

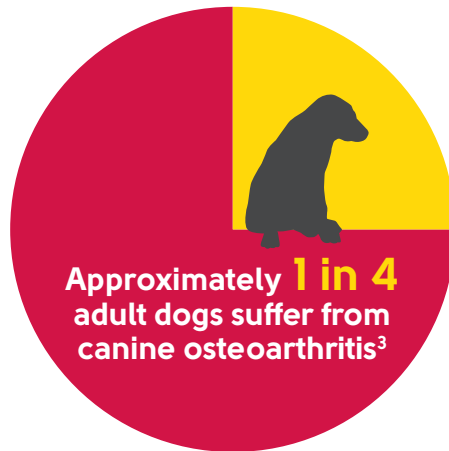


WHAT IS CANINE OSTEOARTHRITIS?

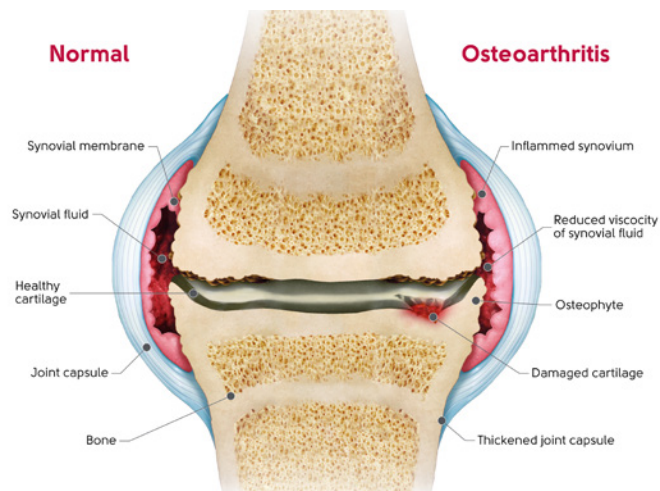
This guide explains what osteoarthritis is, how to spot the signs, and how it can be treated early so you can get your dog back to doing what they love.

WHAT IS CANINE OSTEOARTHRITIS?

Canine osteoarthritis (OA) is the most common form of arthritis in dogs and cause of chronic pain.¹ It is a disease of the joints that gets worse over time² and can result in loss of joint mobility and lameness, making it harder for your dog to do normal everyday activities.²



Osteoarthritis is a disease that affects all the structures within a joint, including cartilage, causing them to degenerate over time. The joint becomes painful and can be swollen or weaker, so your dog may become reluctant to use it.



WHAT CAUSES IT?

Canine OA doesn't just affect elderly, large breed dogs. In fact, OA often starts at a young age, and can affect dogs of all sizes.⁴

YOUNG DOGS⁴



The most common causes of OA are developmental joint disorders, such as hip or elbow dysplasia, which develop in young dogs as they grow from puppies into adults. Some younger dogs have risk factors such as genetics, breed and body shape, which increase their chances of developing OA.



DOGS OF ANY AGE AND SIZE⁴



OA can develop in dogs of any age and size, due to joint injuries and/or surgery. Being overweight can also put an abnormal stress on the joints.



OLDER DOGS⁴



In older dogs, OA can be caused by age-related wear and tear of joints, or worsening of OA that developed earlier in life.

COULD MY DOG HAVE OA?
CONTINUE READING TO LEARN WHAT
SIGNS YOU NEED TO WATCH OUT FOR.

WHAT ARE THE SIGNS OF OA?

The early signs of OA in dogs are often subtle and easy to miss.

No matter how minor the changes may seem, they are too important to ignore because even the earliest changes could indicate that your dog is struggling with OA.

WALKING



EARLY OA

Your dog will still enjoy walking but may slow down or lag behind.



AS OA PROGRESSES

Your dog may refuse to walk, or may tolerate only short walks with plenty of rests. Limping and stiffness may become very obvious.

CHANGES IN GENERAL BEHAVIOUR



EARLY OA

You may notice changes to your dog's sleeping pattern or changes in their temperament towards other dogs or family members.



AS OA PROGRESSES

Your dog's sleep or rest is disturbed and they may become aggressive or withdrawn around other pets or family members.

SITTING DOWN & STANDING UP



EARLY OA

Your dog may sit or lie down awkwardly or be slow to greet you in the morning.



AS OA PROGRESSES

Your dog may seem to 'drop' to the floor when sitting and may have difficulty standing up & out of their bed.

HAVE YOU NOTICED ANY CHANGES IN YOUR DOG'S BEHAVIOUR?

It's important to keep an eye on any changes because by the time the signs become more obvious – such as limping or avoiding normal behaviours – their condition may have already progressed to a more severe stage.

JUMPING AND CLIMBING



EARLY OA

Jumping and climbing is more difficult, e.g. going up stairs or into the car. You may notice that your dog hesitates or is less sure-footed.



AS OA PROGRESSES

Your dog may refuse to jump or climb.

THE EARLIER YOU SPOT THE
SIGNS OF OA PAIN, THE SOONER YOUR VET CAN HELP.

HOW IS OSTEOARTHRITIS TREATED?

A diagnosis of OA in your dog might seem like an active future is at risk. But starting a good OA management plan early can control pain and help improve your dog's mobility and strength.^{3,5}

An OA management plan is made up of a number of treatment options. The goal of treatment is to control pain and keep your dog active for longer, so they can enjoy a better quality of life.

A treatment plan usually involves diet and exercise changes, as well as medicines which reduce any discomfort caused by OA.

It's important to treat OA pain early to help your dog get back to their normal self.

- Pain relief is a fundamental part of your dog's OA management plan^{3,5}
- By stopping the pain caused by OA your dog will be more comfortable, and more able to stay active. This helps to reduce their weight, which in turn reduces the stress put on their joints.⁵

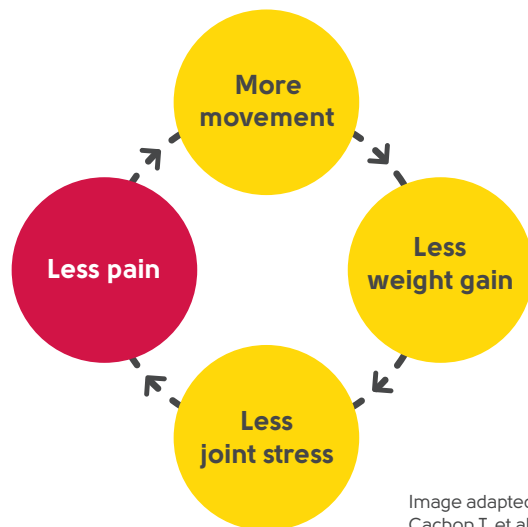


Image adapted from Cachon T, et al. 2018.⁵

PAIN CONTROL

Pain control to reduce the discomfort is very important in the management of OA. These medicines are only available from your vet, who will help you decide the best option for your dog.



DIET AND EXERCISE

Dogs with OA benefit from regular, low-impact exercise. This includes activities like walking, swimming (including hydrotherapy), and physical therapy.



AT HOME

In addition to working closely with your vet, there are steps you can take at home to help a dog with arthritis:

- use pet gates at the top or bottom of your stairs
- where possible use pet ramps to avoid stairs, or jumping into the car
- add non-slip surfaces to your floors, such as rugs
- ensure easy access to a comfy dog bed that is large, deep and firm enough for your dog to lay out

**YOUR VET MIGHT ALSO DISCUSS
ADDITIONAL OPTIONS AND WILL MODIFY THE
PLAN OVER TIME, ACCORDING TO YOUR DOG'S NEEDS.**



The earlier your dog is treated for OA pain, the more active time they can have to enjoy a **better quality of life**.^{5,6}

Talk to your vet about checking your dog for OA, even if your dog is at a young age, and help get your dog back to doing the things they love.

References

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Galliprant is indicated for the treatment of pain associated with mild to moderate osteoarthritis in dogs. Galliprant tablets contain the active substance grapiprant. Legal category POM-V (UK) POM (IE). Further information is available from the Summary of Product Characteristics or datasheet or pack leaflet. Information on this veterinary medicinal product is available as follows: For IE and GB(NI), on the European Medicines Agency website <https://www.ema.europa.eu/en> and for UK(GB) on the Veterinary Medicines Directorate website <https://www.vmd.defra.gov.uk/ProductInformationDatabase>.

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Date of preparation: August 2023. PM-IE-23-0228

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