SENIOR PET HEALTH CARE

Make Senior Easier

vitofyllin®
propentofylline

Vitofyllin® Propentofylline

VITOFYLLIN IS INDICATED TO:

- Improve peripheral and cerebral vascular blood circulation
- Improve dullness, lethargy and overall demeanour in dogs

Propentofylline (xanthine derivative) is a potentiator of adenosine, an essential biologically active molecule which has a wide range of physiological actions.

Multiple body system effects:

NERVOUS:

- Vasodilation of cerebral vessels improving oxygen delivery

RESPIRATORY:

- Bronchodilation equivalent to aminophylline (a salt of theophylline)

CARDIOVASCULAR:

- Vasodilation of coronary arteries
- Improved capillary blood flow via increased red blood cell flexibility and reduced platelet aggregation
- Increased cardiac output without increased workload (mild inotrope and vasodilation)

MUSCULOSKELETAL:

- Improves muscular oxygenation and function through vasodilation

ACCUMULATION OF FREE RADICALS:

- Adenosine reported to have a direct antioxidant effect

Vitofyllin UK POM-V Vm10347/4033 (100mg) 10347/4032 (50mg). Further information is available from the SPC / datasheet or pack leaflet.
USE MEDICINES RESPONSIBLY
Animalcare, 10 Great North Way, York Business Park, Nether Poppleton, York, YO26 6RB.

Animalcare
United Kingdom

Demeanour changes in older dogs

Older dogs can display behavioural and demeanour changes for a variety of reasons, so clinical investigation often requires a detailed clinical work up:

- Cognitive Dysfunction Syndrome (CDS)
- Musculoskeletal - osteoarthritis>>muscle atrophy>> weakness
- Sensory - vision/ hearing loss
- Endocrine - Cushing's, Addison's, hypothyroidism, diabetes mellitus/insipidus
- Metabolic - renal/ liver/ pancreatic disease
- Brain tumours
- Cardiac disease
- Respiratory disease
- Painful conditions - arthritis, gastrointestinal, dental or neuropathic
- Anxiety disorders – e.g. separation anxiety

CDS is a neurodegenerative condition characterised by various pathological processes, e.g.

- Reduced cerebral blood flow
- Accumulation of free radicals

Nearly a third of all dogs aged 11-12 show some signs of CDS, rising to two thirds in dogs aged 15-16[1].

CDS is often likened to dementia in people

The resultant behavioural changes of CDS can be clinically characterised using the **DISHA** acronym:

Disorientation	Gets 'lost' in house or on walks Difficulty negotiating obstacles Standing wrong side of door to go out Staring at walls, floor or into space
Interaction changes	Changes to interactions with owners and other pets Follows owner around the house Personality changes (e.g. irritable, new fears) Reduced response to commands
Sleep wake cycle	More sleep during the day Pacing, barking, whining at night
House soiling	Toilets indoors or random sites Decreased signalling of intention 'Forgets' to toilet outside
Activity changes	Aimless wandering. Pacing Restlessness Apathy and depression

The dog owner is vital for identifying and monitoring these behaviours at home.

To learn more about CDS in dogs, visit www.the-pac.co.uk

References:
1. Neilson J. C., et al. Prevalence of behavioral changes associated with age-related cognitive impairment in dogs. 2001. J Am Vet Med Assoc. Jun 1;218(11):1787-91.

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