

CLIENT INFORMATION LEAFLET

Updated: **March 2020**

Erythropoietin

- **Keep this leaflet safe, as you may need to refer to it again.**
- **Please ask your vet or veterinary nurse if you have any further questions.**
- **This medicine has been prescribed for *your* pet ONLY. Do not take it yourself or give it to another person or any other animal; it may harm them even if their symptoms appear to be the same.**

The medicine you have been given for your dog or cat is called erythropoietin. It may have a trade name such as Eprex®, Binocrit® or NeoRecormon®, but often will just be called erythropoietin (or epoetin alfa or beta).

What is erythropoietin?

Erythropoietin is a synthetic form of a hormone usually produced by the kidneys that stimulates production of new red blood cells (oxygen-carrying blood cells) by the bone marrow. It is used in patients that have abnormally low levels of red blood cells, a condition referred to as 'anaemia'.

Why has my pet been prescribed erythropoietin?

Erythropoietin is used in veterinary patients to treat certain types of anaemia. Anaemia can have many different causes, such as kidney failure, cancer or viral infections.

How should I store erythropoietin?

This medicine should be stored in a refrigerator. For safety, **all medicines should be kept out of the reach and sight of children.**

How do I give erythropoietin to my pet?

Erythropoietin has to be given by injection subcutaneously (under the skin). Your vet or veterinary nurse will show you how to do this.

How long will my pet need to take erythropoietin?

Your vet will advise you on the length of time for which you will need to give this medicine. This may vary between patients. Regular blood tests will be required to monitor the response of your pet to treatment. Injections will be needed less often as levels of red blood cells come back up to normal. Even if treatment is successful, ongoing injections may still be required for maintenance.

What should I do if I run out of erythropoietin?

Try not to run out. Make sure you order more from your vet if your supply is

getting low. If you do run out, contact your own vet for further advice and restart the course as soon as possible.

What should I do if I miss a dose?

If a dose is missed, give the medication as soon as possible. However, it is best to skip the missed dose if it is almost time for your pet's next scheduled dose. **DO NOT** give a double dose to make up for the missed dose and do not exceed the total stated dose in any one 24-hour period.

What should I do if my pet is accidentally given too many doses?

Contact your vet immediately if your pet receives an overdose of erythropoietin.

Can my pet have erythropoietin if I am already giving them other drugs?

Tell your vet if you are giving your pet any other medications, even if you think they already know. This includes herbal or off-the-shelf remedies from a pet shop or pharmacy.

What are the possible side effects of erythropoietin for my pet?

Rarely, erythropoietin can cause an allergic reaction that results in a skin rash at the injection site, fever, mouth and nose ulcers, and joint pain (without any joint swelling). In people, erythropoietin can also cause hypertension (high blood pressure), vomiting and diarrhoea. If your pet shows *any* unusual symptoms whilst taking this medication, please contact your vet.

Between 20 and 70% of dogs and cats receiving erythropoietin may stop responding to treatment from around 4 weeks after it is started. This is because the immune systems of these patients produce antibodies capable of inactivating the drug *and* worsening the anaemia. If this situation develops, the erythropoietin will have to be withdrawn by your vet.

What should I do if my pet is unwell while taking erythropoietin?

If your pet is unwell while receiving medication, you should not give any further doses and should contact your vet as soon as possible for advice.

What should I do if a person accidentally injects themselves with this drug?

If a person accidentally takes your pet's medication, the person should be taken to the local hospital **immediately**. Take this leaflet and any remaining drug plus the container (even if it is empty) with you.

Whom do I contact if I want to know more?

If you have any questions about this drug, or concerns about your pet's health, contact your own vet. They will know your pet's medical history and will know about erythropoietin.

The Prescribing Cascade

This medicine is authorized for use in human patients and is used by vets under the 'prescribing cascade'. The medicine is not authorized by the Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD), an executive agency of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), for use in dogs/cats/pets. Your vet can explain the 'prescribing cascade' in further detail to you and also explain why they are prescribing this drug for your pet. You will be asked to sign a consent form stating that you understand the reasons that the drug is being prescribed and its possible complications, before the treatment is issued.

© British Small Animal Veterinary Association 2020. While the editors and the BSAVA have made every effort in preparing this information leaflet, the contents and any statements are made in good faith purely for general guidance and cannot be regarded as substitute for professional advice. The publishers, contributors and the BSAVA do not take responsibility for the information provided on this leaflet and hence do not accept any liability for loss or expense incurred (by you or persons that you disseminate the materials to) as a result of relying on content in this leaflet. To this end, you are advised to consult your vet and seek their professional advice before taking any steps set out in this leaflet. If you are a vet, you must not rely on the contents in this leaflet without independently verifying the correctness and veracity of the contents. BSAVA is not responsible for any alterations made to this document from the version supplied.