

ProZinc[®]

(protamine zinc recombinant
human insulin)



**YOU GOT
THIS**

INFORMATION AND TIPS
TO HELP YOU MANAGE YOUR
DOG'S DIABETES.

Your Dog Has Been Diagnosed WITH DIABETES

ProZinc[®]
(protamine zinc recombinant
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WHAT IS DIABETES?

Canine diabetes mellitus occurs when a dog's body doesn't produce enough insulin (or, less commonly, does not respond to the insulin it produces). This is often due to damage to the cells in the pancreas, the organ that produces insulin.

The underlying cause for canine diabetes is not fully understood. Pancreatic-cell loss tends to be rapid and progressive, and is usually due to immune-mediated destruction or pancreatitis.¹ Additionally, some breeds are at a higher risk for developing diabetes, even if they are otherwise healthy.^{2,3}

WHY IS INSULIN IMPORTANT?

Insulin works as the "key" that lets your dog's cells utilize glucose for energy. When diabetes disrupts this normal process, it results in a shortage of glucose within the cells and an excess of glucose in the bloodstream. It is this imbalance of glucose that contributes to the signs we see in diabetic dogs.

SOME SIGNS OF CANINE DIABETES ARE



Increased urination: High blood glucose levels cause glucose to start spilling into the urine, leading to excessive fluid loss and increased urination.



Increased thirst: Excessive thirst can result from increased fluid loss (i.e., increased urination) and dehydration.



Increased appetite: Because diabetes inhibits the body's ability to access glucose in the bloodstream, your dog may feel hungry more often.



Weight loss: A diabetic dog's body will break down fats and proteins as an alternate source of energy, resulting in weight loss despite increased appetite.



Lethargy: Changing blood glucose levels, dehydration, and other complications of diabetes can affect a dog's energy, leaving it prone to lethargy and weakness.

YOU'RE NOT ALONE.

If your dog was just diagnosed with diabetes or if your dog's diabetes has been difficult to control, providing the right care may seem overwhelming or frustrating. If you feel this way, you are not alone. In fact, more than 165,000 dogs in the US are diagnosed with diabetes, and this can be a challenging time for many of their owners.^{4,5}

THE GOOD NEWS IS THAT DIABETES IS MANAGEABLE.

**With the right care
and treatment, your
diabetic dog can get
back on track! Read
on to learn what you
should do to help.**



Managing Your Dog's DIABETES

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TRY TO KEEP A REGULAR SCHEDULE FOR YOUR DOG, ESPECIALLY WHEN IT COMES TO THESE ACTIVITIES:



INSULIN THERAPY

Lifestyle changes such as an exercise plan, a special diet, and regular visits to the veterinarian can help. However, most dogs with diabetes will also need **insulin** injections.



DIET

What your dog eats is very important.

Discuss your dog's diet with your veterinarian to determine what kind of food is best for them.

When your dog eats is also important, so be sure to keep their feedings as close to the same time each day as you can. Meal time(s) should coincide with administration of insulin to enhance the effects of the insulin and reduce the chances of glucose spikes in the blood (hyperglycemia).

ROUTINE TIP

Maintaining routines may require the cooperation of others in your household. Get them involved and share the responsibility of providing the care that your dog needs.

For a dog with diabetes, keeping a consistent routine goes a long way in helping their body maintain steady glucose levels.



EXERCISE AND PLAY

Exercise can make a difference in maintaining healthy blood glucose levels. Like feeding, exercise should happen **consistently**, every day. Check with your veterinarian for what kinds of activity may be appropriate for your dog.



VETERINARY VISITS

Be sure to discuss your dog's diabetes during **regular** veterinary appointments, which may include blood glucose monitoring. This will help your veterinarian determine whether your dog is responding as expected or if an adjustment in the insulin regimen is needed.

Proper care is critical to keeping your diabetic dog healthy.



Your Veterinarian Prescribed
PROZINC[®]
(protamine zinc recombinant human insulin)

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human insulin)

PROZINC[®] (protamine zinc recombinant human insulin) **is approved by the FDA specifically for veterinary use and will help you care for your dog easily and effectively.**

HOW DOES PROZINC INSULIN WORK?

PROZINC is designed for dogs with diabetes just like yours. Following injection, PROZINC safely and effectively maintains your dog's blood glucose levels throughout the day.

As with all prescribed medications, PROZINC insulin should be given to only the dog for whom it was prescribed and only at the recommended dosage and frequency. If you have any questions or concerns about the product or about diabetes mellitus, talk to your veterinarian.

GIVING YOUR DOG PROZINC INSULIN.



Keep a consistent schedule to help ensure effective treatment.



PROZINC insulin injection(s) should be given with or just after a meal. In multi-dog households, it is important to monitor the diabetic dog to ensure it has eaten a full meal. Dogs treated with PROZINC insulin once daily should still have a second meal, or have food available to them throughout the day.



Give injection(s) at same time every day.

PROZINC[®] insulin is extensively studied.

PROZINC was proven safe and effective in the largest canine insulin study to date, so you can feel confident giving PROZINC insulin to your dog to help manage diabetes.⁴

At-home care is easier with PROZINC[®]

We know managing diabetes at home can feel overwhelming. That's why we offer free resources designed to make it a little easier.

Ask your veterinarian about PROZINC
Care Kits today.



PROZINC insulin requires U-40 syringes to deliver precise, accurate doses, reducing the risk of under- or overdosing.⁶

Be sure to give your dog the number of units prescribed by your veterinarian. Do not try to adjust your dog's dosage without your veterinarian's supervision.

WARNING – USER SAFETY: For use in dogs only. Keep out of the reach of children. Avoid contact with eyes. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes. Accidental injection may cause hypoglycemia. In case of accidental injection, seek medical attention immediately. Exposure to product may induce a local or systemic allergic reaction in sensitized individuals.

What To Expect With **PROZINC**[®]

(protamine zinc recombinant human insulin)

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With patience and diligent use, PROZINC[®] (protamine zinc recombinant human insulin) can help bring your dog's clinical signs of diabetes and high blood glucose levels under control so your dog can live a happy and virtually normal life.

REGULATING YOUR DOG'S BLOOD GLUCOSE

It may take a month or longer to regulate your dog's blood glucose. But once it is regulated, you will notice an improvement in the signs of diabetes (excessive thirst, urination, and increased appetite). When these signs decrease or disappear, you'll know your dog's blood glucose levels are stabilizing and your dog is likely to feel better.

Even if the signs of diabetes are gone, it is important to have routine checkups so your veterinarian can assess your dog's response to insulin therapy, as well as check your dog for other health issues.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION: PROZINC[®] (protamine zinc recombinant human insulin) is for use in dogs only. Keep out of the 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 to prevent associated complications.

Overdose can result in profound hypoglycemia and death. The most common adverse reactions were lethargy, anorexia, hypoglycemia, vomiting, seizures, shaking (dogs only), diarrhea, and ataxia. Many of the adverse reactions, such as lethargy, seizures, shaking (dogs only), and ataxia, are associated with hypoglycemia. Glucocorticoid and progestogen use should be avoided.

The safety and effectiveness of PROZINC in puppies or breeding, pregnant, and lactating animals has not been evaluated. PROZINC is contraindicated during episodes of hypoglycemia and in animals sensitive to protamine zinc recombinant human insulin or any other ingredients in PROZINC.

AFTER STARTING TREATMENT WITH PROZINC[®] INSULIN IN A CLINICAL TRIAL⁷:

276 diabetic dogs received PROZINC and were re-evaluated after 84 days to determine treatment success based on improvements in drinking, urination, body weight, and blood sugar parameters.



**88% showed improvement
in excessive thirst.⁷**



**90% showed improvement
in excessive urination.⁷**

For more information,
scan the QR code below.



What Is HYPOGLYCEMIA?

ProZinc[®]
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human insulin)

Hypoglycemia (low blood glucose) is a dangerous and potentially life-threatening condition that can occur if your dog has had too much insulin, too little food, or much more exercise than usual.

WAYS TO HELP YOUR DOG AVOID HYPOGLYCEMIA.

First, make sure to give your dog the correct dose of PROZINC[®] insulin on a consistent schedule. Your veterinarian will show you how to properly administer PROZINC to your dog.

- Maintain a regular feeding schedule
- Provide the exact amount of food recommended by your veterinarian
- Do not give your dog any prescription or over-the-counter medications without your veterinarian's supervision—this includes vitamins and supplements

Even after your dog's glucose levels have stabilized on PROZINC insulin,

REGULAR VISITS TO YOUR VETERINARIAN ARE IMPORTANT

to monitor disease progress and to make dosing adjustments as necessary.

Hypoglycemia requires your immediate attention and can be fatal for your dog without prompt treatment, so it's important to recognize the signs:

- Weakness
- Depression
- Staggering or walking strangely
- Unusual behavior
- Muscle twitching
- Seizure
- Coma

What to do in an emergency.

IF YOU SUSPECT YOUR DOG HAS LOW BLOOD GLUCOSE, FOLLOW THESE STEPS:

- 1** *If your dog isn't conscious*, rub a teaspoon of corn syrup or honey on your dog's gums, and take your dog to an emergency provider immediately.
- 2** *If your dog is having a seizure*, take them to the veterinarian immediately.
- 3** *If your dog is conscious*, and is able to swallow, hand-feed corn syrup or honey until the pet is alert enough to eat normal food.
- 4** *As soon as your dog is alert enough to eat*, feed the next scheduled meal instead of waiting for mealtime, and call your veterinarian for advice. Remember that hypoglycemia is a dangerous condition that can't wait. It is a medical emergency that requires you to take immediate action.

ALWAYS KEEP CORN SYRUP OR HONEY ON HAND.

If your dog experiences a hypoglycemic episode, there may not be time to go out and buy it.



Package Insert for Dogs

ProZinc[®]

(protamine zinc recombinant human insulin)

40 IU/mL

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

Description: PROZINC[®] is a sterile aqueous protamine zinc suspension of recombinant human insulin.

Each mL contains:

recombinant human insulin	40 International Units (IU)
protamine sulfate	0.466 mg
zinc oxide	0.088 mg
glycerin	16.00 mg
dibasic sodium phosphate, heptahydrate	3.78 mg
phenol (added as preservative)	2.50 mg
hydrochloric acid	1.63 mg
water for injection (maximum)	1005 mg
pH is adjusted with hydrochloric acid and/or sodium hydroxide.	

Indication: PROZINC (protamine zinc recombinant human insulin) is indicated for the reduction of hyperglycemia and hyperglycemia-associated clinical signs in dogs with diabetes mellitus.

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

FOR SUBCUTANEOUS INJECTION ONLY.

DO NOT SHAKE OR AGITATE THE VIAL.

PROZINC should be mixed by gently rolling the vial prior to withdrawing each dose from the vial. Once mixed, PROZINC suspension has a white, cloudy appearance. Clumps or visible white particles can form in insulin suspensions; do not use the product if clumps or visible white particles persist after gently rolling the vial.

Using a U-40 insulin syringe, the injection should be administered subcutaneously on the back of the neck or on the side of the dog.

Always provide the Client Information Sheet with each prescription.

Starting dose: The recommended starting dose for PROZINC is 0.2-0.5 IU insulin/pound of body weight (0.5-1.0 IU/kg) **once daily.** The recommended starting dose for naïve dogs is the lower end of the dose range. The recommended starting dose for dogs with poorly controlled diabetes mellitus and transitioning from another insulin product is the mid to higher end of the dose range based on the veterinarian's experience with the dog's medical history and previous insulin dose. When transitioning from another insulin, the dog's blood glucose and general condition should be closely monitored. **When transitioning from another insulin, PROZINC should be started once daily, regardless of the frequency of prior insulin use.**

The dose should be given concurrently with or right after a meal. The veterinarian should re-evaluate the dog at appropriate intervals and adjust the dose and frequency based on both clinical signs and laboratory test results (the blood glucose curve values and shape, nadir, and fructosamine) until adequate glycemic control has been attained. In the effectiveness field study, glycemic control was considered adequate if the glucose nadir from a 9-hour blood glucose curve was between 80 and 125 mg/dL, the maximum blood glucose was ≤ 300 mg/dL, and clinical signs of hyperglycemia such as polyuria, polydipsia, or weight loss were improved.

Changing to twice daily dosing: Twice daily dosing should be considered if the duration of insulin action is determined to be inadequate with once daily dosing. Use caution when adjusting from once daily to twice daily dosing because PROZINC may have prolonged duration of action in some dogs (see Clinical Pharmacology). The veterinarian should closely monitor the duration of action using blood glucose curves to avoid the increased risk of hypoglycemia. If twice daily dosing is initiated, the two doses should each be approximately 25% less than the once daily dose required to attain an acceptable glucose nadir. For example, if a dog receiving 10 units of PROZINC once daily has an acceptable nadir but inadequate duration of activity, the dose should be changed to 7 units twice daily (round down to the nearest whole unit).

Further adjustments in the 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.

Contraindications: PROZINC is contraindicated in dogs sensitive to protamine zinc recombinant human insulin or any other ingredients in PROZINC. PROZINC is contraindicated during episodes of hypoglycemia.

Warnings:

User Safety: For use in dogs and cats. Keep out of the reach of children. Avoid contact with eyes. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes. Accidental injection may cause 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 Client Information Sheet). Use of this product, even at established doses, has been associated with hypoglycemia. A dog 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, if indicated, the dosage adjusted.

Any change in insulin should be made cautiously and only under a veterinarian's supervision. Changes in insulin strength, manufacturer, type, species (human, animal) 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 other endocrinopathies in diabetic dogs that are difficult to regulate.

Precautions: Dogs 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 is essential to attain and maintain adequate glycemic control and to prevent associated complications. Overdose can result in profound hypoglycemia and death.

Glucocorticoids, progestogens, and certain endocrinopathies can have an antagonistic effect on insulin activity. Glucocorticoid and progestogen use should be avoided.

The safety and effectiveness of PROZINC in breeding, pregnant, and lactating dogs has not been evaluated.

The safety and effectiveness of PROZINC in puppies has not been evaluated.

Adverse Reactions: In a 182-day field study, 276 dogs received PROZINC. The most common adverse reactions were lethargy, anorexia, hypoglycemia, vomiting, seizures, shaking, diarrhea, and ataxia.

Table 1 summarizes the adverse reactions reported in the study. Clinical signs of hypoglycemia varied and included seizure, collapse, ataxia, staggering, trembling, twitching, shaking, disorientation, lethargy, weakness, and vocalization. In Table 1, the individual clinical signs that were observed during the episodes of hypoglycemia are captured as separate adverse reactions and a single dog may have experienced more than one clinical sign of hypoglycemia.

Table 1. Adverse reactions seen in the safety population (276 dogs)

Adverse Reaction	Number and Percentage
Lethargy (lethargy, depression, listless, and tiredness)	45 (16.3%)
Anorexia (anorexia, decreased appetite, inappetence, and not eating)	28 (10.1%)
Hypoglycemia with clinical signs	24 (8.9%)
Vomiting	21 (7.6%)
Seizures	16 (5.8%)
Shaking/trembling/twitching	13 (4.7%)
Ataxia (ataxia, balance problem, stumbling gait)	11 (4.0%)
Diarrhea (includes bloody diarrhea)	9 (3.3%)
Disorientation/confusion	9 (3.3%)
Weakness	8 (2.9%)
Restlessness/anxiety/agitation	6 (2.2%)
Cataract	6 (2.2%)
Panting (panting and tachypnea)	6 (2.2%)
Hematuria	4 (1.5%)

Clinical pathology: The only change seen in complete blood count, serum chemistry, and urinalysis results was an elevation in mean cholesterol at Day 182 (432.6 mg/dL, normal range 131-345 mg/dL) compared to Day -1 (333.7 mg/dL.)

Injection site reactions: Seven dogs had injection site reactions, including observations of thickened skin, swelling, bumps at the injection site, and redness. All injection site reactions resolved without cessation of PROZINC therapy. Reaction to the injection, including vocalization, was observed in four dogs.

Hypoglycemia: There were 80 hypoglycemic episodes recorded during the study with some dogs experiencing more than one episode; 37 episodes were associated with clinical signs in 24 dogs, 40 episodes were without clinical signs in 27 dogs, and 3 were with unknown signs in 2 dogs. Clinical signs of hypoglycemia varied and included seizure, collapse, ataxia, staggering, trembling, twitching, shaking, disorientation, lethargy, weakness, and vocalization. Some dogs required hospitalization and intravenous dextrose while most recovered after receiving oral supplementation with a meal and/or oral glucose such as syrup. Two dogs were euthanized when the hypoglycemia did not resolve with supportive care. Hypoglycemia without clinical signs was defined as two consecutive blood glucose curve values < 60 mg/dL unaccompanied by clinical signs.

Diabetic ketoacidosis and pancreatitis: Eleven dogs were diagnosed with diabetic ketoacidosis. Four of these 11 dogs died or were euthanized, one after one dose of PROZINC. Twenty-one dogs were diagnosed with pancreatitis. Seven of these 21 dogs died or were euthanized due to complications of pancreatitis. Four dogs had concurrent diabetic ketoacidosis and pancreatitis, three of which died or were euthanized. Not all the deaths were considered related to PROZINC.

Deaths: Thirty-six (36) dogs died or were euthanized, six of which were possibly related to PROZINC. One dog died from recurrent episodes of pancreatitis, and one died after developing severe vomiting and diarrhea followed by a seizure. Four dogs were euthanized: one developed severe pancreatitis and azotemia, one had recurrent episodes of pancreatitis and diabetic ketoacidosis, and two for lack of effectiveness.

To report suspected adverse drug events, for technical assistance or to obtain a copy of the Safety Data Sheet (SDS), contact Boehringer Ingelheim at 1-888-637-4251.

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/reportanimalae>.

Clinical Pharmacology: PROZINC was administered subcutaneously to 10 healthy Beagles using an incomplete crossover design at doses of 0.5 IU/kg (5 dogs), 0.8 IU/kg at a single site (10 dogs), or 0.8 IU/kg at three separate sites (6 dogs). Insulin and glucose concentrations were measured over 24 hours. The shapes of insulin and glucose curves were variable among dogs; and the relationship between insulin dose, concentration, and glucose-lowering effect was nonlinear (Table 2).

Table 2. Pharmacodynamics of three dosing groups

Dose group Action	Onset of Action	Time to nadir	Duration of Action
0.5 IU/kg at a single site	1 to 14 hours	6 to 16 hours	16 to >24 hours
0.8 IU/kg at a single site	0.5 to 10 hours	5 to >24 hours	16 to >24 hours
0.8 IU/kg divided at three sites	1 to 10 hours	8 to 20 hours	18 to >24 hours

Information for Dog Owners: Please refer to the Client Information Sheet for Dogs for more information about PROZINC. PROZINC, like other insulin products, is not free from adverse reactions. Owners should be advised of the potential for adverse reactions and be informed of the associated clinical signs. Potential adverse reactions include hypoglycemia, insulin antagonism/resistance, rapid insulin metabolism, insulin-induced hyperglycemia (Somogyi Effect), and local or systemic reactions. The most common adverse reaction observed is hypoglycemia. Signs may include weakness, depression, behavioral changes, muscle twitching, and anxiety. In severe cases of hypoglycemia, seizures and coma can occur. Hypoglycemia can be fatal if an affected dog does not receive prompt treatment. Appropriate veterinary monitoring of blood glucose, adjustment of insulin dose and regimen as needed, and stabilization of diet and activity help minimize the risk of hypoglycemic episodes. The attending veterinarian should evaluate other adverse reactions on a case-by-case basis to determine if an adjustment in therapy is appropriate, or if alternative therapy should be considered.

Effectiveness: A total of 276 client-owned dogs were enrolled in an 84-day field study followed by a 98-day extended-use phase with 276 dogs receiving PROZINC. The dogs included various purebred and mixed breed dogs ranging in age from 2 to 16 years and in weight from 3.3 to 123 pounds. There were 128 neutered males, 8 intact males, 134 spayed females and 6 intact females. Two hundred twenty-four dogs (224) were included in the effectiveness analysis. Dogs were started on PROZINC at a dose of 0.2-0.5 IU/lb (0.5-1.0 IU/kg) once daily. Dogs were evaluated at 7, 14, 21, 28, 42, 63 and 84 days after initiation of therapy. The dose was adjusted based on clinical signs and results of 9-hour blood glucose curves on Days 7, 14, 21, 28, 42, 63 and 84.

Effectiveness was based on successful control of diabetes which was defined as improvement in at least one laboratory variable (blood glucose curve mean, blood glucose curve nadir, or fructosamine) and at least one clinical sign (polyuria, polydipsia, or weight loss). Based on this definition, 162 of 224 cases (72%) were considered successful.

How Supplied: PROZINC is supplied as a sterile injectable suspension in 10 mL and 20 mL multi-dose vials. Each mL of PROZINC contains 40 IU recombinant human insulin.

Storage Conditions: Store in an upright position under refrigeration at 36-46°F (2-8°C). Do not freeze. Protect from light. **Use the 10 mL vial within 60 days of first puncture. Use the 20 mL vial within 80 days of first puncture.**

Approved by FDA under NADA # 141-297

Marketed by:

Boehringer Ingelheim Animal Health USA Inc.
Duluth, GA 30096

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Client Information Sheet for Dogs

ProZinc®

(protamine zinc recombinant human insulin)

40 IU/mL

This summary contains important information about PROZINC. You should read this information before you start giving your dog PROZINC and review it each time the 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 any of this information or if you want to know more about PROZINC.

What is PROZINC?

PROZINC is an aqueous protamine zinc suspension of recombinant human insulin that is used to reduce high blood sugar (hyperglycemia) in dogs with diabetes mellitus. A veterinarian must prescribe PROZINC for your dog. PROZINC should be given only to the dog for which it is prescribed. Keep out of reach of children. Seek medical attention immediately if you accidentally inject yourself with PROZINC.

What is diabetes mellitus?

Diabetes mellitus occurs when a dog has insufficient levels of, or an abnormal response to, insulin. The low insulin levels may result in high blood sugar (hyperglycemia) that could produce the following changes in your dog:

- Increased thirst
- Increased appetite
- High levels of sugar (glucose)
- Increased urination
- Weight loss
- in the urine (glucosuria)

What kind of results can I expect when my dog is on PROZINC for diabetes mellitus?

Although PROZINC is not a cure for diabetes mellitus, it can help reduce the levels of sugar (glucose) in the blood, which can help alleviate the clinical signs.

What should I discuss with my veterinarian before giving PROZINC?

Talk to your veterinarian about:

- The signs of diabetes mellitus you have observed in your dog (for example, increased thirst and urination).

- The importance of proper PROZINC storage, handling, and administration techniques (for example, how to gently roll the vial prior to each use, the proper appearance of product after gently rolling, how to fill the U-40 syringe with the proper amount of insulin, and where and how to inject the insulin).
- The importance of maintaining your dog under the same conditions for diet, exercise, environment, etc.
- The importance of follow-up visits for testing to determine if dose adjustments of PROZINC are necessary.

Tell your veterinarian about:

- Any side effects your dog has had when receiving other insulin products.
- Any medical problems or allergies that your dog has now or has had in the past.
- All medications that you are giving your dog or plan to give your dog, including those you can get without a prescription.
- If your dog is pregnant, nursing, or if you plan to breed your dog.

What are the possible side effects that may occur in my dog during PROZINC therapy?

PROZINC, like other drugs, may cause side effects. Serious side effects can occur with or without warning. Please contact your veterinarian immediately if you think your dog has a medical problem or side effect from PROZINC therapy. The most common insulin-related side effect is low blood sugar (hypoglycemia).

Signs of low blood sugar (hypoglycemia) can occur suddenly and may include:

- Weakness
- Muscle twitching
- Depression, lethargy, sluggishness
- Seizures, convulsions
- Staggering gait
- Coma
- Behavioral changes
- Death

What actions do I take if my dog shows signs of low blood sugar (hypoglycemia)?

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

When should my dog not be given PROZINC?

Do not give your dog its prescribed dose of PROZINC if:

- Is experiencing an episode of low blood sugar (hypoglycemia). Common causes for low blood sugar include excessive doses of insulin, failure to eat, strenuous exercise, changes in the body's need for insulin, diabetes-inducing disease or drug effects.
- Is not eating or is vomiting.
- Is sensitive to protamine zinc recombinant human insulin or any other ingredients in PROZINC.
- Do not give your dog its prescribed dose of PROZINC if you see clumps or visible white particles in the vial after gently rolling.

How should I give PROZINC to my dog?

PROZINC should be given with or right after a meal.

Give PROZINC with U-40 syringes only. Use of a syringe other than a U-40 syringe will result in incorrect dosing. Gently roll the vial until the PROZINC has a uniformly cloudy, white appearance. If there are clumps or visible white particles in the vial after gently rolling, do not use the PROZINC and call your veterinarian. PROZINC should be given according to your veterinarian's instructions. Your veterinarian will tell you what amount of PROZINC is right for your dog and instruct you on techniques for administration.

Can PROZINC be given with other medications?

PROZINC can be given with other medications, but the dose may need to be adjusted due to the medication resulting in either increased or decreased insulin requirements. Tell your veterinarian about all medications you have given your dog in the past, and any medications that you are planning to give with PROZINC. This should include medications that you can get for your dog without a prescription. Your veterinarian may want to ensure that all your dog's medications can be given together.

What should I do if I inject more than the prescribed amount of PROZINC?

Contact your veterinarian immediately and, if your veterinarian is not available, seek other veterinary advice at once.

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

- Contact your veterinarian as soon as possible for advice on your dog's next dose.
- If you cannot reach your veterinarian and your dog is eating and acting normally, give your dog the usual dose at the next regularly scheduled injection time.

How should I store PROZINC?

PROZINC should be stored in an upright position under refrigeration at 36-46°F (2-8°C). Do not freeze. Protect from light. **Use the 10 mL vial within 60 days of first puncture. Use the 20 mL vial within 80 days of first puncture.**

What else should I know about PROZINC?

This sheet provides a summary of information about PROZINC. If you have any questions or concerns about the product or diabetes mellitus, talk to your veterinarian. As with all prescribed medications, PROZINC should only be given to the dog for which it is prescribed and for the condition for which it was prescribed.

It is important to periodically discuss your dog's response to PROZINC at regular checkups that may include blood glucose monitoring. Your veterinarian will best determine if your dog is responding as expected and should continue receiving PROZINC.

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IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS
REGARDING PROZINC® INSULIN
PLEASE CALL BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM
TECHNICAL SUPPORT AT
1-888-637-4251



No other information replaces the advice of your veterinarian. Please don't ever hesitate to contact your veterinary professional with questions about your pet's diabetes or administering a PROZINC injection.

ProZinc[®] (protamine zinc recombinant human insulin)

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