A STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE
to giving insulin to your dog.

PREPARING THE DOSE.
After washing your hands, take the Vetsulin® (porcine insulin zinc suspension) bottle out of the refrigerator. Shake the bottle until the insulin is uniformly milky, allowing any foam to disperse. This evenly mixes the insulin to ensure the proper dose.

1. Carefully remove the cap from the needle.
2. Insert the syringe into the bottle.
3. Turn the bottle and syringe upside down.
4. Making sure the tip of the needle is in the Vetsulin®, withdraw the correct dose into the syringe.
5. Before removing the needle from the bottle, check the syringe for any air bubbles. If bubbles are present, hold the syringe up and tap its side until the bubbles float to the top. Push them out with the plunger and withdraw the correct dose.
6. Remove the needle from the bottle. Be careful that you do not inject yourself.

GIVING THE INJECTION

1. Pinch a fold of your dog’s skin.
2. Gently insert needle in center of folded skin, 1-2” from middle of back.
3. Push plunger as far as it will go, pull needle out, and dispose of syringe appropriately.

YOU DID IT!

VETSULIN® FITS THE LIFESTYLE YOU LOVE SHARING WITH YOUR DOG.

INJECTION TIPS:
· If necessary, ask someone to hold your dog prior to injecting Vetsulin® (porcine insulin zinc suspension).
· Location of injection should be altered from behind shoulder blade to slightly in front of hip bone - it depends upon your veterinarian’s recommendation and what suits you and your dog.
· Alternate injection site between left and right side for more comfort.

QUESTIONS?
VISIT US ONLINE AT WWW.VETSULIN.COM.

VetPen® is an alternative option to giving insulin injections to pets instead of using syringes.

Vetsulin® should not be used in dogs or cats known to have a systemic allergy to pork or pork products. Vetsulin® is contraindicated during periods of hypoglycemia. Keep out of reach of children. As with all insulin products, careful patient monitoring for hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia is essential to attain and maintain adequate glycemic control and prevent associated complications. Overdosage can result in profound hypoglycemia and death. The safety and effectiveness of Vetsulin® in puppies and kittens, breeding, pregnant, and lactating dogs and cats has not been evaluated. See package insert for full information regarding contraindications, warnings, and precautions.

Copyright © 2017 Intervet Inc., d/b/a Merck Animal Health, a subsidiary of Merck & Co., Inc. All rights reserved. US/VTS/0617/0007
Vetsulin®

**Description**

Vetsulin® is a purified apanese suspension of purified porcine insulin. Each mL contains:

- Purified porcine insulin (30% amorphous and 65% crystalline)
- Zinc (as chloride)
- Sodium acetate trihydrate
- Sodium chloride

**Indications**

Use of this product is indicated for the reduction of hyperglycemia and hypoglycemia associated clinical signs in dogs and cats with diabetes mellitus.

**PRECAUTIONS**

Animals presenting with ketosis, azotemia, leukopenia, and/or clinical signs of hypoglycemia (e.g., ataxia, weakness, ataxia, anorexia, depression, hypothermia) should not be treated with Vetsulin®. External parasites, glucocorticoids, and other medications have also been reported to affect the insulin action. Interactions should be considered.

**Drug Interactions**

In the field effectiveness and safety studies, dogs and cats received various medications while being treated with Vetsulin® including anticonvulsants, anticoagulants, anesthetics, atherosclerosis, tranquilizers, diuretics, nitrates, beta-blockers, antihistamines, and diazepam. Use of the product, however, may result in the need for a change in dosage.

**Reproductive Safety**

The safety and effectiveness of Vetsulin® in breeding, pregnant, and lactating dogs has not been evaluated.

**ADVERSE REACTIONS**

Dogs

In the field effectiveness and safety study, 6 dogs were treated with Vetsulin®. Sixty-two were treated to control the diabetes. Hypoglycemia (defined as blood glucose <50 mg/dL without or associated clinical signs) occurred in 35.5% (22/62) of the dogs at various times during the study (see Table 1). All episodes of hypoglycemia were self-resolving. Hypoglycemia was defined as weakness, ataxia, standing, falling down, and/or depression. In a laboratory study, 12 healthy adult Beagles were used to evaluate the effect of insulin on blood glucose levels. The blood glucose levels were monitored for 0 to 2 hours; the time to peak activity varied from 1 to 10 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 3 hours, and the duration of activity varies between 6 and 18 hours.

**Cats**

Fifteen out of 20 (75%) cats had episodes of hypoglycemia. The hypoglycemic episodes were treated with dextrose. Blood glucose levels were monitored for 0 to 2 hours; the time to peak activity varied from 1 to 10 hours; and the duration of activity varies between 8 and 24 hours. In diabetic cats, the peak activity following subcutaneous administration of Vetsulin® occurs between 1.5 and 3 hours, and the duration of activity varies between 6 and 12 hours.

**Storage Conditions**

Stable for 17 days at 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.

**Hypoglycemia in Dogs and Cats**

Hypoglycemia (defined as blood glucose <50 mg/dL without or with associated clinical signs) occurred in 35.5% (22/62) of the dogs at various times during the study. Medical treatment included subcutaneous administration of dextrose. Hypoglycemia (defined as weakness, ataxia, standing, falling down, and/or depression) was seen in 16.1% of the dogs (10/62). Two dogs had a seizure and one dog died during the study. The seizures occurred 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 one dog.

**Use in conjunction with appropriate therapy and adjustments in insulin dosage. Seven owners recorded the following observations about the injection site on the home production of a sterile suspensions or as an oral product, were reported: one as a mildly thickened subcutaneous tissue reaction and the other as an area of redness.