Phenylpropanolamine
Proin® and Propadrine® are other names for this medication.

How Is This Medication Useful?
- Phenylpropanolamine is used to tighten up the bladder sphincter for animals suffering from urine leakage (incontinence).
- Phenylpropanolamine was taken off the human market in 1999 because it caused extreme high blood pressure and some strokes in some humans. It has not been reported to cause these effects in animals when used at normal doses.

Are There Conditions or Times When Its Use Might Cause More Harm Than Good?
- Phenylpropanolamine should not be used in animals with glaucoma, prostate disease, overactive thyroid, diabetes, heart disease or high blood pressure.
- Phenylpropanolamine should not be used within 2 weeks of drugs known as MAO inhibitors (Mitaban®, Dip, Preventic®, Flea Collars, Anipryl®, and isoniazid are a few of these drugs). When phenylpropanolamine is given with these drugs it can cause serious increases in blood pressure that can cause death. Aged cheese can also cause this effect, so make sure that your pets do not get into any aged cheese while on this drug. If your pet is receiving any of these medications, your veterinarian will ask you to stop giving them for at least 2-5 weeks before he prescribes phenylpropanolamine.
- Phenylpropanolamine should not be used in pregnant or nursing animals.
- Phenylpropanolamine may cause an irregular heartbeat if used in combination with a drug called digoxin.
- If your animal has any of the above conditions, talk to your veterinarian about the potential risks of using the medication versus the benefits that it might have.

What Side Effects Can Be Seen With Its Use?
- Phenylpropanolamine is a stimulant that may cause restlessness, irritability, high blood pressure and loss of appetite. It may also cause a rapid heart beat.
- If your pet shows any of these signs you should consult your veterinarian for advice.

How Should It Be Given?
- Phenylpropanolamine should be given once or twice daily orally. It should be given at bedtime to be sure that the drug lasts all through the night and the pet does not have accidents in the middle of the night.
- Phenylpropanolamine is available as a chewable treat, an oral liquid or a longer acting capsule. It is extremely bitter, so you may want to hide it in some food.
- The successful outcome of your animal’s treatment with this medication depends upon your commitment and ability to administer it exactly as the veterinarian has prescribed. Please do not skip doses or stop giving the medication. If you have difficulty giving doses consult your veterinarian or pharmacist who can offer administration techniques or change the dosage form to a type of medication that may be more acceptable to you and your animal.
- If you miss a dose of this medication you should give it as soon as you remember it, but if it is within a few hours of the regularly scheduled dose, wait and give it at the regular time. Do not double a dose as this can be toxic to your pet.
- Some other drugs can interact with this medication so tell your veterinarian about any drugs or foods that you currently give your animal. Do not give new foods or medications without first asking your veterinarian.
- Dogs and Cats: Dogs and cats usually receive phenylpropanolamine orally once or twice daily. It should be given as late in the evening as possible (bedtime) to prevent accidents during the night. Do not give your pet aged cheese or use tick collars while on this medication.

What Other Information Is Important About This Medication?
- Phenylpropanolamine should be stored in a tight, light resistant, childproof container away from all children and other household pets.
- Phenylpropanolamine has been banned by the FDA for use in humans.
- Phenylpropanolamine is not used in horses and is considered a Class 3 drug by the Association of Racing Commissioners International (ARCI).