Osteoarthritis (OA) is a painful condition caused by "wear and tear" of cartilage and other parts of the joints that may result in the following changes:

- Limping or lameness
- Decreased activity or exercise (e.g., bed rest, decreased jump efforts, or difficulty in performing these activities)
- Change in urination habits (frequency, color, or smell)
- Change in bowel movements (such as diarrhea, or black, tarry or bloody stools)
- Change in behavior (such as decreased or increased activity level, running or acting tired)
- Change in appetite
- Chewing or running to avoid pain
- Resisted movement of joints
- Change in how your dog balances or runs, or difficulty in performing these activities
- Stiffness or decreased movement of joints
- Inability to get up or stay up
- Inability to go down stairs
- Inability to move in a smooth manner
- Crowding of legs
- Inability to run or jump
- Difficulty in performing these activities
- Joints that feel "gritty"
- Change in how your dog sits
- Difficulty standing
- Change in gait
- Loss of coordination
- Changes in vocalization
- Changes in hearing
- Changes in gum texture
- Changes in teeth or mouth
- Changes in facial expression
- Changes in body weight
- Changes in temperament
- Changes in body fluid

What is Carprofen?

Carprofen is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) that is used to reduce pain and inflammation (soreness) due to osteoarthritis and pain following surgery in dogs. Carprofen is a prescription drug for dogs. It is available as a square shaped chewable tablet and is given by mouth. Carprofen is a NSAID and should not be given to cats. Osteoarthritis (OA) is a joint condition caused by "wear and tear" of cartilage and other parts of the joints that may result in the following changes in your dog:

- Change in gait
- Change in appetite
- Changes in vocalization
- Changes in gum texture
- Changes in teeth or mouth
- Changes in facial expression
- Changes in body weight
- Changes in temperament
- Changes in body fluid

Can Carprofen be given with other medicines?

Carprofen should not be given with other NSAIDs (for example, aspirin, ibuprofen, indomethacin, ketoprofen, phenylbutazone, tolmetin, tolfenamic acid, or ibuprofen) or steroids (for example, prednisone, dexamethasone, triamcinolone). Carprofen should not be given with other NSAIDs (for example, aspirin, ibuprofen, indomethacin, ketoprofen, phenylbutazone, tolmetin, tolfenamic acid, or ibuprofen) or steroids (for example, prednisone, dexamethasone, triamcinolone). Carprofen should not be given with other NSAIDs (for example, aspirin, ibuprofen, indomethacin, ketoprofen, phenylbutazone, tolmetin, tolfenamic acid, or ibuprofen) or steroids (for example, prednisone, dexamethasone, triamcinolone). Carprofen should not be given with other NSAIDs (for example, aspirin, ibuprofen, indomethacin, ketoprofen, phenylbutazone, tolmetin, tolfenamic acid, or ibuprofen) or steroids (for example, prednisone, dexamethasone, triamcinolone). The most common NSAID-related side effects generally involve the stomach and intestine and may result in inflammation of OA and improve your dog's mobility. While Carprofen is not a cure for osteoarthritis, it can relieve the pain and inflammation of OA and improve your dog's mobility. If you have additional questions about possible side effects, talk to your veterinarian.

When should I stop therapy? Carprofen therapy may be stopped if:

- Your veterinarian tells you to stop therapy.
- Your dog experiences any adverse events. If you stop therapy and your dog's condition becomes worse, you should contact your veterinarian.
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