



Dogs have a way of making shared moments more meaningful. But osteoarthritis (OA) pain can affect your dog's mobility and take away from your special moments together.

What is canine OA?

Canine OA is the **most common** cause of chronic pain in dogs.¹ This disease gets worse over time,² making it harder for a dog to do normal everyday activities.

Approximately 1 in 4 adult dogs suffer from canine OA³

"If I can't climb the stairs, who will check under the bed for monsters?"

When does canine OA start?

Canine OA does not just affect elderly, large breed dogs. In fact, OA often starts at a **young age**, and can affect dogs **of all sizes**. Here's when and why OA might start4:

YOUNG DOGS

Risk factors due to genetics, breed or body shape.

Developmental joint disorders

DOGS OF ANY AGE

Abnormal stresses e.g., overweight

ELDERLY DOGS

Age-related wear and tear of joints. Worsening of OA that developed earlier in life.



Canine OA can begin at any time in a dog's life

Canine OA can keep your dog from being active and by your side

Does your dog have signs of OA pain?

The early signs of canine OA are often subtle and easy to miss. The information below can help you determine if there are even slight changes in your dog's behavior and mood that could be indicators of OA pain. Check all that apply to your dog.**



Done more slowly

Looks unsure

EARLY OA PAIN

ACTIVITIES IN GENERAL

Sometimes looks for assistance

At-risk dogs don't yet have signs of OA pain, but your veterinarian can help you understand if your dog may be more likely to develop

With regular check-ups,

help you stay in control

activity levels—two risk

Checklist developed with

Lascelles, who is a leading

specialist in small animal pain

guidance of Dr. Duncan

of your dog's weight and

factors that can contribute

your veterinarian can also

the disease.

to early OA.

management.

AT RISK OF DEVELOPING OA

SITTING OR LYING DOWN

- More slowly or awkwardly Holds leg slightly out to the side
- JUMPING or CLIMBING (e.g. stairs)
- Sometimes hesitates
- Not as 'sure-footed'

WALKING

- Enjoys walks but slows down sooner
- Lags behind (especially on long walks)

WALKING

- Less interest Stops to rest

**NOTE: This checklist is not a medical diagnostic tool and is not intended to replace discussions with an animal healthcare professional. The list may help with the recognition of OA pain, but the changes can also be due to other causes. If you have checked any of the boxes, speak to your veterinarian.

The earlier you spot the signs of OA pain, the sooner your veterinarian can help

Why treat OA pain early?

No matter how minor the changes may seem, they are too important to ignore. Even the earliest changes could indicate that your dog is struggling with **OA pain**. That pain can get worse if left untreated.



By the time OA pain is in the later stages, it can be harder to manage.



LATER OA PAIN

ACTIVITIES IN GENERAL

- Done very carefully
- Often looks for assistance
- Looks distracted or worried

SITTING OR LYING DOWN

- Sometimes makes a "false start" Flops or drops to the floor
- Not smooth (occurs in stages)

JUMPING or CLIMBING (e.g. stairs)

- Cautious and/or pauses
- Less spring and harder landings
- Might slip or falter

- Limping or stiffness (especially
- after more vigorous exercise)

WALKING

- Refuses or only walks very short distances
- Limping and stiffness is obvious

ADVANCED OA PAIN

ACTIVITIES IN GENERAL

Very difficult/Usually avoided

Looks frightened or stressed

SITTING OR LYING DOWN

JUMPING or CLIMBING

(e.g. stairs)

Refuses or scrambles

Needs assistance

Consumer Brief Summary for Galliprant® (grapiprant tablets)

Information for Dog Owners - you should read this information before starting your dog on Galliprant. The risk information provided here is not comprehensive. Talk with your veterinarian if there is something you do not understand or if you want to learn more about Galliprant. Always follow your veterinarian's instructions for giving your dog Galliprant. Ask vour veterinarian, call 1-888-545-5973, or visit www.galliprantfordogs. com to obtain the full FDA-approved prescribing information.

What is Galliprant?

 Galliprant is a non-steroidal antiinflammatory drug (NSAID) used to control the pain and inflammation of osteoarthritis (OA) in dogs. It is available by prescription only.

What dogs should NOT take Galliprant?

- Dogs that have had an allergic reaction (such as hives, facial swelling, or itchy skin) to Galliprant.
- Tell your veterinarian if your dog has had an allergic reaction to other antiinflammatory drugs.
- Dogs presently taking any aspirin, other NSAIDs, or corticosteroids such as prednisone (unless directed by your veterinarian).
- Dogs weighing less than 8 pounds.

What is the most important information I should know about Galliprant?

Not for use in humans. Keep this and all medications out of reach of children and pets. Galliprant should only be given to dogs. Do not use in cats.

· Galliprant has not been tested in: dogs less than 9 months of age and weighing less than 8 pounds; dogs used for breeding, including pregnant or lactating female dogs; dogs with heart disease; dogs being treated with certain heart, anti-seizure or behavioral medications. Tell your veterinarian if your dog takes medications for the treatment of these diseases.

- Control of pain and inflammation may vary from dog to dog. Consult your veterinarian if your dog appears to be uncomfortable. Your veterinarian will discuss
- appropriate monitoring while your dog is on Galliprant.

What are the possible side effects that may occur while my dog is taking Galliprant?

The following adverse reactions have been reported: vomiting, soft, mucoid stools, diarrhea and decreased appetite. Tell your veterinarian if your dog's appetite decreases or stools become abnormal. Consult with your veterinarian if your dog experiences these or any other conditions.

For technical assistance or to report suspected adverse drug events, call 1-888-545-5973. For additional information about adverse drug experience reporting for animal drugs, contact FDA at 1-888-FDA-VETS or online at http://www.fda.gov/ AnimalVeterinary/SafetyHealth.

It is important to tell your veterinarian

- Any side effects your dog has experienced from Galliprant or other
- Any digestive issues (stool with blood or mucus, vomiting or diarrhea, or decreased appetite) your dog has.
- Any other medical problems, including heart disease, or allergies that your dog has had.
- All medications that you are giving your dog or plan to give your dog, including those you can get without a prescription and any dietary
- supplements. Any plans to breed your dog, or if your

dog is pregnant or nursing.

What should I do if my dog eats more than the prescribed amount of Galliprant?

Immediately contact your veterinarian if your dog eats more than the prescribed dose of Galliprant, and call 1-888-545-5973.

What should I do in case of accidental human ingestion of Galliprant?

In case of accidental human ingestion of Galliprant, seek immediate medical attention, and call 1-888-545-5973.

GPT CON BS 05/10/18



Galliprant Treatment plan for your dog

Your tear-off reminder

Your dog's name:

How many tablets to give:

Pill images are not actual size

Galliprant chewable tablet	Half tablet	Whole tablet
20mg	(a)	60 10
60mg	60	50 FIG
100mg	Not scored and should not be broken in half	100 MG

Can be given..



For how long:

Visit your veterinarian

Come back for next

check-up



Day(s)

Week(s)

Month(s)

How often:

x Daily

Don't miss a dose

Refill prescription by





Let Galliprant help you manage your dog's osteoarthritis pain, so your dog can share special moments with you.

INDICATION

Galliprant is an NSAID that controls pain and inflammation associated with osteoarthritis in dogs.



TALK TO YOUR VETERINARIAN ABOUT A CANINE OA CHECK-UP AND HOW EARLY TREATMENT WITH GALLIPRANT CAN HELP.

To learn more, visit GalliprantForDogs.com

- . Epstein ME, Managing Chronic Pain in Cats and Dogs Pt 1. Today's Vet
- 2. Bland S. 2015 "Canine Osteoarthritis and Treatments: A Review". Vet Sci Dev 5.2:84-89
- 3. Lascelles, D. 2016. "Joint pain in dogs and cats." Intl Assoc for Study of Pain 2016 Fact Sheet No. 9
- . Anderson KL, et al. Risk Factors for Canine Osteoarthritis and Its Predisposing Arthropathies: A Systematic Review. Frontiers in Veterinary Science. 2020 Apr 28;7:220
- 5. Kirkby Shaw K, et al. Vet Med Sci. 2016;2:3-9
- 6. Rausch-Derra L. et al. J Vet Res. 2015:769(10):853-9

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Not for use in humans. For use in dogs only. Keep out of reach of children and pets. Monitoring is recommended if used long term. Should not be used in dogs who are allergic to grapiprant or with other anti-inflammatory drugs. The safe use of Galliprant has not been studied in dogs younger than 9 months of age and less than 8 pounds, breeding, pregnant or lactating dogs, or dogs with heart disease. The most common adverse reactions were vomiting, diarrhea, decreased appetite, and tiredness. For safety information see included safety summary or contact your veterinarian.

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FIRST-OF-ITS-KIND targeted NSAID

Unlike traditional NSAIDs, Galliprant targets the source of canine OA pain and inflammation, while reducing the impact on kidney and liver health. 5,6‡

SAFE to use daily

Galliprant is safe for daily use. And that's good because OA is a lifelong condition.

FROM FIRST DIAGNOSIS

The earlier OA pain is detected, the sooner your veterinarian can start your dog on treatment. Galliprant targets canine OA pain and inflammation from first diagnosis.*

*Approved for use in dogs older than 9 months of age and greater than 8 pounds. ‡Monitoring is recommended if used long term.



Less pain and inflammation.

Galliprant controls OA pain and inflammation and can be a fundamental part of your dog's multifaceted OA management plan.

Treating OA pain and inflammation early can help your dog stay active, so you can continue to share special moments together.



Don't let canine OA keep a good dog down.

A diagnosis of OA in your dog might seem like an active future is at risk. But starting a good OA management plan early can control pain and help improve your dog's mobility and strength.

An OA management plan is made up of multiple treatment options. Important parts of the plan are pain control, exercise and weight control. Your veterinarian might also discuss additional options and will modify the plan over time, according to your dog's needs.



Protect the moments that matter. Talk to your veterinarian about checking your dog for OA, even if your dog is at a young age.

See included safety summary for additional important safety information.





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