











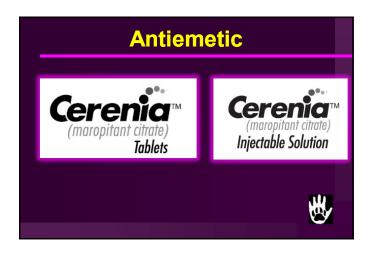
Page 1









































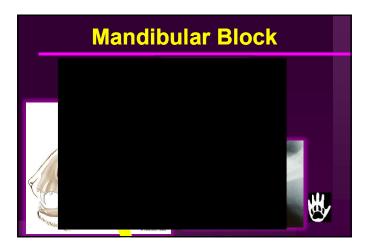
Postop EMLA vs lidocaine infilt. after inguinal herniotomy in children.

A controlled, randomised trial

Topical EMLA postoperative analgesia comparable to infiltration with 1% lidocaine

-Reg Anesth Pain Med. 2009;34(2):106-9.

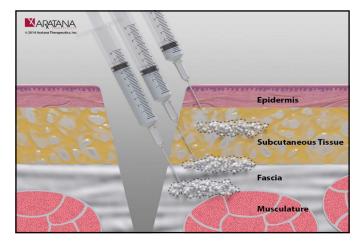














Kitty Pain Meds: NSAIDS Nonselective COX inhibitors Equally inhibit COX-1, COX-2: -GI ulceration, anorexia, vomiting, diarrhea, renal and liver Selective COX-2 inhibitors

▶ **G**reater safety margin?

Robenacoxib (Onsior)

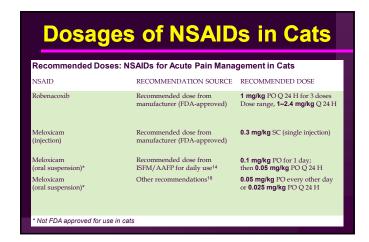
- ■FDA-approved for control of postop pain and inflammation
 - > 3 hr half life in the blood, >24 hrs in inflamed tissue in cats
 - >Selective COX-2 inhibitor



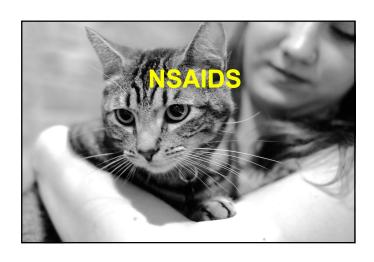
Meloxicam (Metacam)

- FDA-approved for control of postop pain and inflammation
 - Long half life in the blood, central compartment
 - ▶ COX-1 & COX-2 inhibitor

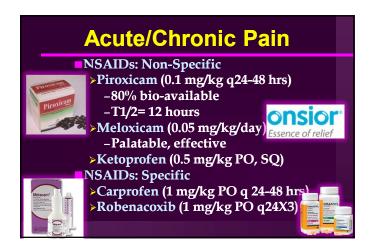




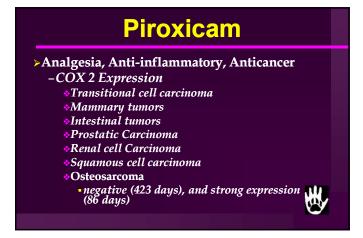






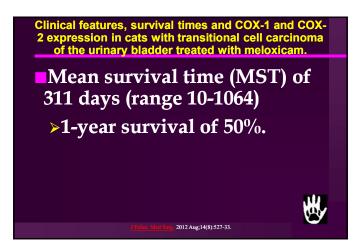












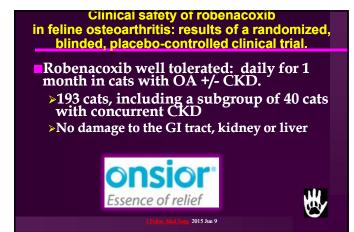
ISFM/AAFP Guidelines on NSAIDs

- ■NSAIDs are licensed for longterm use in cats in some countries for management of chronic pain in cats.
- Safety for medium- to longterm use of meloxicam in older cats and cats with CKD.

A retrospective analysis of the effects of meloxicam on the longevity of aged cats with and without overt chronic kidney disease.

- Long-term oral meloxicam did not reduce lifespan of cats with CKD (esp. IRIS stages II/III).
- Meloxicam should be considered for painful cats, including with CKD.

eline Med Surg. 2012 Dec;14(12):876-81



Piroxicam 0.1- 0.3 mg/kg q24-48 hrs

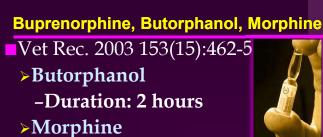
- **73** Cats with Cancer
 - Treatment duration 1-38 months
 - Not significantly associated with hematologic, renal or hepatic toxicities.
 - AE's not related to dose

Feline Med Surg. 2010 Apr;12(4):262-8.



Gabapentin Anticonvulsant Chronic Pain 3-10 mg/kg q8-12h Small volume of distribution, low clearance





- - -Duration: 6 hours
- >Buprenorphine
- -Duration: 12 hours



- Don't expect pain relief immediately after drug admin.
- ■Don't give SQ!
- ■Buccal may be variable in efficacy.
- ■IV, IM Rx (0.01-0.04 mg/kg)



Evaluation of the perioperative analgesic efficacy of buprenorphine, compared with butorphanol in cats

- Buprenorphine or butorphanol + medetomidine, propofol, isoflurane
 - All from the butorphanol group required rescue analgesia.
 - None from the buprenorphine group required rescue analgesia

Morphine/Hydro vs Fentanyl

- Morphine/Hydromorphone
 - >Sedation, analgesia
 - >Cheapest, Common Use
- Fentanyl (Preferred?)
 - >Analgesia
 - >40X Lipid Soluble: CNS!
 - ▶ Most Rapid Acting



Beyond-use date determination of buprenorphine buccal solution using a stability-indicating HPLC assay

- Determine stability of a 3 mg/ml buprenorphine prep for buccal Rx: Room temp vs refrigerated storage conditions.
 - ▶ Buccal solution stable through 90 days @ both temperatures

Sedative and antinociceptive effects of dexmedetomidine and buprenorphine after oral transmucosal or IM administration in cats

Oral admin. resulted in comparable levels of sedation and antinociception to IM dosing.

PO may offer an alternative route to administer this sedative-analgesic combination in cats.

