

MANAGING PPID

[PITUITARY PARS INTERMEDIA DYSFUNCTION]

WHEN EVERY DAY COUNTS

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION: PRASCEND treatment may cause loss of appetite. Most cases are mild. Adverse reactions may occur if animals other than horses ingest PRASCEND tablets. Not for human ingestion. Refer to the package insert for complete product information.

THREE STEPS TO A HEALTHIER HORSE

A pituitary pars intermedia dysfunction (PPID) diagnosis can be overwhelming, but knowing what to expect, from knowing the many signs to controlling them with Prascend® (pergolide tablets), can be helpful.

1 HEALTH HISTORY

The first step to managing PPID is reviewing your horse's clinical sign history with your veterinarian. Clinical signs of the disease may include, but are not limited to:

- Lethargy/Change in attitude
- Abnormal sweating
- Laminitis (Founder)
- Delayed shedding compared to herd mates
- Recurrent infections

Since PPID is a progressive neurodegenerative disease it's important to continually watch for additional signs and share them with your veterinarian.

To review a full list of all the clinical signs of PPID, visit [PRASCEND.com](https://www.prascend.com)

2 TEST TO CONFIRM PPID

A blood test evaluating ACTH levels may be recommended to confirm the diagnosis.

3 TREAT WITH PRASCEND

If your horse is diagnosed with PPID, work with your veterinarian to create a comprehensive PPID management plan, including treating with PRASCEND – the most proven treatment to control the clinical signs of PPID.

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HOW TO MANAGE PPID

The following are all important components of PPID management.



PHARMACEUTICAL TREATMENT

Pergolide is the drug of choice for PPID in horses. Prascend® (pergolide tablets) is the most proven treatment available to control the clinical signs associated with PPID.¹



PROPER VACCINATION

For horses with advanced PPID in highly endemic areas, it has been recommended to consider vaccinating for West Nile Virus twice yearly. Horses with advanced PPID may have a suppressed immune system. Talk to your veterinarian about the most appropriate vaccination schedule for your PPID horse.



REGULAR DEWORMING

Horses with PPID also have been shown to have higher fecal strongyle egg counts compared to non-PPID horses, suggesting that they are more likely to shed eggs in higher numbers.² Consult with your veterinarian regarding an optimal deworming protocol for your PPID horse.

HOW YOU CAN HELP YOUR VETERINARIAN MANAGE PPID:

Besides giving your horse their daily dose of PRASCEND, here are some other ways to help your veterinarian provide the best care and effectively manage the signs of PPID in your horse.



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TO KEEP THE COMPANION YOU KNOW AND LOVE HAPPY AND HEALTHIER, EVERY DAY COUNTS.

While PPID is a chronic disease, the clinical signs can be managed with daily treatment. With Prascend® (pergolide tablets), continued treatment is crucial to maintaining a healthier horse and controlling the clinical signs of PPID.

SEE THE RESULTS WITH PRASCEND¹

- Proven Treatment
- Demonstrated Results
- Safe and Effective

CONTACT YOUR VETERINARIAN FOR MORE INFORMATION.

The advice in this brochure is general in nature and does not replace that of your veterinarian.



SCAN TO LEARN MORE
OR VISIT PRASCEND.COM

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¹ PRASCEND® (pergolide tablets) [Freedom of Information Summary]. St. Joseph, MO: Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica, Inc.; 2011.

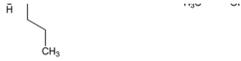
² McFarlane D, Hale GM, Johnson EM, Maxwell LK. Fecal egg counts after anthelmintic administration to aged horses and horses with pituitary pars intermedia dysfunction. *J Am Vet Med Assoc* 2010;236(3):330-334.

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THE ART OF HORSE





Indication: For the control of clinical signs associated with Pituitary Pars Intermedia Dysfunction (Equine Cushing's Disease) in horses.

Dosage and Administration: Administer orally at a starting dose of 2 mcg/kg once daily. Dosage may be adjusted to effect, not to exceed 4 mcg/kg daily.

It has been reported that pergolide tablets may cause eye irritation, an irritating smell, or headache when PRASCEND Tablets are split or crushed. PRASCEND Tablets should not be crushed due to the potential for increased human exposure and care should be taken to minimize exposure when splitting tablets.

The tablets are scored and the calculated dosage should be provided to the nearest one-half tablet increment (see Table 1).

Table 1 Dosing Table		
Body Weight	Dosage	
	2 mcg/kg	4 mcg/kg
136 - 340 kg (300 - 749 lb)	0.5 tablet	1 tablet
341 - 567 kg (750 - 1,249 lb)	1 tablet	2 tablets
568 - 795 kg (1,250 - 1,749 lb)	1.5 tablets	3 tablets
796 - 1,022 kg (1,750 - 2,249 lb)	2 tablets	4 tablets

Dosing should be titrated according to individual response to therapy to achieve the lowest effective dose. Dose titration is based on improvement in clinical signs associated with Pituitary Pars Intermedia Dysfunction (PPID) and/or improvement or normalization of endocrine tests (for example, dexamethasone suppression test or endogenous ACTH test).

In some cases, adverse events were reported after a dose increase (see **Post-Approval Experience**).

If signs of dose intolerance develop, the dose should be decreased by half for 3 to 5 days and then titrated back up in 2 mcg/kg increments every 2 weeks until the desired effect is achieved.

Contraindications: PRASCEND is contraindicated in horses with hypersensitivity to pergolide mesylate or other ergot derivatives.

Warnings: Do not use in horses intended for human consumption.

Keep PRASCEND in a secure location out of reach of dogs, cats, and other animals to prevent accidental ingestion or overdose.

Dogs have eaten PRASCEND tablets that were placed in food intended for horses or dropped during administration of the tablets to the horses. Adverse reactions may occur if animals other than horses ingest PRASCEND tablets (see **Post-Approval Experience**).

Human Warnings: Not for use in humans. Keep this and all medications out of the reach of children. PRASCEND should not be administered by persons who have had adverse reactions to ergotamine or other ergot derivatives.

Pergolide, like other ergot derivatives, may cause emesis, dizziness, lethargy or low blood pressure.

Pregnant or lactating women should wear gloves when administering this product. It has been reported that pergolide tablets may cause eye irritation, an irritating smell, or headache when PRASCEND Tablets are split or crushed. PRASCEND Tablets should not be crushed due to the potential for increased human exposure and care should be taken to minimize exposure when splitting tablets. Consult a physician in case of accidental ingestion by humans.

In case of accidental ingestion seek medical advice immediately and show the package leaflet or the label to the physician.

Precautions: Treatment with PRASCEND may cause inappetence.

The use of PRASCEND in breeding, pregnant, or lactating horses has not been evaluated. The effects of pergolide mesylate on breeding, pregnant, or lactating horses are not known; however, the pharmacologic action of pergolide mesylate suggests that it may interfere with reproductive functions such as lactation.

PRASCEND is approximately 90% associated with plasma proteins. Use caution if administering PRASCEND with other drugs that affect protein binding. Dopamine antagonists, such as neuroleptics (phenothiazines, domperidone) or metoclopramide, ordinarily should not be administered concurrently with PRASCEND (a dopamine agonist) since these agents may diminish the effectiveness of Prascend.

Heart murmur
Death
Tooth disorder
Skin abscess
Musculoskeletal pain
Behavior change

*Three new cases and

Inappetence or decreased weight loss occurred in 122 horses treated with PRASCEND. Most cases of inappetence occurred within 30 days of treatment; however, in some cases, inappetence persisted throughout the study. Temporary reduction in weight loss that was common to all horses at the beginning of the study.

Lethargy was reported in any horses at the beginning of the study.

Behavioral changes were reported in any horses at the beginning of the study.

Eight horses died or were euthanized due to pre-existing conditions (strangling lipomas, etc.). One mare was inadvertently experienced dystocia or abortion.

Post-Approval Experience

The following adverse events were reported for PRASCEND. It is not always possible to establish a causal relationship between the adverse event and PRASCEND.

The following adverse events were reported for PRASCEND by frequency within each category:

General: anorexia, lethargy

Gastrointestinal: diarrhea

Dermatological: alopecia

Musculoskeletal: laminitis

Neurological: ataxia, seizures

Behavioral: aggression, agitation, other behavioral changes

Clinical pathology: anemia

The above adverse events were reported in the others following PRASCEND treatment (including euthanasia).

Adverse events have been reported for PRASCEND.

To report suspected adverse events, contact your technical assistance at 1-888-637-4251. For reporting for animal drugs, visit <http://www.fda.gov/medwatch>.

Clinical Pharmacology

PRASCEND is a potent dopamine agonist. Pergolide inhibits the release of prolactin with lactation. In horse effect by stimulating dopamine receptors. Plasma levels of prolactin, and other hormones (MSH), and other hormones.

Pharmacokinetic information: Pergolide was rapidly absorbed. Oral doses of 10 mcg/kg resulted in a peak plasma concentration of 4.05±2.02 ng/mL with a half-life of 0.415 hours.

The area under the curve was 5.86±3.42 hours; the mean apparent half-life was 0.415 hours.