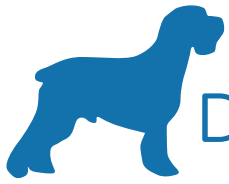


STABILISATION



Dogs



Stabilisation phase when first commencing Caninsulin® treatment

Starting dose of 0.5 to 1 IU/kg* bodyweight SID.

Example: a 10.5 kg dog with a blood glucose concentration of 26 mmol/l starting on 0.5 IU/kg will get 5 IU (10 x 0.5 = 5 IU) rounded down to the lowest entire number of units).

Dose adjustments in dogs

- Wait at least five to seven days before any dose adjustment is made.
- Adjustments to the insulin dose should be made based on interpretation of the clinical signs and supported by a blood glucose curve (BGC) with fructosamine (See “Pet Diabetes Helpsheet: Conducting a Blood Glucose Curve”).
- If the glucose curve shows a short duration of action, adjust the dose to twice daily (BID).
 - When adjusting to twice daily dosing give 75% of the original dose at each injection so that the total daily dose is less than doubled.
 - **Example:** a 10 kg dog receiving 5 IU once daily the new dose per injection twice daily is 75% of 5 (i.e. 3.75) rounded down to the nearest whole unit would be 3 IU per injection initially.

TOP TIPS

- The dog’s body weight should be rounded down to the nearest whole kilogram.
- The calculated dose of insulin should be rounded down to the nearest whole or half unit.

Starting on twice daily insulin dosing

- If the dog is beginning twice daily dosing from the initial outset, rather than once daily then the starting insulin dose in this case is selected based on the blood glucose concentration:

Blood glucose concentration	Starting insulin dose
<20 mmol/l or <3.6 g/l (<360 mg/dl)	0.25IU/kg
>20 mmol/l or 3.6 g/l (360 mg/dl)	0.5IU/kg

- The two daily doses should be administered at 12-hour intervals.
- The dose should only ever be adjusted by 10% up or down according to both the evolution of the clinical signs of diabetes mellitus and to the results of serial blood glucose measurement.
- **Example:** if dog is on 10 IU BID and insulin needs to be increased: 10% of 10 is 1, therefore give 11 IU am and 11 IU pm.
 - If Blood Glucose (BG) is <5 mmol/l at any time decrease dose by 10%. Re-curve the next day and daily thereafter until a nadir >5 mmol/l is reached..

Feeding

Once daily dosing: Feed half the daily meal at time of insulin injection and feed other half at peak insulin activity, which occurs in dogs between 4-8 hours post subcutaneous injection.

Twice daily dosing: Feed half the daily meal to coincide with the first injection and the other half of the meal with the subsequent injection (12 hours later).

Long-term management once stable

Follow up examinations should be performed every 2-4 months (or more often if there are problems) to monitor the animal’s health, the owner’s records, blood glucose and/or fructosamine concentration and urine glucose.



Stabilisation phase when first commencing Caninsulin® treatment

- The initial dose is 0.25 IU/kg or 0.5 IU/kg per injection based on the baseline blood glucose (BG) concentration, as presented in the following table:

Cat blood glucose concentration	Starting dose per cat
<20 mmol/l or <3.6 g/l (<360 mg/dl)	0.25 IU/kg twice daily (up to a maximum of 2 IU per injection)
≥20 mmol/l or 3.6 g/l (360 mg/dl)	0.5 IU/kg twice daily (up to a maximum of 2 IU per injection)

- Cats require twice daily administration.

- Examples:**

a 4.5 kg cat with a blood glucose concentration of 18 mmol/l will require a starting dose of 1 IU per injection. ($4 \times 0.25 = 1$ IU when weight is rounded down to the nearest whole kg).

a 4.5 kg cat with a blood glucose concentration of 22 mmol/l will require a starting dose of 2 IU per injection ($4 \times 0.5 = 2$ IU. The starting dose should not exceed 2 IU per injection.)

Dose adjustments in cats

- Adjustments to the insulin dose should be made based on interpretation of the clinical signs and supported by a blood glucose curve (BGC) with fructosamine. (See “Pet Diabetes Helpsheet: Conducting a Blood Glucose Curve”).
- Ideally, no more than 2 IU should be administered per injection in the first three weeks of treatment.
- Alterations in dose should not normally be made more frequently than every week.
- Increments of 1 IU per injection are recommended. However, if BG is <5 mmol/l at any time decrease the dose by 0.5 - 1 IU. Re-curve the next day and daily thereafter until a nadir >5 mmol/l is reached.

Feeding

Allow cats to eat as they are accustomed, accounting for their clinical condition.

Long-term management once stable

Follow up examinations should be performed every 2-4 months (or more often if there are problems) to monitor the animal's health, the owner's records, blood glucose and/or fructosamine concentration and urine glucose.

*To reduce the risk of hypoglycaemia, it is recommended to administer as low a dose as required within the starting dose range.

Caninsulin® 40 IU/ml Suspension for Injection contains porcine insulin, present as 35% amorphous Zinc insulin and 65% crystalline Zinc insulin, as active ingredient and is indicated in cases of diabetes mellitus (insulin deficiency) in dogs and cats.

Legal category: ROI POM NI POM-V

For further information about side effects, precautions, warnings and contra-indications please consult the product SPC, packaging, leaflets or:
MSD Animal Health, Red Oak North, South County Business Park, Leopardstown, Dublin 18, Ireland. Tel: +353 (0)1 2970220. Email: vet-support.ie@msd.com
Web: www.msd-animal-health.ie

Use medicines responsibly.

®Registered trademark. Caninsulin® and Caninsulin® VetPen® are the property of Intervet International B.V. or affiliated companies or licensors and are protected by copyrights, trademark and other intellectual property laws. Copyright © 2019.

Intervet International B.V. All rights reserved.

SA-20-137 IE-CAN-200900004 SEPT 2020