Empower your clients with the tools they need to effectively manage pet diabetes with Caninsulin and VetPen.

Quick Links:
- VetPen
- Product offerings
- Support and resources

References
Product insert
For more than 20 years, Caninsulin has been trusted by veterinarians as a first-line treatment for pet diabetes.

A 2013 survey of more than 800 veterinarians* found that:

- Veterinarians give Caninsulin an 8.4 out of 10 satisfaction rating¹
- Caninsulin is used in 82% of diabetic dogs and 71% of diabetic cats, making it the most popular insulin for pet diabetes in Europe¹

Now you can get even more value from Caninsulin with VetPen®.

- Veterinarians find VetPen easy, accurate, and less frightening for clients¹
- 84% of prescribing veterinarians are satisfied with VetPen¹

* Respondents were from the UK, France, Germany, and Italy.
CANINSULIN IS DESIGNED SPECIFICALLY FOR VETERINARY USE.

**Caninsulin is the only insulin approved for both dogs and cats.**

- Porcine insulin has been proven to be efficacious in both dogs and cats in published studies²⁻⁵
- While anti-insulin antibodies can be a concern in dogs, Caninsulin minimizes this risk because porcine insulin has an identical amino acid sequence to canine insulin
- Although anti-insulin antibodies do not appear to be a concern in cats, the porcine insulin in Caninsulin only differs from the feline insulin sequence by 3 amino acids—that’s the closest match of all available insulin products

**Caninsulin can be dosed more accurately than higher concentration insulin.**

- The 40 IU/mL concentration of Caninsulin allows for more accurate dose measurement, especially at low doses
- VetPen® provides added accuracy over U-40 syringes for doses of 8 IU or less

Administer Caninsulin using U-40 syringes or ergonomically designed VetPen.
Caninsulin is a proven, reliable treatment choice.

Specifically formulated for both a rapid onset and sustained effect.

Caninsulin consists of:
- **35%** amorphous insulin fraction for rapid blood glucose-lowering effects
- **65%** crystalline zinc insulin fraction for sustained effects

Manage your diabetic cases with 1 or 2 doses per day.
- Most dogs\(^2,^3\) and all cats\(^4-^6\) require twice-daily dosing

**1 IN 3 DOGS** may be adequately regulated with once-daily dosing\(^2,^3\)

![Graph showing two components of activity providing consistent, predictable effect](image-url)

This graph does not represent exact data; it serves as a general representation of the impact Caninsulin has on blood glucose concentrations.
**CANINSULIN EFFECTIVELY REGULATES BLOOD GLUCOSE IN BOTH DOGS AND CATS.**

- Improvement may be seen in dogs\(^2\) and cats\(^4,5\) within a few days of starting treatment
  - Owners will soon notice that their pet is feeling better
  - Veterinarians can confirm a rapid resolution of clinical signs in response to insulin

- Clinical remission is possible in cats
  - Rates were between 28% and 56%\(^5,7\)* in prospective studies where diet was not controlled
  - Rates were similar to human insulin analog treatment\(^7\)

*Clinical remission may occur when insulin treatment is started early and a low-carbohydrate diet is fed.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study day</th>
<th>Blood glucose (mmol/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Dogs: 10.5, Cats: 11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–35</td>
<td>Dogs: 9.0, Cats: 9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60–65</td>
<td>Dogs: 7.5, Cats: 8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Dogs: 6.0, Cats: 6.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data adapted from Monroe et al\(^2\) and Brianceau et al.\(^6\)

\(^1\)Blood glucose should ideally be between 5 mmol/L and 12 mmol/L in dogs and 16 mmol/L in cats.
CANINSULIN HELPS ACHIEVE DIABETES MANAGEMENT GOALS.

Dogs showed improvement within a few weeks.

- **94%**
  - reduction in polyuria\(^2\)

- **96%**
  - reduction in polydipsia\(^2\)

Cats showed improvement within a few weeks.

- **86%**
  - of cats experienced a resolution or improvement of polydipsia and polyuria\(^5\)
AIM FOR SUCCESS WITH VETPEN®—THE NEW ADMINISTRATION OPTION WITH ENHANCED ACCURACY.

Enables owners to give more accurate doses consistently.

Easy dosing.
- Precision instrumentation allows the same dose to be chosen every time by simply turning a dial

Fewer errors.
- Accuracy is not reliant on a client’s ability to draw up the dose with a syringe

Offers improved accuracy over syringes for doses under 8 IU.
- When doses were drawn up by trained laboratory technicians, U-40 syringes were found to deliver at least 20% to 25% more insulin than needed for a 1-unit dose
- VetPen enables doses to be delivered with accuracy and precision down to 0.5 units

Syringes may OVERDELIVER INSULIN by 25%
AIM FOR SUCCESS WITH VETPEN®—
THE NEW ADMINISTRATION OPTION THAT REMAINS ACCURATE AND PRECISE WITH REGULAR USE.

In a controlled study, VetPen showed little to no change in accuracy or precision after:\(^8\)

- 3,000 injections
- Being dropped gently 3 different ways:
  1. Cap end down
  2. Cap end up
  3. Horizontally
- Exposure to cool atmosphere (2°C–8°C)
- Exposure to hot atmosphere (40°C/50% relative humidity for 4 hours)

Precise dosing limits variability in the dose delivered.\(^8\)

- VetPen may help to further improve regulation of diabetic dogs and cats\(^9,10\)

VetPen stands up to the challenges of extended use.
AIM FOR SUCCESS WITH VETPEN®—
THE NEW ADMINISTRATION OPTION DESIGNED WITH YOUR CLIENTS IN MIND.

Less intimidating for pet owners who are nervous about injections.
- Helps alleviate the fears and concerns clients may have using U-40 insulin syringes

Easy to handle and prepare.
- More than 97% of pet owners reported having no difficulty learning how to use VetPen9,10
- Ergonomically designed with add-ons to make administration even easier for clients with visual impairments or manual dexterity issues

A portable alternative to ordinary syringes and vials.
- Allows clients to give their pets injections discreetly almost anywhere
- [Does not need to be refrigerated after a cartridge has been inserted in the VetPen and primed (air removed)*]

Reduced discomfort for dogs and cats.
- Specially lubricated and triple-sharpened needles lessen the penetration force and discomfort for the pet

42% of VetPen users with diabetic cats reported that their pets’ response to injections improved when injections were given using VetPen instead of U-40 syringes.9

* Store at room temperature, no higher than 25°C (77°F). Caninsulin cartridges should be refrigerated before use.
DIFFERENT PRESENTATIONS TO FIT DIFFERENT PETS’ NEEDS.

**Multi-dose vials.**
- 10 mL
- 2.5 mL (carton of 10)

**Syringes.**
- U-40 syringes
  - 1 mL syringes
  - 0.5 mL syringes

**Multi-dose cartridges.**
- 2.7 mL (carton of 10)

**The VetPen starter kit.**
**Provides clients with:**
- 8 IU or 16 IU reusable insulin pen
- Detailed instructions
- Needles
- Needle remover
- Adaptors for the dose selector and release button
- Handy travel pouch

**VARIABLE OPTIONS AVAILABLE**
to best meet the need of the pet and minimize waste.
EXTENSIVE SUPPORT AND RESOURCES TO INCREASE SUCCESS.

Support for you.
- Access to MSD Animal Health diabetes professionals and helpful tools
- **BENEFIT:** Get help dealing with the challenges of pet diabetes management

Support for your staff.
- Online training and technical support to boost their knowledge of pet diabetes
- **BENEFIT:** Improved knowledge makes better communication, which leads to better client relationships

Tools to help your clients.
- Pet owner educational materials to make administration and monitoring easier
- **BENEFIT:** Educating and supporting your clients leads to better compliance

See available support materials on Caninsulin.com
**WHY CANINSULIN?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHOOSE CANINSULIN FIRST TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF EFFICACY, ACCURACY, AND SUPPORT</th>
<th>Caninsulin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Approved for veterinary use</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved for use in both dogs and cats</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Once- or twice-daily dosing²-⁷,⁹,¹⁰</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proven efficacy confirmed in numerous published studies²-¹⁰</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pet-friendly 40 IU/mL concentration</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Multiple presentations to suit all shapes and sizes and minimize waste</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensured precision and enhanced accuracy through VetPen®</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical support from diabetes professionals and client education tools from MSD Animal Health</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ONCE PETS ARE REGULATED,** the cost of these invaluable benefits to pet owners can be as little as a daily cup of coffee.


NADA 141-236, Approved by FDA

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 40 IU (35% amorphous and 65% crystalline), 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 suspension before administration.

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 concurrent 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 promptly. Glucose should be measured or a dia- stati- ce test performed. If hypoglycemia is confirmed, glucose should be given orally or intravenously as indicated by clinical signs. Use of this product, even at established doses, has been associated with hypoglycemia. An animal with signs of hypoglycemia should be treated promptly. Glucose should be measured or a diabetes test performed. If hypoglycemia is confirmed, glucose should be given orally or intravenously as indicated by clinical signs.

**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.

**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 gait 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) (1). The duration of activity varies between 14 and 24 hours (1). 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 (2), and the duration of activity varies between 8 and 12 hours (2). 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
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