Physician immediately if you accidentally take Rimadyl.

Rimadyl and all medicines out of reach of children. Call your veterinarian about:

- What to tell/ask your veterinarian before giving Rimadyl.
- How to give Rimadyl to your dog.
- What else should I know about Rimadyl?

Your dog should not be given Rimadyl if he/she:

- Has had an allergic reaction to carprofen, the active ingredient of Rimadyl.
- Has a bleeding disorder (for example, Von Willebrand's disease, hemophilia A, B, or C).
- Is pregnant, nursing or if you plan to breed your dog.
- Has had an allergic reaction to Rimadyl or other NSAIDs (for example, aspirin, deracoxib, etodolac, firocoxib, meloxicam, tepoxalin).
- Is allergic to any of the ingredients of Rimadyl.
- May have another medical problem:

Tell your veterinarian if your dog is:

- Pregnant, nursing or if you plan to breed your dog.
- What are the possible side effects that may occur in your dog during Rimadyl therapy?
- Serious but rare side effects have been reported in dogs taking NSAIDs including Rimadyl. Serious side effects can occur with or without warning and in rare situations result in death.

The most common NSAID-related side effects generally involve the stomach (such as vomiting), and in rare cases may involve the liver, kidney, or the blood.

Your veterinarian will best determine if your dog is responding as expected and if your dog should continue taking Rimadyl.

To report a suspected adverse reaction call Zoetis at 1-888-963-8471.

Tell your veterinarian about:

- Change in skin (redness, scabs, or scratching)
- Yellowing of gums, skin, or whites of the eyes (jaundice)
- Change in bowel movements (such as diarrhea, or black, tarry or bloody stools)
- Change in behavior (such as decreased or increased activity level, incoordination, seizure or aggression)
- Change in appetite (increased or decreased
- Change in weight (gain or loss)
- Decrease or increase in appetite
- Difficulty breathing
- Gastrointestinal discomfort
- Change in urination habits (frequency, color, or smell)
- Change in eating (appetite, weight, or food preferences)
- Change in energy level (tiredness, weakness, fatigue)
- Change in mobility.

Tell your veterinarian if your dog is:

- Taking other medicines that you can get without a prescription. Your veterinarian will best determine if your dog is responding as expected and if your dog should continue taking Rimadyl.

Rimadyl Chewable Tablets are designed to taste good to animals.
Keep Rimadyl Chewable Tablets in a secured storage container at room temperature, and out of the reach of children.

Rimadyl Chewable Tablets are designed to taste good to animals.

For more information about Rimadyl Chewable Tablets, call your veterinarian.

Rimadyl Chewable Tablets are designed to taste good to animals.

Rimadyl Chewable Tablets are designed to taste good to animals.

Rimadyl Chewable Tablets are designed to taste good to animals.

Rimadyl Chewable Tablets are designed to taste good to animals.

Rimadyl Chewable Tablets are designed to taste good to animals.

Rimadyl Chewable Tablets are designed to taste good to animals.

Rimadyl Chewable Tablets are designed to taste good to animals.

Rimadyl Chewable Tablets are designed to taste good to animals.

Rimadyl Chewable Tablets are designed to taste good to animals.