

EPILEASE[®]

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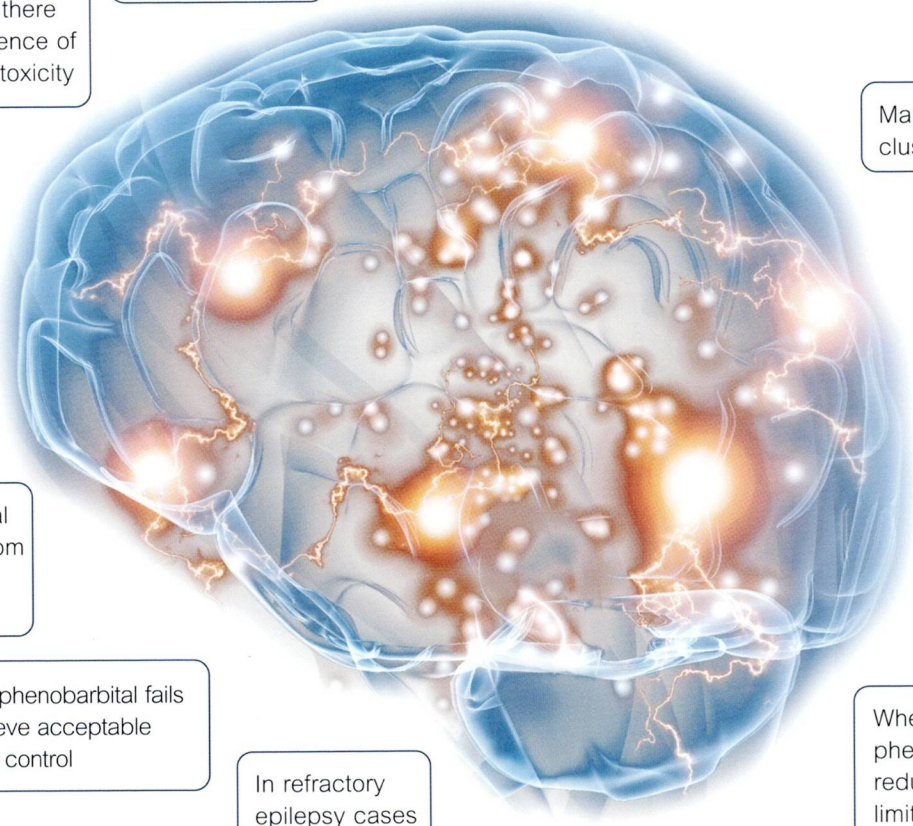
Easy to dose
potassium bromide
therapy for dogs



VetPlus A Global Leader in Veterinary Nutraceuticals

EPII

Easy to dose potas



As an adjunct to phenobarbital therapy

Where there is evidence of hepatotoxicity

For partial or generalised seizures

In chronic seizure disorders

If insufficient clinical response results from the first choice of monotherapy

Where phenobarbital fails to achieve acceptable seizure control

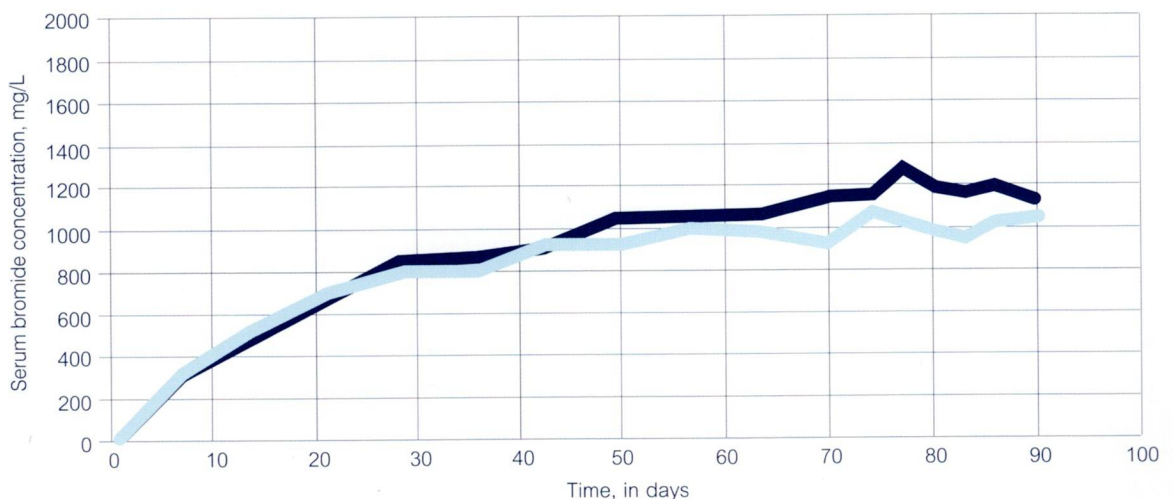
In refractory epilepsy cases

Managing cluster seizures

Managing idiopathic epilepsy

Where the dose of phenobarbital must be reduced due to dose-limiting toxicity

EPILEASE®



EPILEASE® Group KBr Group

EPILEASE®

potassium bromide therapy for dogs

What are seizures?

Seizures are an abnormality of the function of the brain caused by the disordered, synchronous and rhythmic firing of populations of neurons in the brain. They may arise because of the development of brain lesions such as tumours or infarcts but frequently, there is no readily discernible lesion and the seizures are described as idiopathic. The majority of these are thought to have a genetic component and hence some breeds are more commonly affected than others.^{5,6}

What impact does epilepsy have?

The impact of epilepsy on an animal, varies from case to case. At their worst, seizures occur frequently and are distressing for pets and their owners, leaving lasting effects on the pet's quality of life.

Owners of dogs with epilepsy report that their dog's quality of life is their primary concern. However, owners' quality of life is also negatively affected by canine epilepsy.^{7,10}

How does EPILEASE® work?

EPILEASE® contains potassium bromide.

The mode of action of bromide as an anticonvulsant drug is not fully understood. Bromide is actively transported out of the central nervous system by the choroid plexus at subtherapeutic doses but at therapeutic doses, this transport system is overwhelmed and this causes bromide to accumulate in the cerebrospinal fluid, the neurons and the interstitial tissues of the brain.

Bromide passes into the neurons through chloride ion channels and accumulates. This allows bromide to induce neuronal hyperpolarisation and so stabilise the neuron against excitatory input from epileptic centres.^{2,8,9}

When to reach for EPILEASE®?

The goal of antiepileptic therapy is to balance the ability to eliminate epileptic seizures with the quality of life of the patient, as seizure eradication is often not likely in dogs. A more realistic goal is to balance a decrease in seizure frequency, duration, severity and the severity of post ictal signs with the likelihood of no or limited/acceptable adverse effects. Thus maximising the dog's and owner's quality of life.^{3,4,10}

82% of vets questioned used combination therapy for the management of their epileptic patients and 80% of these vets used potassium bromide as part of their epileptic therapy.¹¹



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For use as an anti-epileptic therapy adjunct to phenobarbital in refractory cases of epilepsy in dogs.

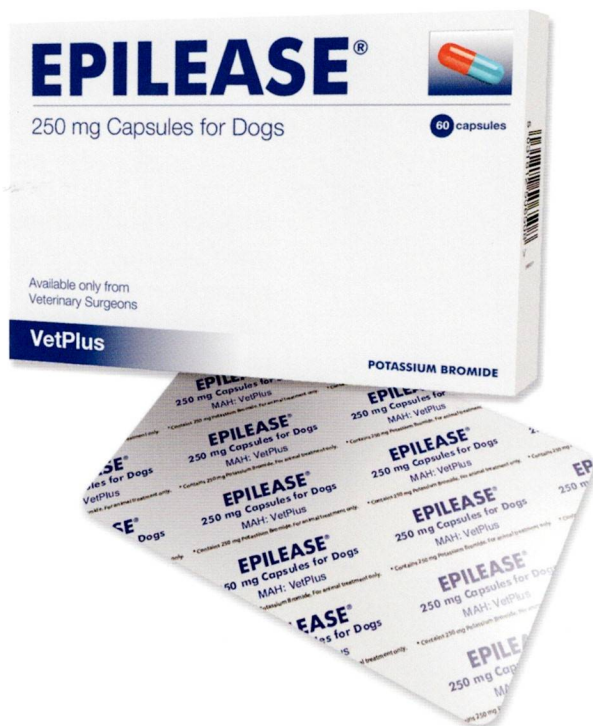
Active Ingredients

Each 250mg capsule contains:

Potassium Bromide	250mg
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Dosage and Administration

- For oral use.
- Administer with food at an initial dose of 15mg/kg bodyweight twice daily.¹
- The expected serum bromide concentration is 800-2000 µg/ml. Adjustments to the dose should be made with regards to the frequency of seizures, the half-life of bromide and the serum bromide concentration.¹



Precautions¹

To be supplied only on veterinary prescription.
Do not abruptly discontinue therapy as this may precipitate seizures.
Not for use in pregnant or nursing bitches.
Avoid changes to dietary chloride intake.
Capsules should be given whole.

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