



A free app, the **Pet Diabetes Tracker**, is available to help pet owners keep track of their pet's activity, water intake, food intake, blood and urine glucose, and urine ketones. It can also set reminders about insulin injections and reorders, and help pet owners better track and manage cat diabetes.

At home, have the cat owner:

- Monitor and record water and food consumption.
- Monitor and record urine glucose and/or ketone bodies.
- Maintain starting dose and frequency of administration for 2–4 weeks (unless there's evidence of hypoglycemia).
- Return for evaluation 2–4 weeks after starting Vetsulin®.

At the return visit:

- Reweigh the cat.
- Obtain the owner's overall impression of the cat's progress, especially with regard to PU and PD.
- Ideally, perform a serial blood glucose curve, with samples taken every 2 hours for the course of the day, to determine if regulation has been achieved, keeping in mind that cats often present with stress-induced hyperglycemia.
- Ideally, the blood glucose values will range between 120 and 300 mg/dL in a well-regulated diabetic cat. The dose will most likely need to be adjusted until adequate regulation is achieved.
- Adjust dose in increments of 0.5–1 IU per injection (twice daily), if necessary, based on the glucose curve evaluation.
- Allow at least 2–4 weeks between dose changes (unless there's evidence of hypoglycemia).
- Monitor fructosamine prior to and 2–3 weeks after dose changes in stressed cats.
- Once regulated on Vetsulin®, cats should be rechecked every 2–4 months. It's important to keep in mind that cats, unlike dogs, can go into remission.

Vetsulin®: Handle with care

Vetsulin®, like many other insulin preparations, is a suspension. The active ingredient in Vetsulin® is present in the precipitate and in the clear supernatant. Shake the vial thoroughly until a homogeneous, uniformly milky suspension is obtained. Foam on the surface of the suspension formed during shaking should be allowed to disperse before the product is used. If required, the product should be gently mixed to maintain a homogeneous, uniformly milky suspension before use. Clumps or white particles can form in insulin suspensions: do not use the product if visible clumps or white particles persist after shaking thoroughly.

Vetsulin® vials should be stored in an upright position under 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.

In addition, cat owners should be advised not to reuse insulin syringes. One of the main concerns is the potential for bacterial contamination and secondary infection. Also, the silicon coating inside the syringe may contaminate the insulin vial with silicon, resulting in a white precipitate forming in the vial, which may interfere with the biological activity of the insulin.

Vetsulin® (porcine insuline zinc suspension): 40 IU/mL concentration

Vetsulin®, from Merck Animal Health, is the first registered veterinary insulin for the treatment of diabetes mellitus in both dogs and cats. Vetsulin® is presented in a 10 mL glass vial at a concentration of 40 IU per mL of suspension. To avoid dosing errors when administering Vetsulin® to cats, it is important to use a U-40 syringe. VetPen® may be used as a U-40 syringe alternative that accurately doses in 0.5 mL unit increments.

USE OF A SYRINGE OTHER THAN A U-40 SYRINGE WILL RESULT IN INCORRECT DOSING.

As this potential situation can be fatal, it is strongly advised to educate cat owners to purchase both Vetsulin® and the U-40 syringes from your veterinary clinic.

Technical Services: 1-800-224-5318.

If you have a product issue, please be prepared to share the lot number and expiration date of the Vetsulin® bottle in use.

Important Safety Information: 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.

References: 1. Vetsulin (porcine insulin zinc suspension) Product Information. 2. Behrend E, Holford A, et al. 2018 AAHA Diabetes Management Guidelines for Dogs and Cats* J Am Anim Hosp Assoc. 2018; 54:1–21. DOI 10.5326/JAAHA-MS-6822.

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Vetsulin® and Feline Diabetes Mellitus
WITH YOU FOR LIFE

Vetsulin® (porcine insulin zinc suspension) is an aqueous suspension containing 40 IU per mL of highly purified porcine insulin consisting of 35 percent amorphous and 65 percent crystalline zinc insulin. As a lente insulin, Vetsulin® is classified as an intermediate-acting insulin. In cats, the peak activity following subcutaneous administration of Vetsulin® is generally expected to be around 4 hours, but can occur between 1.5 and 8 hours.¹ The duration of activity can vary between 8 and 12 hours. The peak, duration of activity, and dose required to adequately control diabetic signs will vary between cats. In general, cats require twice-daily dosing of Vetsulin®.

Diagnosing feline diabetes mellitus

Diagnosing feline diabetes can be challenging. The diagnosis should be based on the presence of classic clinical signs that have been present for several weeks or months, such as polyuria (PU), polydipsia (PD), and weight loss despite a good appetite, coupled with corroborative laboratory tests showing hyperglycemia (>300 mg/dL) and glycosuria. A characteristic clinical sign of advanced feline diabetes is a plantigrade stance.²

In cats, stress can induce transient hyperglycemia that makes it harder to diagnose and manage diabetes. Because stress-induced hyperglycemia can result in blood glucose concentrations of 300 mg/dL to 400 mg/dL, it can confound the interpretation of blood glucose results. Persistent hyperglycemia and glycosuria should therefore be present to definitively establish the diagnosis of diabetes. It is also useful to measure serum fructosamine concentrations, since levels of fructosamine are normal in stress-induced hyperglycemia and elevated in sustained hyperglycemia.

Evaluating glucose accumulation in urine is a useful diagnostic tool in making a definitive diagnosis of diabetes in cats. Since it takes several hours of stress for detectable glucose to accumulate in the urine, glycosuria will not be present in cats with stress-induced hyperglycemia. In addition to the absence of glycosuria, none of the typical clinical signs of diabetes are present in cats with stress-induced hyperglycemia.

During consultation:

- Perform a thorough physical examination and weigh the patient.
- Conduct laboratory testing including complete blood count, urinalysis (including sediment examination), and serum biochemistry profile (including T₄).
- Rule out hyperthyroidism, renal failure, inflammatory bowel disease, pancreatitis, exocrine pancreatic insufficiency, hyperadrenocorticism, growth hormone excess or acromegaly, neoplasia, and hepatic disease.
- Photograph the cat (head and entire body): optional, but often the only way to diagnose subsequent acromegaly.

When health status is known and diabetes mellitus confirmed:

- Explain thoroughly to the cat owner what diabetes mellitus is, that achieving optimal regulation may take time (up to 2 months), and what the implications are for the family. Make sure the cat owner understands the treatment involved, and that the cat should be able to live a happy, healthy life with consistent treatment. This is crucial, as complete cooperation of the cat owner is essential to treatment success.
- Treat existing infections or other medical conditions. Many diseases may affect insulin metabolism.
- Introduce appropriate diet.
- Begin treatment with Vetsulin® (porcine insulin zinc suspension).

Starting Vetsulin®

Vetsulin® therapy is ideally prescribed for newly diagnosed diabetic cats or in cases where a change in insulin is indicated. Caution should be exercised when changing from one insulin product to another.

In clinic:

- Weigh the cat to obtain a benchmark for future weight gain or loss.
- Start the cat on an injection of Vetsulin® 1 to 2 IU twice daily, at approximately 12-hour intervals.
 - The injection should be given concurrently with or right after meals for cats fed twice daily (no change in feeding schedule is required for cats fed ad libitum).
- Keep the cat hospitalized for the day to verify that the starting dosage does not cause hypoglycemia.
- Instruct the cat owner about:
 - Injection technique
 - Parameters to monitor at home
 - How to identify and treat hypoglycemia
 - Preferred diet
- Discharge: Schedule follow up appointment in 2-4 weeks. This allows the patient and its owner to get used to injections.

vetsulin®

(porcine insulin zinc suspension)
NADA 141-236. Approved by FDA

CAUTION

Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

DESCRIPTION

vetsulin® is a sterile aqueous zinc suspension of purified porcine insulin. Each mL contains:

purified porcine insulin (35% amorphous and 65% crystalline)	40 IU
Zinc (as chloride)	0.08 mg
Sodium acetate trihydrate	1.36 mg
Sodium chloride	7.0 mg
Methylparaben (preservative)	1.0 mg

pH is adjusted with hydrochloric acid and/or sodium hydroxide.

INDICATION

vetsulin® (porcine insulin zinc suspension) is indicated for the reduction of hyperglycemia and hyperglycemia-associated clinical signs in dogs and cats with diabetes mellitus.

DOSEAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

FOR SUBCUTANEOUS INJECTION IN DOGS AND CATS ONLY

Vials: USE OF A SYRINGE OTHER THAN A U-40 SYRINGE WILL RESULT IN INCORRECT DOSING. Shake the vial thoroughly until a homogeneous, uniformly milky suspension is obtained. Foam on the surface of the suspension formed during shaking should be allowed to disperse before the product is used and, if required, the product should be gently mixed to maintain a homogeneous, uniformly milky suspension before use. Clumps or white particles can form in insulin suspensions: do not use the product if visible clumps or white particles persist after shaking thoroughly.

Cartridges: VETSULIN® CARTRIDGES SHOULD BE USED EXCLUSIVELY WITH VETPEN™ AND 29G/12 MM PEN NEEDLES. Prior to loading vetsulin® cartridges, shake the cartridge until a homogeneous, uniformly milky suspension is obtained. Clumps or white particles can form in insulin suspensions: do not use the product if visible clumps or white particles persist after shaking.

The detailed instructions for use provided with VetPen™ should be strictly followed.

The injection should be administered subcutaneously, 2 to 5 cm (3/4 to 2 in) from the dorsal midline, varying from behind the scapulae to the mid-lumbar region and alternating sides.

Always provide the Owner Information Sheet with each prescription.

Dogs

The initial recommended vetsulin® dose is 0.5 IU insulin/kg body weight. Initially, this dose should be given once daily concurrently with, or right after a meal.

Twice daily therapy should be initiated if the duration of insulin action is determined to be inadequate. If twice daily treatment is initiated, the two doses should each be 25% less than the once daily dose required to attain an acceptable nadir. For example, if a dog receiving 20 units of vetsulin® once daily has an acceptable nadir but inadequate duration of activity, the vetsulin® dose should be changed to 15 units twice daily.

The veterinarian should re-evaluate the dog at appropriate intervals and adjust the dose based on clinical signs, urinalysis results, and glucose curve values until adequate glycemic control has been attained. Further adjustments in dosage may be necessary with changes in the dog's diet, body weight, or concomitant medication, or if the dog develops concurrent infection, inflammation, neoplasia, or an additional endocrine or other medical disorder.

Cats

The initial recommended dose in cats is 1 to 2 IU per injection. The injections should be given twice daily at approximately 12 hour intervals. For cats fed twice daily, the injections should be given concurrently with, or right after each meal. For cats fed ad libitum, no change in feeding schedule is needed.

The veterinarian should re-evaluate the cat at appropriate intervals and adjust the dose based on clinical signs, urinalysis results, and glucose curve values until adequate glycemic control has been attained. Further adjustments in dosage may be necessary with changes in the cat's diet, body weight, or concomitant medication, or if the cat develops concurrent infection, inflammation, neoplasia, or an additional endocrine or other medical disorder.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Dogs and cats known to have a systemic allergy to pork or pork products should not be treated with vetsulin®, vetsulin® is contraindicated during periods of hypoglycemia.

WARNINGS

User Safety: For use in animals only. Keep out of the reach of children. Avoid contact with eyes. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with copious amounts of water for 15 minutes. Accidental injection may cause clinical hypoglycemia. In case of accidental injection, seek medical attention immediately. Exposure to product may induce a local or systemic allergic reaction in sensitized individuals.

Animal Safety: Owners should be advised to observe for signs of hypoglycemia (see Owner Information Sheet). Use of this product, even at established doses, has been associated with hypoglycemia. An animal with signs of hypoglycemia should be treated immediately. Glucose should be given orally or intravenously as dictated by clinical signs. Insulin should be temporarily withheld and, subsequently, the dosage should be adjusted, if indicated. Any change in insulin should be made cautiously and only under a veterinarian's supervision. Changes in insulin strength, manufacturer, type, species (animal, human) or method of manufacture (rDNA versus animal-source insulin) may result in the need for a change in dosage.

Appropriate diagnostic tests should be performed to rule out endocrinopathies in pets that are difficult to regulate (eg, hyperadrenocorticism in dogs and hyperthyroidism in cats).

PRECAUTIONS

Animals presenting with severe ketoacidosis, anorexia, lethargy, and/or vomiting should be stabilized with short-acting insulin and appropriate supportive therapy until their condition is stabilized. As with all insulin products, careful patient monitoring for hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia are essential to attain and maintain adequate glycemic control and prevent associated complications. Overs dosage can result in profound hypoglycemia and death. Progestogens, certain endocrinopathies, and glucocorticoids can have an antagonistic effect on insulin activity. Intact bitches should be ovariohysterectomized.

Progestogen and glucocorticoid use should be avoided.

Drug Interactions

In the US clinical effectiveness studies, dogs and cats received various medications while being treated with vetsulin® including antimicrobials, antivirals, antifungals, antihistamines, analgesics, anesthetics/tranquilizers, diuretics, bronchodilators, corticosteroids (cats), NSAIDs, thyroid hormone supplementation, hyperthyroid medication (methimazole), internal and external parasitides, anti-emetics, dermatological topical treatments and oral supplements, ophthalmic preparations containing antimicrobials and antiinflammatories, and various vaccines. No medication interactions were reported. This drug was not studied in dogs receiving corticosteroids.

Reproductive Safety: The safety and effectiveness of vetsulin® in breeding, pregnant, and lactating dogs and cats has not been evaluated.

Use in puppies and kittens: The safety and effectiveness of vetsulin® in puppies and kittens has not been evaluated.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Dogs

In the field effectiveness and safety study, 66 dogs were treated with vetsulin®. Sixty-two dogs were included in the assessment of safety. Hypoglycemia (defined as blood glucose < 50 mg/dL) with or without associated clinical signs occurred in 35.5% (22/62) of the dogs at various times during the study. Clinical signs of hypoglycemia were generally mild in nature (described as weakness, lethargy, stumbling, falling down, and/or depression). Disorientation and collapse were reported less frequently and occurred in 16.1% (10/62) of the dogs. Two dogs had a seizure and one dog died during the seizure. Although never confirmed, the presumptive diagnosis was hypoglycemia-induced seizures. In the rest of the dogs, hypoglycemia resolved with appropriate therapy and adjustments in insulin dosage. Seven owners recorded the following observations about the injection site on the home monitoring forms: swollen, painful, sore, and a bleb under the skin.

The following clinical observations occurred in the field study following treatment with vetsulin® and may be directly attributed to the drug or may be secondary to the diabetic state or other underlying conditions in the dogs: hematuria, vomiting, diarrhea, pancreatitis, non-specific hepatopathy/pancreatitis, development of cataracts, and urinary tract infections.

In a 21-day field safety and effectiveness study, 40 dogs, already well controlled on vetsulin®, were administered vetsulin® using a VetPen™ insulin pen loaded with a pre-filled 2.7 mL vetsulin® cartridge and 29 gauge/12 mm pen needles. All dogs enrolled in the study were evaluated for safety. Loss of diabetic control was reported in 10 dogs, 3 of which were withdrawn from the study. Four dogs' loss of control resolved after dose adjustment while still using the insulin pen. For the remaining 3 dogs, the loss of diabetic control was reported 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 another. Poor appetite and weight loss was reported in one dog.

Cats

In a field effectiveness and safety study, safety data was reported for 78 cats receiving vetsulin®. Hypoglycemia (defined as blood glucose < 50 mg/dL) was reported in 61 cats (88 total incidences). Fifteen of the occurrences (involving 13 cats) were associated with clinical signs described as lethargy, diarrhea, decreased appetite/anorexia, vomiting, and hypothermia. One cat had seizures following accidental overdosing by the owner and again during the subsequent dose adjustment period. The cat responded to supportive therapy and had no further hypoglycemic episodes. In all cases of hypoglycemia, the clinical signs resolved following symptomatic treatment and/or dose adjustment. Polyneuropathy was reported in 4 cats. Two injection site reactions were reported: one as a mildly thickened subcutaneous tissue reaction and the second as a mild bruising.

The following clinical observations occurred in the field study following treatment with vetsulin® and may be directly attributed to the drug or may be secondary to the diabetic state or other underlying conditions in the cats: vomiting, lethargy, diarrhea, decreased appetite/anorexia, pancreatitis, dermal events, respiratory disease, urinary tract disorder, renal disease, dehydration, weight loss, polydipsia, polyuria, behavioral change, and ocular discharge/conjunctivitis. In a smaller field effectiveness and safety study, 14 cats were treated with vetsulin®. Hypoglycemia was reported in 6 cats (8 total occurrences). Lethargy not associated with hypoglycemia was reported in 4 cats (6 total occurrences). The following clinical observations occurred in the field study following treatment with vetsulin® and may be directly attributed to the drug or may be secondary to the diabetic state or other underlying conditions in the cats: foul odor to stool, diarrhea, dull coat, rapid, shallow breathing, stiff gate in rear, gallop rhythm, and pruritus with alopecia.

During the 1998-2007 period, the following adverse events in 50 cats treated with porcine insulin zinc suspension were reported to Intervet International and Intervet Inc: Death, seizures, lack of effectiveness/dysregulation, hypoglycemia, allergic or skin reaction, lethargy, vomiting/diarrhea, injection pain, hyperthermia, nystagmus, PU/PD, and abnormal behavior.

In a 21-day field safety and effectiveness study, 36 cats, already well controlled on vetsulin®, were administered vetsulin® using a VetPen™ insulin pen loaded with a pre-filled 2.7 mL vetsulin® cartridge and 29 gauge/12 mm pen needles. Loss of diabetic control was reported in three cats all of which resolved after dose adjustment while still using the insulin pen. Hypoglycemia was reported in one cat. The cat recovered with supportive care and dose adjustment.

To report suspected adverse drug experiences, call Merck at 1-800-224-5138.

For additional information about adverse drug experience reporting for animal drugs, contact FDA at 1-888-FDA-VETS, or <http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/SafetyHealth>

GENERAL PHARMACOLOGY

vetsulin® is a mixture of amorphous and crystalline insulin resulting in immediate and prolonged insulin activity. In dogs, vetsulin® may show two peaks of activity. In a laboratory study, 12 healthy adult Beagles were administered vetsulin® at a dose of 0.5 IU/kg. The onset of activity varied from 0.5 to 2 hours; the time to peak activity varied from 1 to 10 hours; and the duration of activity varied from 10 to 24 hours. In diabetic dogs, vetsulin® has two peaks of activity following subcutaneous administration (the first occurs at 2 to 6 hours and the second at 8 to 14 hours). The duration of activity varies between 14 and 24 hours.

In cats, vetsulin® has a single peak of activity. In a laboratory study, 12 healthy adult cats were administered vetsulin® at a dose of 0.5 IU/kg. The onset of activity varied from 0.5 to 2 hours; the time to peak activity varied from 2 to 6 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 8 hours, and the duration of activity varies between 8 and 12 hours.

The peak(s) of activity, duration of activity, and dose required to adequately control diabetic signs vary between individuals and may vary in the same individual from day to day. The time ranges should only be considered as initial guidelines.

EFFECTIVENESS

Dogs

A total of 66 client-owned dogs were enrolled in and 53 completed the effectiveness and safety field study. The dogs completing the study included 22 breeds of purebred and various mixed breed dogs ranging in age from 4.8 to 14 years, and ranging in weight from 4.2 to 51.3 kg. Of the dogs completing the study, 25 were spayed females and 28 were male (21 neutered and 7 intact).

Dogs were started on vetsulin® at a dose of 1 IU/kg plus a body weight-dependent dose supplement once daily. The initial treatment time to reach acceptable glycemic control (Dose determination period) ranged from 5 to 151 days. Dogs were evaluated for treatment effectiveness three times at 30-day intervals (Study Period). The blood glucose curve means and mean nadirs were compared pre- and post-treatment to assess effectiveness. Glycemic control was considered adequate if an acceptable blood glucose curve was achieved (reduction in hyperglycemia and a nadir of 60 - 160 mg/dL), clinical signs of hyperglycemia (polyuria, polydipsia, and ketonuria) were improved, and hypoglycemia (blood glucose < 50 mg/dL) was avoided. The blood glucose curve mean was reduced from 370 mg/dL pre-treatment to 151 mg/dL, 185 mg/dL, and 184 mg/dL at the three treatment period evaluations. The blood

glucose mean nadir was reduced from 315 mg/dL pre-treatment to 93 mg/dL, 120 mg/dL, and 119 mg/dL at the three treatment period evaluations. Sixty days after an adequate vetsulin® dose was initially established, 94%, 96% and 83% of study dogs experienced a reduction in polyuria, polydipsia, and ketonuria, respectively. Investigators reported adequate glycemic control an average of 81% of the time during the Study Period.

In a 21-day field safety and effectiveness study, 40 dogs, already well controlled on vetsulin®, were administered vetsulin® using a VetPen™ insulin pen loaded with a pre-filled 2.7 mL vetsulin® cartridge and 29 gauge/12 mm pen needles. Thirty-eight of 40 dogs were evaluated for effectiveness. Thirty-seven of the 38 owners (97.4%) said they were able to learn how to use the pen. Thirty-five of the 38 owners (92.1%) said the pen was well tolerated by the dogs. For 34 of the 38 dogs (89.5%), the investigators said that the diabetes was not negatively affected by the use of the pen.

Cats

A total of 85 client-owned cats (53 males and 25 females-all neutered) of various breeds were enrolled in a 60 day field effectiveness and safety study with continued use up to Day 180. Seven cats were removed from the study prior to the Day 7 evaluation. The remaining cats ranged in age from 3 to 17.5 years and in weight from 1.9 to 10.8 kg. Seventy-two cats completed the study to Day 60 and 66 cats completed to Day 180. The cats were started on vetsulin® at an initial dose of 1 to 2 IU insulin twice daily. Scheduled evaluations occurred at Days 7, 14, 30, 60, and 180. Dose adjustments were allowed at and between the evaluations. Effectiveness was based on blood glucose curve mean, blood glucose nadir and improvement in clinical signs. Blood glucose curve means decreased from 394 mg/dL on Day 0 to 217 mg/dL on Day 60. The mean blood glucose nadir decreased from 343 mg/dL on Day 0 to 146 mg/dL on Day 60. Fourteen client-owned cats (10 males and 4 females-all neutered) of various breeds were enrolled in a 60 day effectiveness and safety field study. The cats ranged in age from 5 to 14 years and in weight from 3.40 to 6.97 kg. Twelve cats completed the study. The cats were started on vetsulin® at an initial dose of 1 to 2 IU insulin twice daily. Scheduled evaluations occurred at Days 7, 14, 30, and 60. Dose adjustments were allowed at and between the evaluations. The blood glucose curve means decreased from 354 mg/dL on Day 0 to 162 mg/dL on Day 60. The mean blood glucose nadir decreased from 321 mg/dL on Day 0 to 99 mg/dL on Day 60.

In a 21-day field safety and effectiveness study, 36 cats, already well controlled on vetsulin®, were administered vetsulin® using a VetPen™ insulin pen loaded with a pre-filled 2.7 mL vetsulin® cartridge and 29 gauge/12 mm pen needles. Thirty-six owners (100%) said they were able to learn how to use the pen. Thirty-four owners (94.4%) said the pen was well tolerated by the cats. For thirty-five cats (97.2%), the investigators said that the diabetes was not negatively affected by the use of the pen.

HOW SUPPLIED

vetsulin® is supplied as a sterile injectable suspension in multidose vials containing 10 mL of 40 IU/mL porcine insulin zinc suspension or in multidose cartridges containing 2.7 mL of 40 IU/mL porcine insulin zinc suspension. Vials are supplied in cartons of one, 10 mL vial. Cartridges are supplied in cartons of 10, 2.7 mL cartridges.

STORAGE CONDITIONS

Store in an upright position under 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.

Use contents within 42 days of first puncture.

Additional information about vetsulin®, VetPen™, and diabetes mellitus can be found at www.vetsulin.com

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Made in Germany

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