REIMAGINE THE LOOK OF RECOVERY

3 REASONS TO MINIMIZE ACUTE, POST-SURGICAL PAIN[1]

1. **Ethical obligation to minimize pain and suffering**
2. **Pain delays healing and return to function**
3. **Unmanaged, acute pain can lead to chronic, maladaptive pain**

Most patients are discharged within 24-48 hours after surgery

- Need to provide analgesia for pain relief through the post-operative period at home

LOCAL ANESTHETICS (LAs): ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTIVE CLASSES OF ANALGESICS FOR PERI-OPERATIVE PAIN CONTROL[2]

Effectively Prevent Transduction and Transmission of Pain Signals	Limitations of Previous Formulations
Block sodium channels on the nerve cell membrane	Short duration of action (<8 hours) of available LAs
Prevent propagation of action potentials (pain signals)	Technical difficulty associated with some nerve and epidural blocks
Considered safe, with side effects generally limited to very high doses, and do not appear to delay wound healing[1]	Complications of indwelling soaker catheters

CURRENT GUIDELINES ADVOCATE USE OF LAs FOR POST-OPERATIVE PAIN[1,3]

"Effective pain management generally involves a balanced or multimodal strategy… Local Anesthetics (LAs) are the only class of drug that renders complete analgesia.

– 2015 AAHA/AAFP Pain Management Guidelines[1]

nocita®
(bupivacaine liposome injectable suspension)

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RECOVERY CARE BEGINS WITH NOCITA® (bupivacaine liposome injectable suspension)

- The only long-acting local anesthetic, providing **up to 72 hours of post-operative pain relief with one dose** for cranial cruciate ligament surgery in dogs
- **Assists in preventing analgesic gaps** in the first 72 hours post-surgery
- **Provides consistent control** to keep patient comfortable even after going home

CLINICAL EFFICACY IN DOGS

Proven pain control for up to 72 hours following canine CCL* surgery.[4]

Success ($P < 0.05$) was defined as no pain intervention**

	NOCITA	Saline	*p*-value
Primary endpoint 0-24 hours	**68.8%**	36.5%	0.0322
Secondary endpoint† 0-48 hours	**64.3%**	34.6%	0.0402
Secondary endpoint† 0-72 hours	**61.6%**	32.7%	0.0432

*Cranial cruciate ligament
**Pain intervention = rescue analgesia or score of ≥6 on Glasgow Composite Measure Pain Scale (licensed from New Metrica)
†Failures carried forward to all subsequent time intervals. Therefore, the time intervals for evaluating treatment success are equivalent to 0-24 hours, 0-48 hours, and 0-72 hours.

SAFETY RESULTS FROM FIELD STUDY IN DOGS

Study demonstrated safety and that NOCITA was well tolerated.[4]

Adverse Reaction	NOCITA N = 123	Saline N = 59
Discharge from the incision	**4 (3.3%)**	0 (0.0%)
Incisional inflammation (erythema and/or edema)	**3 (2.4%)**	0 (0.0%)
Vomiting	**3 (2.4%)**	0 (0.0%)
Abnormalities on urinalysis (isosthenuria ± proteinuria)	**2 (1.6%)**	0 (0.0%)
Increased ALP	**2 (1.6%)**	0 (0.0%)
Surgical limb edema ± erythema	**1 (0.8%)**	3 (5.1%)
Soft stool/diarrhea	**1 (0.8%)**	1 (1.7%)
Inappetence	**1 (0.8%)**	1 (1.7%)
Fever	**1 (0.8%)**	0 (0.0%)

References: 1. Epstein ME, Rodanm I, Griffenhagen G, et al. 2015 AAHA/AAFP pain management guidelines for dogs and cats. *J Feline Med Surg.* 2015;17(3):251-272. **2.** Lascelles BD, Kirkby Shaw K. (2016). An extended release local anaesthetic: potential for future use in veterinary surgical patients? *Vet Med Sci.* 2016;2(4):229-238. **3.** Mathews K, Kronen PW, Lascelles D, et al. Guidelines for recognition, assessment and treatment of pain. *J Small Ani.* 2014;55(6):E10-E68. **4.** NOCITA Freedom of Information Summary, NADA 141-461, 12 AUG 2016.

DOG INDICATION: For single-dose infiltration into the surgical site to provide local postoperative analgesia for cranial cruciate ligament surgery in dogs.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION FOR DOGS: NOCITA® (bupivacaine liposome injectable suspension) is for local infiltration injection in dogs only. Do not use in dogs younger than 5 months of age, dogs that are pregnant, lactating or intended for breeding. Do not administer by intravenous or intra-arterial injection. Adverse reactions in dogs may include discharge from incision, incisional inflammation and vomiting. Avoid concurrent use with bupivacaine HCl, lidocaine or other amide local anesthetics. Please see the full Prescribing Information located in pocket for more detail.