muscle twitching
- Anxiety
- Seizures
- Coma
- Death

What do I do in case my pet shows signs of hypoglycemia?

- **If your pet is unconscious or having a seizure, this is a medical emergency. Take your pet to your veterinarian immediately.**
- If your pet is conscious, rub approximately 1 tablespoon of corn syrup or honey on your pet's gums. When it is able to swallow, give corn syrup or honey by mouth until your pet is alert enough to eat. Feed its usual meal and contact your veterinarian.

Other side effects that can be seen include loss of effectiveness and local or systemic allergic reactions. It is important to contact your veterinarian immediately if you think your pet has a medical problem or side effect from vetsulin® therapy. In particular, please contact your veterinarian if your pet shows any of the following:

- Excessive water consumption for more than 3 days
- Excess urination (including need to urinate at night for a pet that usually sleeps through the night or inappropriate urination in the house)

- Reduced or loss of appetite
- Weakness, seizures, or severe mental depression
- Behavioral change, muscle twitching, or anxiety
- Constipation, vomiting, or diarrhea
- Signs of a bladder infection (small, frequent urinations, straining, blood in the urine)
- Swelling of the head or neck

What else can I do to keep my pet's blood sugar stable?

- Your pet's diet should be consistent and appropriate. A nutritionally complete pet food should be fed in consistent amounts at the same times each day or, at the discretion of your veterinarian, be available continuously.
- "Treats" and changes in diet should generally be avoided unless recommended by your veterinarian.
- Your veterinarian will advise you on how much and when to feed your pet based on the response to vetsulin®.
- Your pet's exercise should remain consistent. Consult with your veterinarian if you expect a major change in activity.
- Develop a schedule with your veterinarian for regular evaluations of your pet's diabetes.

Can vetsulin® be used with other medications?

Progestogen (such as megestrol) and glucocorticoids (such as cortisone, prednisone, dexamethasone, triamcinolone) should be avoided during vetsulin® therapy. Progestogen, glucocorticoids, and certain endocrine diseases may counter the effect of insulin. Other medications may also interfere with your pet's response to insulin. Tell your veterinarian about all the medicines you have given your pet in the past, and any medicines that you are planning to give with vetsulin®. This should include other medicines that you can get without a prescription. Your veterinarian may want to check that all of your pet's medications can be given together.

What do I do in case my pet receives more than the prescribed amount of vetsulin®?

If your pet is given too much vetsulin®, severe (life-threatening) hypoglycemia (low blood sugar) can result. Contact your veterinarian immediately. If your veterinarian is not available, seek other veterinary advice at once. Your pet may need to be hospitalized for observation or treatment.

What do I do if my pet receives less than the prescribed dose, or I miss an injection?

- A missed or inadequate dose may cause temporary recurrence of signs (such as excess thirst and urination) but is not life threatening.
- Contact your veterinarian as soon as possible for advice on your pet's next dose.
- If you cannot reach your veterinarian and your pet is eating and acting normal, give your pet the usual dose at the next regularly scheduled injection time.

How to give vetsulin® to your pet

Doses of insulin are measured in units. U-40 insulin contains 40 units/mL (1 mL = 1 cc). vetsulin® is available in vials for use with U-40 syringes or in cartridges for use with the VetPen™ injection device. If you are using vials, refer to the section below. If you are using cartridges, refer to the VetPen™ instructions for use provided with the VetPen™.

Use vetsulin® with U-40 syringes only. Use of a syringe other than a U-40 syringe will result in incorrect dosing. A licensed veterinarian must prescribe vetsulin® for your pet, and it should be administered according to your veterinarian's instructions.

Your veterinarian will determine the amount of insulin needed (based on the weight of your pet, clinical signs such as water consumption, and laboratory results), instruct you on proper storage and handling, show you how to draw the insulin from the bottle, and instruct you on

how to administer the injection. Once you can do this correctly, your veterinarian will provide you with everything you need to care for your pet at home. vetsulin® should be administered with a U-40 insulin syringe according to the following instructions:

Preparing the Dose:

- Wash your hands
- Remove the vetsulin® bottle from the refrigerator and shake the vial thoroughly until a homogeneous, uniformly milky suspension is obtained. Foam on the surface of the suspension formed during shaking should be allowed to disperse before the product is used and, if required, the product should be gently mixed to maintain a homogeneous, uniformly milky suspension before use. If you see large particles floating in the suspension after thoroughly shaking, do not use the product and contact your veterinarian.
- Carefully remove the cap from the needle.
- Using a U-40 insulin syringe, pull the plunger back to draw air into the syringe to equal the vetsulin® dose.
- Insert the syringe needle into the bottle and inject the air into the bottle.
- Turn the bottle and syringe upside down. Making sure the tip of the needle is in the vetsulin®, withdraw the correct dose into the syringe.
- Before removing the needle from the bottle, check the syringe for any air bubbles. If bubbles are present, hold the syringe straight up and tap its side until the bubbles float to the top. Push them out with the plunger and withdraw the correct dose.
- Remove the needle from the bottle, being careful not to inject yourself.

Giving the injection:

- Injections should be given just under the skin (subcutaneously) 2-5cm (3/4-2 inches) from the midline of the back (middle of your pet's back running from tail to head), varying from just behind the shoulder blade to slightly in front of the hipbone.
- The injection site should be alternated between your pet's left and right side.
- Using your free hand, pinch up a fold of skin, insert the needle into the center of the fold as instructed by your veterinarian, and push the plunger in as far as it will go.
- Pull the needle out being careful not to inject yourself.
- Dispose of the syringe in an appropriate manner (sharps/biohazard disposal).

How do I store vetsulin*?

vetsulin® should be stored in an upright position under refrigeration (2-8 Degrees Celsius / 36-46 Degrees Fahrenheit).

Do not freeze. Protect from light. **Use contents within 42 days of first vial puncture.**

What else should I know about vetsulin*?

This sheet provides a summary of information about vetsulin®. If you have any questions or concerns about vetsulin® or DM, talk to your veterinarian.

As with all prescribed medicines, vetsulin® should only be given to the pet for which it was prescribed and for the condition for which it was prescribed.

It is important that your veterinarian periodically evaluate your pet's response to vetsulin® at regular checkups that include blood glucose monitoring. Your veterinarian will best determine if your pet is responding as expected.

Additional information about vetsulin® and DM can be found at www.vetsulin.com

Distributed by: Intervet Inc (d/b/a Merck Animal Health) • Madison, NJ 07940 • Made in Germany

2 Giralda Farms, Madison, NJ 07940 • Customer Service: 1-800-521-5767

Copyright © 2014 Intervet Inc., a subsidiary of Merck & Co., Inc. All rights reserved.

04/18 MAH-VET-04

vetsulin®

(porcine insulin zinc suspension)

Approved by FDA under NADA # 141-236

CAUTION

Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

DESCRIPTION

vetsulin® is a sterile aqueous zinc suspension of purified porcine insulin.

Each mL contains:

purified porcine insulin (35% amorphous and 65% crystalline)	40 IU
Zinc (as chloride)	0.08 mg
Sodium acetate trihydrate	1.36 mg
Sodium chloride	7.0 mg
Methylparaben (preservative)	1.0 mg

pH is adjusted with hydrochloric acid and/or sodium hydroxide.

INDICATION

vetsulin® (porcine insulin zinc suspension) is indicated for the reduction of hyperglycemia and hyperglycemia-associated clinical signs in dogs and cats with diabetes mellitus.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

FOR SUBCUTANEOUS INJECTION IN DOGS AND CATS ONLY

Vials: USE OF A SYRINGE OTHER THAN A U-40 SYRINGE WILL RESULT IN INCORRECT DOSING.

Shake the vial thoroughly until a homogeneous, uniformly milky suspension is obtained. Foam on the surface of the suspension formed during shaking should be allowed to disperse before the product is used and, if required, the product should be gently mixed to maintain a homogeneous, uniformly milky suspension before use. Clumps or white particles can form in insulin suspensions: do not use the product if visible clumps or white particles persist after shaking thoroughly.

Cartridges: VETSULIN® CARTRIDGES SHOULD BE USED EXCLUSIVELY WITH VETPEN™ AND 29G/12 MM PEN NEEDLES. Prior to loading vetsulin® cartridges, shake the cartridge until a homogeneous, uniformly milky suspension is obtained. Clumps or white particles can form in insulin suspensions: do not use the product if visible clumps or white particles persist after shaking.

The detailed instructions for use provided with VetPen™ should be strictly followed.

The injection should be administered subcutaneously, 2 to 5 cm (3/4 to 2 in) from the dorsal midline, varying from behind the scapulae to the mid-lumbar region and alternating sides.

Always provide the Owner Information Sheet with each prescription.

Dogs

The initial recommended vetsulin® dose is 0.5 IU insulin/kg body weight. Initially, this dose should be given once daily concurrently with, or right after a meal.

Twice daily therapy should be initiated if the duration of insulin action is determined to be inadequate. If twice daily treatment is initiated, the two doses should each be 25% less than the once daily dose required to attain an acceptable nadir. For example, if a dog receiving 20 units of vetsulin® once daily has an acceptable nadir but inadequate duration of activity, the vetsulin® dose should be changed to 15 units twice daily.

The veterinarian should re-evaluate the dog at appropriate intervals and adjust the dose based on clinical signs, urinalysis results, and glucose curve values until adequate glycemic control has been attained. Further adjustments in dosage may be necessary with changes in the dog's diet, body weight, or concomitant medication, or if the dog develops concurrent infection, inflammation, neoplasia, or an additional endocrine or other medical disorder.

Cats

The initial recommended dose in cats is 1 to 2 IU per injection. The injections should be given twice daily at approximately 12 hour intervals. For cats fed twice daily, the injections should be given concurrently with, or right after each meal. For cats fed ad libitum, no change in feeding schedule is needed.

The veterinarian should re-evaluate the cat at appropriate intervals and adjust the dose based on clinical signs, urinalysis results, and glucose curve values until adequate glycemic control has been attained. Further adjustments in dosage may be necessary with changes in the cat's diet, body weight, or concomitant medication, or if the cat develops concurrent infection, inflammation, neoplasia, or an additional endocrine or other medical disorder.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Dogs and cats known to have a systemic allergy to pork or pork products should not be treated with vetsulin[®]. vetsulin[®] is contraindicated during periods of hypoglycemia.

WARNINGS

User Safety: For use in animals only. Keep out of the reach of children. Avoid contact with eyes. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with copious amounts of water for 15 minutes. Accidental injection may cause clinical hypoglycemia. In case of accidental injection, seek medical attention immediately. Exposure to product may induce a local or systemic allergic reaction in sensitized individuals.

Animal Safety: Owners should be advised to observe for signs of hypoglycemia (see Owner Information Sheet). Use of this product, even at established doses, has been associated with hypoglycemia. An animal with signs of hypoglycemia should be treated immediately. Glucose should be given orally or intravenously as dictated by clinical signs. Insulin should be temporarily withheld and, subsequently, the dosage should be adjusted, if indicated. Any change in insulin should be made cautiously and only under a veterinarian's supervision. Changes in insulin strength, manufacturer, type, species (animal, human) or method of manufacture (rDNA versus animal-source insulin) may result in the need for a change in dosage.

Appropriate diagnostic tests should be performed to rule out endocrinopathies in pets that are difficult to regulate (e.g., hyperadrenocorticism in dogs and hyperthyroidism in cats).

PRECAUTIONS

Animals presenting with severe ketoacidosis, anorexia, lethargy, and/or vomiting should be stabilized with short-acting insulin and appropriate supportive therapy until their condition is stabilized. As with all insulin products, careful patient monitoring for hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia are essential to attain and maintain adequate glycemic control and prevent associated complications. Overdosage can result in profound hypoglycemia and death. Progestogens, certain endocrinopathies, and glucocorticoids can have an antagonistic effect on insulin activity. Intact bitches should be ovariohysterectomized.

Progestogen and glucocorticoid use should be avoided.

Drug Interactions:

In the US clinical effectiveness studies, dogs and cats received various medications while being treated with vetsulin[®] including antimicrobials, antivirals, antifungals, antihistamines, analgesics, anesthetics/tranquilizers, diuretics, bronchodilators, corticosteroids (cats), NSAIDs, thyroid hormone supplementation, hyperthyroid medication (methimazole), internal and external parasiticides, anti-emetics, dermatological topical treatments and oral supplements, ophthalmic preparations containing antimicrobials and antiinflammatories, and various vaccines. No medication interactions were reported. This drug was not studied in dogs receiving corticosteroids.

Reproductive Safety: The safety and effectiveness of vetsulin[®] in breeding, pregnant, and lactating dogs and cats has not been evaluated.

Use in puppies and kittens: The safety and effectiveness of vetsulin[®] in puppies and kittens has not been evaluated.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Dogs

In the field effectiveness and safety study, 66 dogs were treated with vetsulin[®]. Sixty-two dogs were included in the assessment of safety. Hypoglycemia (defined as blood glucose < 50 mg/dL) with or without associated clinical signs occurred in 35.5% (22/62) of the dogs at various times during the study. Clinical signs of hypoglycemia were generally mild in nature (described as weakness, lethargy, stumbling, falling down, and/or depression). Disorientation and collapse were reported less frequently and occurred in 16.1% (10/62) of the dogs. Two dogs had a seizure and one dog died during the seizure. Although never confirmed, the presumptive diagnosis was hypoglycemia-induced seizures. In the rest of the dogs, hypoglycemia resolved with appropriate therapy and adjustments in insulin dosage. Seven owners recorded the following observations about the injection site on the home monitoring forms: swollen, painful, sore, and a bleb under the skin.

The following clinical observations occurred in the field study following treatment with vetsulin[®] and may be directly attributed to the drug or may be secondary to the diabetic state or other underlying conditions in the dogs: hematuria, vomiting, diarrhea, pancreatitis, non-specific hepatopathy/pancreatitis, development of cataracts, and urinary tract infections.

In a 21-day field safety and effectiveness study, 40 dogs, already well controlled on vetsulin[®], were administered vetsulin[®] using a VetPen[™] insulin pen loaded with a pre-filled 2.7 mL vetsulin[®] cartridge and 29 gauge/12 mm pen needles. All dogs enrolled in the study were evaluated for safety. Loss of diabetic control was reported in 10 dogs, 3 of which were withdrawn from the study. Four dogs' loss of control resolved after dose adjustment while still using the insulin pen. For the remaining 3 dogs, the loss of diabetic control was reported at the end of the study and outcome was not documented. Two dogs had injection site reactions: edema in one dog and two instances of crusting in another. Poor appetite and weight loss was reported in one dog.

Cats

In a field effectiveness and safety study, safety data was reported for 78 cats receiving vetsulin[®]. Hypoglycemia (defined as blood glucose < 50 mg/dL) was reported in 61 cats (88 total incidences). Fifteen of the occurrences (involving 13 cats) were associated with clinical signs described as lethargy, diarrhea, decreased appetite/anorexia, vomiting, and hypothermia. One cat had seizures following accidental overdosing by the owner and again during the subsequent dose adjustment period. The cat responded to supportive therapy and had no further hypoglycemic episodes. In all cases of hypoglycemia, the clinical signs resolved following symptomatic treatment and/or dose adjustment. Polyneuropathy was reported in 4 cats. Two injection site reactions were reported: one as a mildly thickened subcutaneous tissue reaction and the second as a mild bruising.

The following clinical observations occurred in the field study following treatment with vetsulin[®] and may be directly attributed to the drug or may be secondary to the diabetic state or other underlying conditions in the cats: vomiting, lethargy, diarrhea, decreased appetite/anorexia, pancreatitis, dermal events, respiratory disease, urinary tract disorder, renal disease, dehydration, weight loss, polydipsia, polyuria, behavioral change, and ocular discharge/conjunctivitis. In a smaller field effectiveness and safety study, 14 cats were treated with vetsulin[®]. Hypoglycemia was reported in 6 cats (8 total occurrences). Lethargy not associated with hypoglycemia was reported in 4 cats (6 total occurrences). The following clinical observations occurred in the field study following treatment with vetsulin[®] and may be directly attributed to the drug or may be secondary to the diabetic state or other underlying conditions in the cats: foul odor to stool, diarrhea, dull coat, rapid, shallow breathing, stiff gate in rear, gallop rhythm, and pruritus with alopecia.

During the 1998-2007 period, the following adverse events in 50 cats treated with porcine insulin zinc suspension were reported to Intervet International and Intervet Inc: Death, seizures, lack of effectiveness/dysregulation, hypoglycemia, allergic or skin reaction, lethargy, vomiting/diarrhea, injection pain, hyperthermia, nystagmus, PU/PD, and abnormal behavior.

In a 21-day field safety and effectiveness study, 36 cats, already well controlled on vetsulin[®], were administered vetsulin[®] using a VetPen[™] insulin pen loaded with a pre-filled 2.7 mL vetsulin[®] cartridge and 29 gauge/12 mm pen needles. Loss of diabetic control was reported in three cats all of which resolved after dose adjustment while still using the insulin pen. Hypoglycemia was reported in one cat. The cat recovered with supportive care and dose adjustment.

To report suspected adverse drug experiences, call Merck at 1-800-224-5318.

For additional information about adverse drug experience reporting for animal drugs, contact FDA at 1-888-FDA-VETS, or <http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/SafetyHealth>

GENERAL PHARMACOLOGY

vetsulin[®] is a mixture of amorphous and crystalline insulin resulting in immediate and prolonged insulin activity. In dogs, vetsulin[®] may show two peaks of activity. In a laboratory study, 12 healthy adult Beagles were administered vetsulin[®] at a dose of 0.5 IU/kg. The onset of activity varied

from 0.5 to 2 hours; the time to peak activity varied from 1 to 10 hours; and the duration of activity varied from 10 to 24 hours. In diabetic dogs, vetsulin[®] has two peaks of activity following subcutaneous administration (the first occurs at 2 to 6 hours and the second at 8 to 14 hours). The duration of activity varies between 14 and 24 hours.

In cats, vetsulin[®] has a single peak of activity. In a laboratory study, 12 healthy adult cats were administered vetsulin[®] at a dose of 0.5 IU/kg. The onset of activity varied from 0.5 to 2 hours; the time to peak activity varied from 2 to 6 hours; and the duration of activity varied from 8 to 24 hours. In diabetic cats, the peak activity following subcutaneous administration of vetsulin[®] occurs between 1.5 and 8 hours, and the duration of activity varies between 8 and 12 hours.

The peak(s) of activity, duration of activity, and dose required to adequately control diabetic signs vary between individuals and may vary in the same individual from day to day. The time ranges should only be considered as initial guidelines.

EFFECTIVENESS

Dogs

A total of 66 client-owned dogs were enrolled in and 53 completed the effectiveness and safety field study. The dogs completing the study included 22 breeds of purebred and various mixed breed dogs ranging in age from 4.8 to 14 years, and ranging in weight from 4.2 to 51.3 kg. Of the dogs completing the study, 25 were spayed females and 28 were male (21 neutered and 7 intact).

Dogs were started on vetsulin[®] at a dose of 1 IU/kg plus a body weight-dependent dose supplement once daily. The initial treatment time to reach acceptable glycemic control (Dose determination period) ranged from 5 to 151 days. Dogs were evaluated for treatment effectiveness three times at 30-day intervals (Study Period). The blood glucose curve means and mean nadirs were compared pre- and post-treatment to assess effectiveness. Glycemic control was considered adequate if an acceptable blood glucose curve was achieved (reduction in hyperglycemia and a nadir of 60 - 160 mg/dL), clinical signs of hyperglycemia (polyuria, polydipsia, and ketonuria) were improved, and hypoglycemia (blood glucose < 50 mg/dL) was

avoided. The blood glucose curve mean was reduced from 370 mg/dL pre-treatment to 151 mg/dL, 185 mg/dL, and 184 mg/dL at the three treatment period evaluations. The blood glucose mean nadir was reduced from 315 mg/dL pre-treatment to 93 mg/dL, 120 mg/dL, and 119 mg/dL at the three treatment period evaluations. Sixty days after an adequate vetsulin[®] dose was initially established, 94%, 96% and 83% of study dogs experienced a reduction in polyuria, polydipsia, and ketonuria, respectively. Investigators reported adequate glycemic control an average of 81% of the time during the Study Period.

In a 21-day field safety and effectiveness study, 40 dogs, already well controlled on vetsulin[®], were administered vetsulin[®] using a VetPen[™] insulin pen loaded with a pre-filled 2.7 mL vetsulin[®] cartridge and 29 gauge/12 mm pen needles. Thirty-eight of 40 dogs were evaluated for effectiveness. Thirty-seven of the 38 owners (97.4%) said they were able to learn how to use the pen. Thirty-five of the 38 owners (92.1%) said the pen was well tolerated by the dogs. For 34 of the 38 dogs (89.5%), the investigators said that the diabetes was not negatively affected by the use of the pen.

Cats

A total of 85 client-owned cats (53 males and 25 females-all neutered) of various breeds were enrolled in a 60 day field effectiveness and safety study with continued use up to Day 180. Seven cats were removed from the study prior to the Day 7 evaluation. The remaining cats ranged in age from 3 to 17.5 years and in weight from 1.9 to 10.8 kg. Seventy-two cats completed the study to Day 60 and 66 cats completed to Day 180. The cats were started on vetsulin[®] at an initial dose of 1 to 2 IU insulin twice daily. Scheduled evaluations occurred at Days 7, 14, 30, 60, and 180. Dose adjustments were allowed at and between the evaluations. Effectiveness was based on blood glucose curve mean, blood glucose nadir and improvement in clinical signs. Blood glucose curve means decreased from 394 mg/dL on Day 0 to 217 mg/dL on Day 60. The mean blood glucose nadir decreased from 343 mg/dL on Day 0 to 146 mg/dL on Day 60. Fourteen client-owned cats (10 males and 4 females-all neutered) of various breeds were enrolled in a 60 day effectiveness and safety field study. The cats ranged in age from 5 to 14 years and in weight from 3.40 to 6.97 kg. Twelve cats completed the study. The cats were started on vetsulin[®] at an initial dose of 1 to 2 IU insulin twice daily. Scheduled evaluations occurred at Days 7, 14, 30, and 60. Dose adjustments were allowed at and between the evaluations. The blood glucose curve means decreased from 354 mg/dL on Day 0 to 162 mg/dL on Day 60. The mean blood glucose nadir decreased from 321 mg/dL on Day 0 to 99 mg/dL on Day 60.

In a 21-day field safety and effectiveness study, 36 cats, already well controlled on vetsulin[®], were administered vetsulin[®] using a VetPen[™] insulin pen loaded with a pre-filled 2.7 mL vetsulin[®] cartridge and 29 gauge/12 mm pen needles. Thirty-six owners (100%) said they were able to learn how to use the pen. Thirty-four owners (94.4%) said the pen was well tolerated by the cats. For thirty-five cats (97.2%), the investigators said that the diabetes was not negatively affected by the use of the pen.

HOW SUPPLIED

vetsulin[®] is supplied as a sterile injectable suspension in multidose vials containing 10 mL of 40 IU/mL porcine insulin zinc suspension or in multidose cartridges containing 2.7 mL of 40 IU/mL porcine insulin zinc suspension. Vials are supplied in cartons of one, 10 mL vial. Cartridges are supplied in cartons of 10, 2.7 mL cartridges.

STORAGE CONDITIONS

Store in an upright position under refrigeration at 2°C to 8°C (36°F to 46°F). Do not freeze. Protect from light. The loaded VetPen[™] can be stored on its side.

Use contents within 42 days of first puncture.

Additional information about vetsulin[®], VetPen[™], and diabetes mellitus can be found at www.vetsulin.com

Distributed by: Intervet Inc (d/b/a Merck Animal Health), Madison, NJ 07940

Porcine insulin (active ingred.) made in France. Formulated in Germany.

Rev. 02/2019

Copyright © 2014, 2019 Intervet Inc., a subsidiary of Merck & Co., Inc.
All rights reserved.

Intervet Inc. d/b/a Merck Animal Health, Madison, NJ 07940



vetsulin®
(porcine insulin zinc
suspension)

with you for life

WE'RE WITH YOU AND YOUR DOG FOR LIFE



Download the **Pet Diabetes Tracker app** from the online app store to help manage your dog's diabetes.

**Look for helpful tips about pet diabetes
when you see Sugar & Spike!**

For more information about Vetsulin® (porcine insulin zinc suspension) and diabetes mellitus in dogs, visit

www.vetsulin.com

Important Safety Information: Vetsulin® should not be used in dogs or cats known to have a systemic allergy to pork or pork products. Vetsulin® is contraindicated during periods of hypoglycemia. Keep out of reach of children. As with all insulin products, careful patient monitoring for hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia is essential to attain and maintain adequate glycemic control and prevent associated complications. Overdosage can result in profound hypoglycemia and death. The safety and effectiveness of Vetsulin® in puppies and kittens, breeding, pregnant, and lactating dogs and cats has not been evaluated. See package insert for full information regarding contraindications, warnings, and precautions.