

Prednisone

Prednisolone

Prednis-tab[®], Cortef[®], Prelone[®], Solu-Delta-Cortef[®] are other names for this medication.

How Is This Medication Useful?

- Prednisone and prednisolone are glucocorticoid drugs (like the hormone cortisol) used for many indications. They affect nearly every cell in the body and can be used to suppress the immune system in diseases like lupus, to stop itching, to treat Addison's Disease, to treat certain types of cancer, to stop swelling of the brain, to treat certain kinds of anemia and many other diseases and conditions. You should ask your veterinarian specifically why this medication is being used in your pet.

Are There Conditions or Times When Its Use Might Cause More Harm Than Good?

- Prednisone and drugs like it should not be used in patients that have a fungus infection, as this will cause significant worsening of the fungal condition.
- Some kinds of mange are worsened with the use of prednisone and drugs like it.
- Prednisone and drugs like it should always be given with food to prevent stomach ulcers and bleeding that are sometimes associated with oral corticosteroid therapy.
- Animals with Cushing's disease are already making too much cortisol and should only receive glucocorticoid drugs during stressful events or when your veterinarian recommends them.
- Prednisone and other glucocorticoids may stunt the growth of developing animals and should be used with extreme caution in young animals.
- Prednisone and drugs like it significantly alter the effect of other medications. You should not give it at the same time as other anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) such as aspirin or carprofen (Rimadyl[®], Etogesic[®], or Deramaxx[®]). You should always tell your veterinarian about any other medications that you are giving your pet.
- Glucocorticoids also affect the results of many laboratory tests. You should always tell your veterinarian about any medications that you are giving your pet prior to a laboratory test of any kind.
- Prednisone must be converted to the active form of the drug, prednisolone, in the liver. If your pet has liver disease, then your veterinarian will probably prescribe prednisolone instead of prednisone.

- Prednisone does not work as well orally in horses as prednisolone does, and your veterinarian will probably prescribe prednisolone if your horse needs a glucocorticoid.
- If your pet has been on high doses of prednisone or other immunosuppressive drugs, you should not have it vaccinated without your veterinarian's advice as the vaccine may not work or may actually give your pet the disease that you are trying to prevent.
- Animals who have received prednisone and drugs like it for a long time should not be taken off the drug suddenly as their bodies may not return to making their own cortisol hormone. Cortisol and prednisone help your pet handle stressful events so you should ask your veterinarian before stopping any prednisone therapy.
- Prednisone and drugs like it should be used very carefully in diabetic pets as these drugs will alter blood sugar and the amount of insulin that your pet needs.
- Prednisone therapy may cause your horse to go into early labor if administered during the later parts of pregnancy.
- 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?

- Animals treated with prednisone will have an increased appetite, increased thirst and an increased need to urinate. You should be aware that your pet may need to go out more frequently to urinate. As it is stressful to some pets to have "accidents" you should make sure that your pet can go outside or have a clean litter box when needed.
- Glucocorticoid drugs will suppress your animal's immune system and may increase the risk for infection. If your pet shows any signs of fever (103-105°F in most dogs and cats), or acts like it has a urinary tract infection (frequent or painful urination) you should contact your veterinarian immediately.

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What Side Effects Can Be Seen With Its Use? (continued from previous page)

- Some animals on long-term therapy with prednisone will develop Cushing's disease. If your pet shows signs of dry hair coat or hair loss, weakness and muscle loss, darkening of the skin, or develops a pot-belly, you should contact your veterinarian.
- Some animals may become aggressive while on prednisone. You should contact your veterinarian if this behavior change occurs or does not go away with time.
- Prednisone will cause changes in your pet's insulin requirements if it is a diabetic. You should ask your veterinarian for instructions on how to deal with these changes if your pet is receiving insulin injections.

How Should It Be Given?

- Prednisone and other glucocorticoid drugs should be given orally with food to reduce the chances of stomach ulcers or irritation. If given once daily, prednisone is usually given in the morning to dogs and horses, and in the evening to cats as this will more closely mimic their natural hormone cycles.
- 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 prednisone and prednisolone orally once to twice daily. Dogs usually receive prednisone in the morning and cats usually receive it in the evening if only given once daily as this will more closely mimic their natural hormone cycles. Commercially available prednisone liquids are very repulsive to cats. Your pharmacist may compound a specially flavored oral liquid of prednisone or prednisolone to increase your cat's acceptance of the medication.
- **Horses:** Horses generally do not receive long term glucocorticoid therapy, but if they do, they receive it orally once daily mixed in the feed. Prednisolone is a better choice than prednisone when given orally to horses. Prednisolone and prednisone are considered Class 4 drugs by the Association of Racing Commissioners International (ARCI).

What Other Information Is Important About This Medication?

- Prednisone and prednisolone should be stored at room temperature in a tight, light resistant, childproof container away from all children and other household pets.