



DOES YOUR DOG

HAVE
CANINE URINARY INCONTINENCE?

If you think your dog may have urinary leakage caused by weakened muscles of the urethral sphincter, bring this handy checklist with you to your veterinarian.

Discussing your dog's behavior and health with your veterinarian is key to discovering what's wrong and how best to treat your pet. Use this checklist to start the conversation and make sure you get your questions answered.

Fortunately, canine urinary incontinence can be safely and effectively controlled with PROIN® (Phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride), a convenient, FDA-approved tablet.

- Will I need to give my pet medication?
How often? Will she take it easily?
- Can I continue to feed my pet the same food?
Will treats still be allowed?
- Do I need to give my pet more water?
- Will I need to take her on more frequent walks?
- Can I let my dog back onto the furniture?
- Are there any side effects of treatment?
- What should I do if my pet is not behaving normally?
What signs should I be concerned about?
- How often do we need to come back to see you?

Urinary leakage doesn't have to put a wedge between you and your dog. With appropriate treatment and regular visits to your veterinarian, your pet can lead a happy life – and your family can enjoy having a dog again.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION: For oral use in dogs only. Not for human use. Keep out of reach of children. If accidentally ingested by humans, contact a physician immediately.

The most commonly reported side effects were vomiting, loss of appetite, diarrhea, excessive salivation, agitation, tiredness, vocalization, confusion, increased water consumption, weight loss, weakness, fever, panting, and reversible changes in skin color (flushing or bright pink). Abnormal gait, seizures or tremors, as well as liver enzyme elevations, kidney failure, blood in urine and urine retention have been reported. In some cases death, including euthanasia has been reported. Sudden death was sometimes preceded by vocalization or collapse.

Instances of dogs chewing through closed vials of PROIN and eating the vial contents have been reported, in some cases resulting in overdose. Keep the product in a secured storage area out of the reach of pets in order to prevent accidental ingestion or overdose, as dogs may willingly consume more than the recommended dosage of PROIN Chewable tablets. Contact your veterinarian immediately if the dog ingests more tablets than prescribed or if other pets ingest PROIN Chewable tablets.

PROIN may cause elevated blood pressure and should be used with caution in dogs with pre-existing heart disease, high blood pressure, liver disease, kidney insufficiency, diabetes, glaucoma, and other conditions associated with high blood pressure.

The safe use of PROIN in dogs used for breeding purposes, during pregnancy or in lactating bitches, has not been evaluated. Contact your veterinarian if you notice restlessness or irritability, loss of appetite, the incontinence persists or worsens or any other unusual signs. See prescribing information for complete details regarding adverse events, warning and precautions or visit prnpharmaceutical.com.

PROIN[®]
(phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride)

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