Epilepsy in dogs. Take Control.

Plain white circular biconvex tablet with a single scored line on one face.

Tablet.

2. Qualitative and quantitative composition

1. Name of veterinary medicinal product

Each tablet contains:

- phenobarbital: 800 to 1500 µg Br-/ml

Monitor serum bromide levels regularly:

- therapeutic serum bromide concentration monitoring.

The daily dose of Libromide 325 mg Tablets for Dogs is intended to be divided and

1-2 weeks prior to commencement of therapy with potassium bromide.

The concentration of bromide in serum, the clinical response and the

therapeutic serum bromide concentrations, therapeutic levels of bromide.

The serum concentration is usually achieved when Libromide is used at 30 mg

KBr/kg/day in conjunction with phenobarbital.

If overdose is suspected, the dosage of the product should be reduced immediately,

vomiting, pancreatitis and erythematous dermatitis (bromide rash).

A less common side effect of bromide therapy is behavioural changes such as

ataxia, somnolence, nausea and pancreatitis (i.e. symptoms similar to those listed

in the higher therapeutic concentrations.

Bromide toxicity is uncommon. It can occur in dogs with renal insufficiency or

change in dietary chloride (salt) will cause decreased re-absorption of bromide

intoxication (see section 4.5i and 4.10). Loop diuretics (e.g. furosemide) can increase

levels will decrease, which could lead to seizures. Conversely, switching to a diet low

in potassium may also increase in potassium may also increase

in the body. Bromide toxicity from an overdose of potassium bromide may be

avoided by switching to a diet low in potassium.

Psychomotor behaviour is not mediated by calcium, and will leave the body only as the

result of excretion through the kidneys. The urinary excretion of bromide is

dependent on the renal function of the dog.

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Seizures in dogs can be controlled medically and most of the medicines used in humans have been tried. Until now, the only medicine veterinary specialists followed the regulations properly and some produced product of questionable legality and quality and the manner in which this allowed seizures to be controlled was sub-standard.

Introducing Libromide® Libromide® is the first fully licensed potassium bromide product for the control of epileptic seizures in dogs. Potassium bromide has a long history and is currently used extensively in the control of seizures in humans.

Potassium bromide was first described as a human anti-epileptic in 1857 by Sir Charles Locock, the then President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society in London. It was not until 1907, however, that the anti-epileptic effects of potassium bromide were discovered. The use of potassium bromide in dogs was also described early. Attention discovered in 1917 that potassium bromide antagonised the effects of electro-shock treatment in dogs and that this was an anti-epileptic in dogs can be traced to 1907.

During the Second World War, potassium bromide was used as a calming agent/sedative for dogs which had to endure the stress of bombing raids. During the Second World War, potassium bromide was used as a calming agent/sedative for dogs which had to endure the stress of bombing raids.

The disease

Canine epilepsy can be caused by a variety of different causes. The incidence of canine idiopathic epilepsy is estimated at between 1% and 5% of the dog population, with a number of breeds highly predisposed to the disease.

Treatment

Medications used to control epileptic seizures in dogs vary depending on the cause of the epilepsy. Some of the medications used are:

- Phenobarbital
- Diazepam
- Valproate
- Ethosuximide
- Carbamazepine
- Oxcarbazepine
- Topiramate
- Lamotrigine
- Levetiracetam
- Clonazepam
- Gabapentin
- Levetiracetam
- Pregabalin
- Perampanel
- Zonisamide
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