VETORYL® CAPSULES
(trilostane)

Treat their Cushing's Syndrome.

Help restore their vitality.

Dechra
Veterinary Products

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01CB-VET50003-0720

VETORYL® CAPSULES
(trilostane)

What is Cushing's syndrome?

Cushing's syndrome is one of the most common endocrine disorders, occurring mostly in middle-aged and older dogs and is associated with an overproduction of cortisol. Cushing's syndrome is also referred to as hyperadrenocorticism (hyper=excess, adreno=adrenal gland, corticism=cortisol level) or more plainly, an excess of cortisol produced by the adrenal glands.

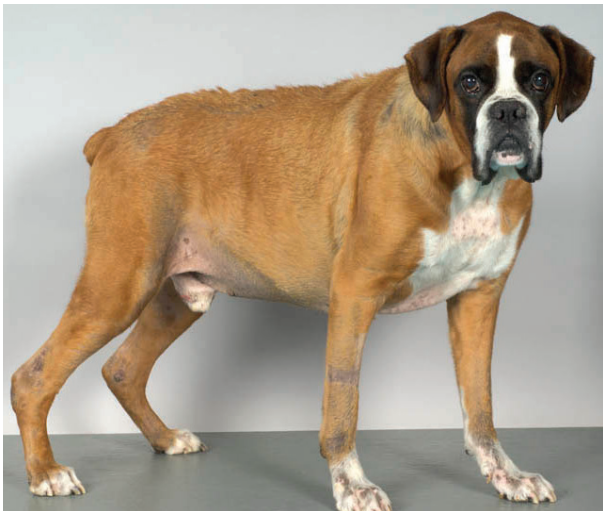
Cortisol is produced by the adrenal glands, two small glands located in the abdomen, next to each kidney. A hormone called ACTH controls the production and release of cortisol from the adrenal glands. ACTH itself is produced by the pituitary gland, a pea-sized gland located at the base of the brain.

The concentration of cortisol in the blood of healthy animals varies greatly as the body's demand for cortisol fluctuates. For example, during a period of stress or illness, the production of cortisol by the adrenal glands is increased. Once this period of stress has passed, the cortisol concentration in the blood returns back to normal again.

11-year-old Dachshund displaying typical signs of hyperadrenocorticism.

Cortisol overproduction

In dogs with Cushing's syndrome, there is a chronic overproduction of cortisol over weeks and months. Although the concentration of cortisol in the blood of a dog with Cushing's also fluctuates greatly, it tends to be, on average, much higher than in healthy dogs. The excessive amount of cortisol released into the bloodstream has a harmful effect on the function of many organs and the body's metabolism.



10-year-old Boxer displaying typical signs of hyperadrenocorticism.

What causes Cushing's syndrome?

Cushing's syndrome will usually occur as a result of a tumor - often benign – in the pituitary gland (most common) or the adrenal gland (less common). Regardless of the cause, a dog suffering from Cushing's syndrome will develop a combination of clinical signs which may initially be confused with signs associated with the normal aging process.

Most dog's with Cushing's syndrome (80 - 85%) have a benign tumor of the pituitary gland. The tumor cells produce large amounts of the hormone ACTH, which in turn stimulates the adrenal glands to overproduce cortisol.

In 15 - 20% of cases, Cushing's syndrome is caused by a tumor of one (or very rarely both) of the adrenal glands, which produces excessive amounts of cortisol.

Irrespective of the cause of Cushing's syndrome, the result is always the same - more cortisol is produced than actually needed by the body. This results in the slow development of a combination of clinical signs that are commonly associated with Cushing's syndrome.

Recognizing the signs of Cushing's syndrome

Cushing's syndrome occurs mainly in older dogs. Lethargy (decreased energy levels), hair loss, pot-bellied appearance, chronic skin disease, changes in behavior, frequent urination and a ravenous appetite are some of the most noticeable signs. Many of these symptoms are very similar to those associated with the normal aging process and occur slowly over many months, making it difficult to recognize as a disease process versus "normal" aging.

The most noticeable signs of Cushing's syndrome include:

- Excessive urination with possible incontinence
- Large water intake
- Ravenous appetite
- Excessive panting, even at rest
- Muscle wastage and weakness
- Frequent urinary tract infections (cystitis)
- Pot-bellied appearance
- Lethargy
- Hair loss, thin skin and recurrent skin infections

Not all dogs will react to the overproduction of cortisol seen with Cushing's syndrome in the same way, therefore your dog will likely not display all of these signs. Always discuss any changes in energy, behavior, water intake or appetite with your veterinarian.

If you become concerned with your dog's health you should consult your veterinarian immediately.

Diagnosing Cushing's syndrome

Your veterinarian may initially suspect Cushing's syndrome based on the outward appearance of your dog and the symptoms you are noticing at home. The diagnosis of Cushing's requires a series of blood tests, urine tests and sometimes an abdominal ultrasound to look at the adrenal glands and other internal organs.

Generally, your veterinarian will start the diagnostic process with a chemistry panel, complete blood count (CBC), a urinalysis and possibly a urine cortisol:creatinine ratio (UCCR) to assess the overall health of your dog. If the results of these preliminary tests are consistent with Cushing's and there are no other concerns, your veterinarian will then begin testing that is specifically directed at examining your dog's cortisol production and the adrenal glands.

There is not one specific test that can identify Cushing's 100% of time in the dog. So the diagnosis often involves multiple tests. The two tests that are most commonly used to confirm a diagnosis of Cushing's are called the low-dose dexamethasone suppression (LDDS) test and the ACTH stimulation test. It may be necessary to perform both tests.

The LDDS test requires your dog to stay at the veterinary hospital for at least 8 hours. The veterinarian will take three separate blood samples to measure the cortisol levels every 4 hours after giving an injection of dexamethasone. This test measures your dog's ability to respond to the dexamethasone and lower their cortisol levels. Dogs with Cushing's syndrome have difficulty lowering their cortisol in response to the injection. The LDDS test may also help identify whether your dog has a pituitary or an adrenal tumor.

For the ACTH stimulation test, blood is taken to measure cortisol before and after your dog is given a synthetic version of the hormone ACTH. This test assesses how well your dog's adrenal glands control the production of cortisol. You will need to leave your dog at the veterinary hospital for a few hours or for the day to perform the ACTH stimulation test.

In addition to the low-dose dexamethasone test and the ACTH stimulation test your veterinarian may also elect to perform an abdominal ultrasound to evaluate the adrenal glands, the liver and other vital organs.

The importance of treatment

Daily administration of VETORYL Capsules can greatly reduce the clinical signs associated with Cushing's syndrome, helping to restore your dog's vitality. Clinical studies demonstrated that daily treatment with VETORYL Capsules resulted in decreased thirst, decreased frequency of urination, decreased panting, and improvement of appetite and activity. Activity levels began to show improvement within 14 days of treatment.

The overproduction of cortisol has a negative impact on your dog's body and if left untreated your dog runs a greater risk of developing other serious conditions such as:

- Diabetes mellitus (high blood sugar levels)
- High blood pressure
- Inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis)
- Inflammation and infection of the gallbladder (mucocele formation)
- Infections of the kidneys and urinary tract
- High levels of protein in the urine that can lead to kidney damage
- Chronic infections of the skin and ears
- Pulmonary thromboembolism (blood clots in the lung)

Management of Cushing's syndrome

Cushing's syndrome cannot typically be cured with medication, but it can be successfully managed. VETORYL® Capsules, which are the only FDA-approved treatment for use in dogs with pituitary or adrenal tumors, contain the active ingredient trilostane. Trilostane reduces the production of cortisol by the adrenal glands. However, it does not directly treat the tumor itself.

Treatment with VETORYL Capsules

Now that your dog has started treatment, you should soon notice some marked improvements. It is important that you follow the instructions given by your veterinarian.

Your dog will begin VETORYL Capsules at the recommended starting dose based on its body weight. You should then make an appointment for your dog to return to the veterinary hospital after 10-14 days. It may be necessary for your veterinarian to adjust the dosage of VETORYL Capsules. Every dosage change should be followed by blood tests 10-14 days later. Your veterinarian will assess your dog's response to VETORYL Capsules by:

- **Looking for improvement in clinical signs**

In most cases you can expect to see decreased thirst, frequency of urination and panting, and improvement of appetite and activity within the first few weeks. Other clinical signs, especially changes to the hair, skin and their pot-bellied appearance may take 3 to 6 months to improve.

- **Performing blood tests to evaluate response to treatment**

The results of routine blood tests, including electrolytes, and an ACTH stimulation test are used to assess the effectiveness of VETORYL Capsules at 10-14 days, 4 weeks and 12 weeks after starting your dog on treatment, and every 3 months thereafter.

Continuous care

Your dog should be closely monitored in the early stages of therapy so the dose of VETORYL Capsules can be adjusted to meet your dog's specific needs. This also helps to minimize the risk of side-effects or complications that could be harmful to your dog.

Quick Reference guide

Answers to some questions you may have about VETORYL Capsules.

Why do I have to give VETORYL Capsules every day?

The active ingredient in VETORYL Capsules is a medicine called trilostane. Trilostane is a short-acting medicine which needs to be given every day to control the disease. Most dogs need to be given VETORYL Capsules every day for life.

How do I give VETORYL Capsules to my dog?

Give VETORYL Capsules with a meal in the morning so they can be effectively absorbed. Administration in the morning is critical so your veterinarian can perform the monitoring test at the appropriate time after dosing.

How long will it take for my dog to improve on treatment?

The clinical signs of Cushing's such as lethargy, increased drinking, eating and urination improve quickly, often within the first two weeks of treatment. Skin changes and hair loss can take up to 3 to 6 months to improve.

Will I need to revisit my veterinarian?

Yes. It is important that your dog revisits your veterinarian for assessment and monitoring tests at 10-14 days, 4 weeks and 12 weeks after

starting VETORYL Capsules, and thereafter every 3 months. If your dog becomes sick or ill at any time while on VETORYL Capsules, stop giving them to your dog and consult your veterinarian as soon as possible.

VETORYL Capsules are well-tolerated by most dogs. If your dog develops any signs of illness while on VETORYL Capsules including lethargy, vomiting, diarrhea, weakness, an extremely reduced appetite or anorexia, stop giving VETORYL Capsules immediately and contact a veterinarian as soon as possible.

As with all drugs, side effects may occur. In field studies and post-approval experience, the most common side effects reported were: anorexia, lethargy/depression, vomiting, diarrhea, elevated liver enzymes, elevated potassium with or without decreased sodium, elevated BUN, decreased Na/K ratio, hypoadrenocorticism, weakness, elevated creatinine, shaking, and renal insufficiency. **In some cases, death has been reported as an outcome of these adverse events.** VETORYL Capsules are not for use in dogs with primary hepatic or renal disease, or in pregnant dogs. Refer to the prescribing information for complete details or visit www.dechra-us.com.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit MedWatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

Do:

- **Give VETORYL Capsules in the morning with food, so they can be effectively absorbed. Administration in the morning is critical so your veterinarian can perform the monitoring test at the appropriate time after dosing.**
- Take your dog back to your veterinarian for regular monitoring.
- Note your dog's weight, water consumption, appetite and frequency of urination so you can monitor its improvement once treatment starts. Contact your veterinarian if you have any concerns.
- Contact your veterinarian immediately if your dog stops eating, drinking or urinating or becomes unwell while on Vetoryl.
- Wash your hands after handling VETORYL Capsules.
- Book follow up appointments with your veterinarian every three months so your dog's progress and health can be assessed.
- You might like to consider taking a photo before you start treatment - improvements such as hair regrowth or the loss of a pot-belly occur gradually so are less noticeable on a daily basis.

Don't:

- **Don't give on an empty stomach. Food is critical to ensure the optimum absorption of VETORYL Capsules.**
- Don't split or open the capsules.
- Give a double dose if you have forgotten a dose before. Consult your veterinarian.
- Handle VETORYL Capsules if you are pregnant, or planning to become pregnant.
- Change the daily dosage without consulting your veterinarian.

Ensure you continue giving your dog the prescribed dose of VETORYL Capsules even if you notice dramatic physical improvements. VETORYL Capsules will help block the production of cortisol and the associated symptoms, but they will not cure the disease.

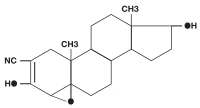
Monitoring is extremely important and regular examinations and blood tests performed by your veterinarian will ensure your dog continues to get the best possible care.

VETORYL® CAPSULES
(trilostane)

Adrenocortical suppressant for oral use in dogs only.

CAUTION: Federal (USA) law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

DESCRIPTION: VETORYL Capsules are available in 5 sizes (5, 10, 30, 60 and 120 mg) for oral administration based on body weight. Trilostane (4α,5α-epoxy-17β-hydroxy-3-oxoandrostane-2α-carbonitrile) is an orally active synthetic steroid analogue that selectively inhibits 3 β-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase in the adrenal cortex, thereby inhibiting the conversion of pregnenolone to progesterone. This inhibition blocks production of glucocorticoids and to a lesser extent, mineralocorticoids and sex hormones while steroid precursor levels increase. The structural formula is:



INDICATIONS: VETORYL Capsules are indicated for the treatment of pituitary-dependent hyperadrenocorticism and adrenal-dependent hyperadrenocorticism in dogs.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION: Always provide the Client Information Sheet with prescription (see **INFORMATION FOR DOG OWNERS**).

1. Starting dose. The starting dose for the treatment of hyperadrenocorticism in dogs is 1-3 mg/lb (2.2-6.7 mg/kg) once a day. Start with the lowest possible dose based on body weight and available combinations of capsule sizes. VETORYL Capsules should be administered with food.

2. Action at 10-14 day evaluation (Table 1). After approximately 10-14 days at this dose, re-examine the dog and conduct a 4-6 hour post-dosing ACTH stimulation test and serum biochemical tests (with particular attention to electrolytes, and renal and hepatic function). If physical examination is acceptable, take action according to Table 1.

Owners should be instructed to stop therapy and contact their veterinarian immediately in the event of adverse reactions such as vomiting, diarrhea, lethargy, poor/reduced appetite, weakness, collapse or any other unusual developments. If these clinical signs are observed, conduct an ACTH stimulation test and serum biochemical tests (with particular attention to electrolytes, and renal and hepatic function).

Table 1: Action at 10-14 day evaluation

Post-ACTH serum cortisol		
µg/dL	**nmol/L**	**Action**
< 1.45	< 40	Stop treatment. Re-start at a decreased dose
1.45 to 5.4	40 to 150	Continue on same dose
>5.4 to 9.1	> 150 to 250	EITHER: Continue on current dose if clinical signs are well controlled OR: Increase dose if clinical signs of hyperadrenocorticism are still evident*
> 9.1	> 250	Increase initial dose

***Combinations of capsule sizes should be used to slowly increase the once daily dose.**

3. Individual dose adjustments and close monitoring are essential. Re-examine and conduct an ACTH stimulation test and serum biochemical tests (with particular attention to electrolytes, and renal and hepatic function) 10-14 days after every dose alteration.
Care must be taken during dose increases to monitor the dog's clinical signs.

Once daily administration is recommended. However, if clinical signs are not controlled for the full day, twice daily dosing may be needed. To switch from a once daily dose to a twice daily dose, the total daily dose should be divided into 2 portions given 12 hours apart. It is not necessary for the portions to be equal. If applicable, the larger dose should be administered in the morning and the smaller dose in the evening. For example, a dog receiving 90 mg would receive 60 mg in the morning, and 30 mg in evening.

4. Long term monitoring. Once an optimum dose of VETORYL Capsules has been reached, re-examine the dog at 30 days, 90 days and every 3 months thereafter. At a minimum, this monitoring should include: • A thorough history and physical examination.
• An ACTH stimulation test (conducted 4-6 hours after VETORYL Capsule administration) - a post-ACTH stimulation test resulting in a cortisol of < 1.45 µg/dL (< 40 nmol/L), with or without electrolyte abnormalities, may precede the development of clinical signs of hypoadrenocorticism.
• Serum biochemical tests (with particular attention to electrolytes, and renal and hepatic function).
Good control is indicated by favorable clinical signs as well as post-ACTH serum cortisol of 1.45-9.1 µg/dL (40-250 nmol/L).

If the ACTH stimulation test is < 1.45 µg/dL (< 40 nmol/L) and/or if electrolyte imbalances characteristic of hypoadrenocorticism (hyperkalemia and hyponatremia) are found, VETORYL Capsules should be temporarily discontinued until recurrence of clinical signs consistent with hyperadrenocorticism and ACTH stimulation test results return to normal (1.45-9.1 µg/dL or 40-250 nmol/L). VETORYL Capsules may then be re-introduced at a lower dose.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: The use of VETORYL Capsules is contraindicated in dogs that have demonstrated hypersensitivity to trilostane.
Do not use VETORYL Capsules in animals with primary hepatic disease or renal insufficiency (See **WARNINGS** and **PRECAUTIONS**).
Do not use in pregnant dogs. Studies conducted with trilostane in laboratory animals have shown teratogenic effects and early pregnancy loss.

WARNINGS: Hypoadrenocorticism can develop at any dose of VETORYL Capsules. In some cases, it may take months for adrenal function to return and some dogs never regain adequate adrenal function.

All dogs should undergo a thorough history and physical examination before initiation of therapy with VETORYL Capsules. Other conditions, such as primary hepatic and/or renal disease should be considered when the patient is exhibiting signs of illness in addition to signs of hyperadrenocorticism (e.g. vomiting, diarrhea, poor/reduced appetite, weight loss, and lethargy). Appropriate laboratory tests to establish hematological and serum biochemical baseline data prior to, and periodically during, administration of VETORYL Capsules should be considered.

Owners should be advised to discontinue therapy immediately and contact their veterinarian if signs of potential drug toxicity are observed (see INFORMATION FOR DOG OWNERS, DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION, PRECAUTIONS, ADVERSE REACTIONS, ANIMAL SAFETY and POST-APPROVAL EXPERIENCE).

In case of overdosage, symptomatic treatment of hypoadrenocorticism with corticosteroids, mineralocorticoids and intravenous fluids may be required.

Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors should be used with caution with VETORYL Capsules, as both drugs have aldosterone-lowering effects which may be additive, impairing the patient's ability to maintain normal electrolytes, blood volume and renal perfusion. Potassium sparing diuretics (e.g. spironolactone) should not be used with VETORYL Capsules as both drugs have the potential to inhibit aldosterone, increasing the likelihood of hyperkalemia.

HUMAN WARNINGS: Keep out of reach of children. Not for human use.

Wash hands after use. Do not empty capsule contents and do not attempt to divide the capsules. Do not handle the capsules if pregnant or if trying to conceive. Trilostane is associated with teratogenic effects and early pregnancy loss in laboratory animals. In the event of accidental ingestion/overdose, seek medical advice immediately and take the labeled container with you.

PRECAUTIONS: Mitotane (o,p'-DDD) treatment will reduce adrenal function. Experience in foreign markets suggests that when mitotane therapy is stopped, an interval of at least one month should elapse before the introduction of VETORYL Capsules. It is important to wait for both the recurrence of clinical signs consistent with hyperadrenocorticism, and a post-ACTH cortisol level of > 9.1 µg/dL (> 250 nmol/L) before treatment with VETORYL Capsules is initiated. Close monitoring of adrenal function is advised, as dogs previously treated with mitotane may be more responsive to the effects of VETORYL Capsules.

The use of VETORYL Capsules will not affect the adrenal tumor itself. Adrenalectomy should be considered as an option for cases that are good surgical candidates. The safe use of this drug has not been evaluated in lactating dogs and males intended for breeding.

ADVERSE REACTIONS: The most common adverse reactions reported are poor/reduced appetite, vomiting, lethargy/dullness, diarrhea, and weakness. Occasionally, more serious reactions, including severe depression, hemorrhagic diarrhea, collapse, hypoadrenocortical crisis or adrenal necrosis/rupture may occur, and may result in death.

In a US field study with 107 dogs, adrenal necrosis/rupture (two dogs) and hypoadrenocorticism (two dogs) were the most severe adverse reactions in the study. One dog died suddenly of adrenal necrosis, approximately one week after starting trilostane therapy. One dog developed an adrenal rupture, believed to be secondary to adrenal necrosis, approximately six weeks after starting trilostane therapy. This dog responded to trilostane discontinuation and supportive care.

Two dogs developed hypoadrenocorticism during the study. These two dogs had clinical signs consistent with hypoadrenocorticism (lethargy, anorexia, collapse) and post-ACTH cortisol levels ≤ 0.3 µg/dL. Both dogs responded to trilostane discontinuation and supportive care, and one dog required continued treatment for hypoadrenocorticism (glucocorticoids and mineralocorticoids) after the acute presentation.

Additional adverse reactions were observed in 93 dogs. The most common of these included diarrhea (31 dogs), lethargy (30 dogs), inappetence/anorexia (27 dogs), vomiting (28 dogs), musculoskeletal signs (lameness, worsening of degenerative joint disease) (25 dogs), urinary tract infection (UTI)/hematuria (17 dogs), shaking/shivering (10 dogs), otitis externa (8 dogs), respiratory signs (coughing, congestion) (7 dogs), and skin/coat abnormality (seborrhea, pruritus) (8 dogs).

Five dogs died or were euthanized during the study (one dog secondary to adrenal necrosis, discussed above, two dogs due to progression of pre-existing congestive heart failure, one dog due to progressive central nervous system signs, and one dog due to cognitive decline leading to inappropriate elimination). In addition to the two dogs with adrenal necrosis/rupture and the two dogs with hypoadrenocorticism, an additional four dogs were removed from the study as a result of possible trilostane-related adverse reactions, including collapse, lethargy, inappetence, and trembling.

Complete blood counts conducted pre- and post-treatment revealed a statistically significant ($p < 0.005$) reduction in red cell variables (HCT, HGB, and RBC), but the mean values remained within the normal range. Additionally, approximately 10% of the dogs had elevated BUN values (≥ 40 mg/dL) in the absence of concurrent creatinine elevations. In general, these dogs were clinically normal at the time of the elevated BUN.

In a long term follow-up study of dogs in the US effectiveness study, the adverse reactions were similar to the short term study. Vomiting, diarrhea and general gastrointestinal signs were most commonly observed. Lethargy, inappetence/anorexia, heart murmur or cardiopulmonary signs, inappropriate urination/incontinence, urinary tract infections or genitourinary disease, and neurological signs were reported. Included in the US follow-up study were 14 deaths, three of which were possibly related to trilostane. Eleven dogs died or were euthanized during the study for a variety of conditions considered to be unrelated to or to have an unknown relationship with administration of trilostane.

In two UK field studies with 75 dogs, the most common adverse reactions seen were vomiting, lethargy, diarrhea/loose stools, and anorexia. Other adverse reactions included: nocturia, corneal ulcer, cough, persistent estrus, vaginal discharge and vulvar swelling in a spayed female, hypoadrenocorticism, electrolyte imbalance (elevated potassium with or without decreased sodium), collapse and seizure, shaking, muscle tremors, constipation, scratching, weight gain, and weight loss. One dog died of congestive heart failure and another died of pulmonary thromboembolism. Three dogs were euthanized during the study. Two dogs had renal failure and another had worsening arthritis and deterioration of appetite.

In a long term follow-up of dogs included in the UK field studies, the following adverse reactions were seen: hypoadrenocortical episode (including syncope, tremor, weakness, and vomiting), hypoadrenocortical crisis or renal failure (including azotemia, vomiting, dehydration, and collapse), chronic intermittent vaginal discharge, hemorrhagic diarrhea, occasional vomiting, and distal limb edema. Signs of hypoadrenocorticism were usually reversible after withdrawal of the drug, but may be permanent. One dog discontinued VETORYL Capsules and continued to have hypoadrenocorticism when evaluated a year later. Included in the follow-up were reports of deaths, at least 5 of which were possibly related to use of VETORYL Capsules. These included dogs that died or were euthanized because of renal failure, hypoadrenocortical crisis, hemorrhagic diarrhea, and hemorrhagic gastroenteritis.

Foreign Market Experience: The following events were reported voluntarily during post-approval use of VETORYL Capsules in foreign markets. he most serious adverse events were death, adrenal necrosis, hypoadrenocorticism (electrolyte alterations, weakness, collapse, anorexia, lethargy, vomiting, diarrhea, and azotemia), and corticosteroid withdrawal syndrome (weakness, lethargy, anorexia, and weight loss). Additional adverse events included: renal failure, diabetes mellitus, pancreatitis, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, vomiting, diarrhea, anorexia, skin reactions (rash, erythematous skin eruptions), hind limb paresis, seizures, neurological signs from growth of macroadenomas, oral ulceration, and muscle tremors.

POST-APPROVAL EXPERIENCE: As of June 2013, the following adverse events are based on post-approval adverse drug experience reporting. Not all adverse reactions are reported to FDA CVM. It is not always possible to reliably estimate the adverse event frequency or establish a causal relationship to product exposure using this data. The following adverse events are listed in decreasing order of reporting frequency: anorexia, lethargy/depression, vomiting, diarrhea, elevated liver enzymes, elevated potassium with or without decreased sodium, elevated BUN, decreased Na/K ratio, hypoadrenocorticism, weakness, elevated creatinine, shaking, renal insufficiency. **In some cases, death has been reported as an outcome of the adverse events listed above.**
For a cumulative listing of adverse reactions for trilostane reported to the CVM see: http://www.fda.gov/ADEreports

This listing includes Adverse Events reported to CVM for products, such as VETORYL Capsules, that contain the active ingredient trilostane. Listings by active ingredient may represent more than one brand name.

To report suspected adverse events and/or obtain a copy of the SDS or for technical assistance, call Dechra Veterinary Products at (866) 933-2472.

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

INFORMATION FOR DOG OWNERS: Owners should be aware that the most common adverse reactions may include: an unexpected decrease in appetite, vomiting, diarrhea, or lethargy and should receive the Client Information Sheet with the prescription. Owners should be informed that control of hyperadrenocorticism should result in resolution of polyphagia, polyuria and polydipsia. **Serious adverse reactions associated with this drug can occur without warning and in some cases result in death (see ADVERSE REACTIONS and POST-APPROVAL EXPERIENCE).**

Owners should be advised to discontinue VETORYL Capsules and contact their veterinarian immediately if signs of intolerance such as vomiting, diarrhea, lethargy, poor/reduced appetite, weakness, or collapse are observed. Owners should be advised of the importance of periodic follow-up for all dogs during administration of VETORYL Capsules.

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY: Trilostane absorption is enhanced by administration with food. In healthy dogs, maximal plasma levels of trilostane occur within 1.5 hours, returning to baseline levels within twelve hours, although large inter-dog variation occurs.
There is no accumulation of trilostane or its metabolites over time.

EFFECTIVENESS: Eighty-three dogs with hyperadrenocorticism were enrolled in a multi-center US field study. Additionally, 30 dogs with hyperadrenocorticism were enrolled in two UK field studies. Results from these studies demonstrated that treatment with VETORYL Capsules resulted in an improvement in clinical signs (decreased thirst, decreased frequency of urination, decreased panting, and improvement of appetite and activity). Improvement in post-ACTH cortisol levels occurred in most cases within 14 days of starting VETORYL Capsules therapy.

In these three studies, there were a total of 10 dogs diagnosed with hyperadrenocorticism due to an adrenal tumor or due to concurrent pituitary and adrenal tumors. Evaluation of these cases failed to demonstrate a difference in clinical, endocrine, or biochemical response when compared to cases of pituitary-dependent hyperadrenocorticism.

ANIMAL SAFETY: In a laboratory study, VETORYL Capsules were administered to 8 healthy 6 month old Beagles per group at 0X (empty capsules),1X, 3X, and 5X the maximum starting dose of 6.7 mg/kg twice daily for 90 days. Three animals in the 3X group (receiving 20.1 mg/kg twice daily) and five animals in the 5X group (receiving 33.5 mg/kg twice daily) died between Days 23 and 46. They showed one or more of the following clinical signs: decreased appetite, decreased activity, weight loss, dehydration, soft stool, slight muscle tremors, diarrhea, lateral recumbency, and staggering gait. Bloodwork showed hyponatremia, hyperkalemia, and azotemia, consistent with hypoadrenocortical crisis. Post-mortem findings included epithelial necrosis or cystic dilation of duodenal mucosal crypts, gastric mucosal or thymic hemorrhage, atrial thrombosis, pyelitis and cystitis, and inflammation of the lungs.

ACTH stimulated cortisol release was reduced in all dogs treated with VETORYL Capsules. The dogs in the 3X and 5X groups had decreased activity. The 5X dogs had less weight gain than the other groups. The 3X and 5X dogs had lower sodium, albumin, total protein, and cholesterol compared to the control dogs. The 5X dogs had lower mean corpuscular volume than the controls.
There was a dose dependent increase in amylase. Post-mortem findings included dose dependent adrenal cortical hypertrophy.

STORAGE INFORMATION: Store at controlled room temperature 25°C (77°F) with excursions between 15°-30°C (59°-86°F) permitted.

HOW SUPPLIED: VETORYL Capsules are available in 5, 10, 30, 60 and 120 mg strengths, packaged in aluminum foil blister cards of 10 capsules, with 3 cards per carton.

VETORYL Capsules 5 mg	NDC 17033-105-30
VETORYL Capsules 10 mg	NDC 17033-110-30
VETORYL Capsules 30 mg	NDC 17033-130-30
VETORYL Capsules 60 mg	NDC 17033-160-30
VETORYL Capsules 120 mg	NDC 17033-112-30

TAKE TIME OBSERVE LABEL DIRECTIONS

Approved by FDA under NADA # 141-291

Manufactured for: Dechra Veterinary Products
7015 College Boulevard, Suite 525
Overland Park, KS 66211 USA

Method of use covered by US patent No. 9,283,235.

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Dechra
Veterinary Products