

Use RheumaCox as part of your multimodal approach to OA:

- 1 Assess your patient using an appropriate clinical metrology instrument (CMI) pain scoring system
 - Radiography is important for diagnosis and monitoring progression, but treatment recommendations should be based on clinical signs⁹
- 2 Develop a multimodal plan to manage OA, including considerations such as joint health, exercise modification, weight management, etc.
- 3 Prescribe RheumaCox and advise on the importance of following treatment recommendations
- 4 Schedule a repeat consultation to assess response and determine longer term management
- 5 Monitor disease progression and adapt treatment plan accordingly



Using RheumaCox

OA	POST OPERATIVE PAIN
Give for as long as necessary, with appropriate monitoring for long-term treatment	Give first dose approximately 2 hours before surgery and then for up to 3 days. Following orthopaedic surgery, treatment may be continued for longer if required

5 mg/kg once daily – Give with or without food

Body weight (kg)	Number of chewable tablets	
	57 mg	227 mg
3 - 5.5	1/2	
5.6 - 7.5	3/4	
7.6 - 10	1	
10.1 - 13	1 1/4	
13.1 - 16	1 1/2	
16.1 - 18.5	1 3/4	
18.6 - 22.5		1/2
22.6 - 34		3/4
34.1 - 45		1
45.1 - 56		1 1/4
56.1 - 68		1 1/2
68.1 - 79		1 3/4
79.1 - 90		2

The above is a practical dosing guide. The dose is 5 mg/kg.

Do not use in pregnant or lactating bitches, animals less than 10 weeks of age or less than 3 kg body weight. Do not use in animals suffering from gastrointestinal bleeding, blood dyscrasia or haemorrhagic disorders.

Speak to your local territory manager to find out more.

Prescription decisions are for the person issuing the prescription alone.



REFERENCES: 1. Wright A, Hillier A, Lambert J, Mwacalimba K, Lloyd N, Kagiwada T, Hashiguchi Y, Hours C, Riley D, Enstone A, Wyn R. Dog owners' perceptions of the convenience and value of chewable oclacitinib: quantitative survey data from an international survey. *Animals*. 2024 Mar 19;14(6):952. 2. Autefage, A., Pallissier, F.M., Asimus, E. and Pepin-Richard, C. (2011), Long-term efficacy and safety of firocoxib in the treatment of dogs with osteoarthritis. *Veterinary Record*, 168: 617-617. <https://doi.org/10.1136/vr.d1456> 3. Ryan WG, Moldave K, Carithers D. Clinical effectiveness and safety of a new NSAID, firocoxib: a 1,000 dog study. *Veterinary Therapeutics*. 2006 Jan 1;7(2):119. 4. Polmeier M, Toulemonde C, Fleishman C, Hanson PD. Clinical evaluation of firocoxib and carprofen for the treatment of dogs with osteoarthritis. *Veterinary record*. 2006 Oct;159(17):547-51. 5. de Salazar Alcalá AG, Glöde L, Dehman A, Beugnot F. Assessment of the efficacy of firocoxib (Previcox®) and grapiprant (Galliprant®) in an induced model of acute arthritis in dogs. *BMC veterinary research*. 2019 Aug 29;15(1):309. 6. Camargo JB, Steagall PV, Minto BW, de Sá Lorena SE, Mori ES, Luna SP. Post-operative analgesic effects of butorphanol or firocoxib administered to dogs undergoing elective ovariohysterectomy. *Veterinary anaesthesia and analgesia*. 2011 May 1;38(3):252-9. 7. Kondo Y, Takashima K, Matsumoto S, Shiba M, Otsuki T, Kinoshita G, Rosentel J, Gross SJ, Fleishman C, Yamane Y. Efficacy and safety of firocoxib for the treatment of pain associated with soft tissue surgery in dogs under field conditions in Japan. *Journal of Veterinary Medical Science*. 2012;74(10):1283-9. 8. RheumaCox SPC9. Cachon T, Frykman O, Innes JF, Lascelles BD, Okumura M, Souza P, Stauffer P, Steagall PV, Van Ryssen B. COAST development Group's international consensus guidelines for the treatment of canine osteoarthritis. *Frontiers in Veterinary Science*. 2023 Aug 3;10:1137888. 10. Wright A, Amodie DM, Cernicchiaro N, Lascelles BD, Pavlock AM, Roberts C, Bartram DJ. Identification of canine osteoarthritis using an owner-reported questionnaire and treatment monitoring using functional mobility tests. *Journal of Small Animal Practice*. 2022 Aug;63(8):609-18. 11. Enomoto M, de Castro N, Hash J, Thomson A, Nakanishi-Hester A, Perry E, Aker S, Haupt E, Opperman L, Roe S, Cole T. Prevalence of radiographic appendicular osteoarthritis and associated clinical signs in young dogs. *Scientific Reports*. 2024 Feb 3;14(1):2827. 12. Innes JF, Clayton J, Lascelles BD. Review of the safety and efficacy of long-term NSAID use in the treatment of canine osteoarthritis. *Veterinary Record*. 2010 Feb;166(8):226-30. **Contains:** Contains: Firocoxib 57mg and 227mg. **Target Species:** Dog. **Indications for use:** For the relief of pain and inflammation associated with osteoarthritis in dogs. For the relief of post-operative pain and inflammation associated with soft tissue, orthopaedic and dental surgery in dogs. Refer to product packaging and leaflets for full indications, side effects, precautions, warnings and contra-indications. **Use medicines responsibly.** Further information can be found on the datasheet, SPC or at www.chanellepharma.com. **Distributed by:** Chanelle Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Ltd, Loughrea, Co. Galway, Ireland. UK: VM 08749/5036 VM 08749/5037. Copyright ©Chanelle 2026 All rights reserved.

RHEUMACOX

Our next leap in canine pain management



Relief of pain and inflammation associated with osteoarthritis in dogs



RHEUMACOX

Used for:

Relief of pain and inflammation associated with osteoarthritis (OA) in dogs.



Pain & Inflammation

Management of post-operative pain for the following procedures:



Orthopaedic



Soft tissue



Dental

COX-2 selective power

- Firocoxib non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID): targets COX-2 while sparing COX-1
- Highly effective pain relief
- High safety profile for long-term use with appropriate monitoring

Practical

- Breakable tablets for precise dosing
- Same daily dose across indications – OA and post-op pain
- No loading dose – simple prescribing and administration
- Can be given with or without food for better flexibility

Palatable

- Tasty hickory smoke flavour – widely accepted by dogs
- Chewable tablet for easy administration
- Supports owner and pet adherence and treatment success¹

Trusted

Produced by **Chanelle Pharma**. A reliable addition to your NSAID portfolio, supporting consistent pain management in practice.



Firocoxib: the benefits of a COX-2 selective NSAID

A coxib-class NSAID that targets COX-2 while sparing COX-1 at recommended doses – effective analgesia with a high safety profile²

COX-1

SPARED

Protects renal blood flow & GI mucosa

COX-2

TARGETED

The key driver of pain & inflammation

The evidence

FIELD STUDY • 1,000 DOGS • 40 DAYS³

90% IMPROVED investigator & owner assessment

86% OF OWNERS report 'happier & more active'

LONG-TERM STUDY • 25 DOGS • 360 DAYS²

90% SUSTAINED IMPROVEMENT AT ONE YEAR
Low rate of gastrointestinal side effects

HEAD TO HEAD VS CARPROFEN⁴

76% FEWER TREATMENT-RELATED ISSUES
Comparable efficacy, better lameness & owner scores



Superior to grapiprant in induced OA⁵



Effective post-operative pain relief^{6,7}



Comparable improvements when switched from other NSAIDs³

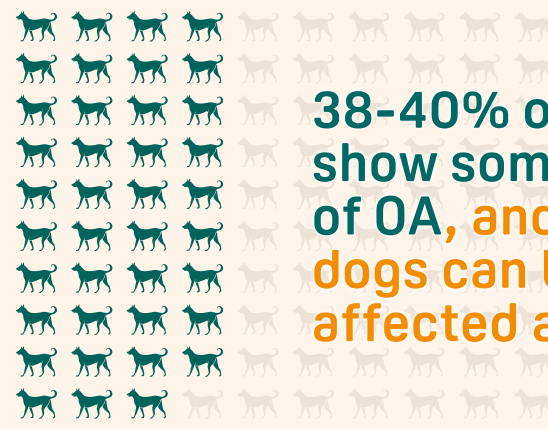


ADVERSE EVENTS WERE UNCOMMON

Vomiting & diarrhoea uncommon; renal & hepatic disorders very rare⁸

Canine osteoarthritis (OA)

OA is a progressive and degenerative disease, associated with pain⁹ and inflammation with structural and functional decline of joints.



38-40% of dogs show some signs of OA, and young dogs can be affected as well^{10,11}

It requires lifelong treatment, using a multimodal approach for best results, which may include the following:

Weight management

Exercise modification and physiotherapy

NSAIDs



Improving joint health

Nutritional management

Additional analgesics

Surgery

NSAIDs

Even in mild cases, at least 4 weeks NSAID treatment is recommended⁹
There is evidence to support longer-term NSAID use for dogs with chronic OA:¹²

Better pain control



Improves mobility and joint use



Maintains strength in supporting structures

Potentially slows progression of disease – directly at joint level, and through better joint use

May have a role in reducing central sensitisation