

ACUTE PAIN REQUIRES EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT. NSAIDS ARE AN EXCELLENT CHOICE.¹

International Society of Feline Medicine (ISFM) guidelines

Illness, trauma and surgery can result in acute pain, and effective management of pain is required for optimal **feline welfare** (i.e. physical health and mental well-being).¹

Pain management is not only about giving an analgesic drug – the emotional needs of the hospitalised cat must be considered, and the individual itself should always be treated with respect and empathy.¹

Whenever possible, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) should be part of an acute pain management protocol¹:

- If there are no contraindications (e.g. hypotension or dehydration) present, NSAIDs are **excellent analgesics** for almost all forms of acute perioperative pain because surgery results in **inflammation**¹
- NSAID-induced adverse effects are mostly reported when recommended doses or contraindications are not respected, or when they are given in combination with corticosteroids. However, omitting NSAIDs because of fear of adverse effects is not recommended and may seriously compromise pain management¹



ISFM guidelines recognise NSAIDs as highly effective for the treatment of acute pain in cats as part of a multimodal approach.¹

Metacam[®]



The dependable choice for anti-inflammatory pain relief

METACAM[®] – effective anti-inflammatory pain relief for cats of all shapes and sizes.



METACAM[®] is flexible

- Acute indications for soft tissue surgery, orthopaedic surgery and acute musculoskeletal disease (e.g. trauma)^{3,*}
- Begin treatment immediately in the clinic with METACAM[®] injection and continue at home with METACAM[®] oral suspension once daily for up to 4 days³



METACAM[®] is proven

- More published clinical studies than any other NSAID³⁻⁶
- Provides round-the-clock relief at the site of inflammation^{3,7}
- Readily accepted by >94% of cats – supporting ease of administration and pet owner compliance^{8,9}



METACAM[®] is precise

- METACAM[®] syringes facilitate accurate dosing of oral suspension to 0.5 kg in cats
- METACAM[®] is micronized to provide a homogenous oral suspension, facilitating consistently accurate dosing

▶ Talk to your Boehringer Ingelheim sales representative for more information and ongoing support.



*Like other NSAIDs, METACAM[®] should not be used concomitantly with corticosteroids or other NSAIDs and should not be used in pregnant or lactating animals or patients suffering from gastrointestinal irritation or bleeding, hypotension, hypovolaemia or dehydration.²

References: 1. 2022 ISFM Consensus Guidelines on the Management of Acute Pain in Cats. *J Feline Med Surg.* 2022;24:4–30. 2. Evangelista MC, Watanabe R, Leung VSY, Monteiro BP, O'Toole E, Pang DSJ, Steagall PV. Facial expressions of pain in cats: the development and validation of a Feline Grimace Scale. *Sci Rep.* 2019;9:19128. 3. METACAM[®] Summary of Product Characteristics (SPC). European Medicines Agency website. Available at: https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/product-information/metacam-epar-product-information_en.pdf. Accessed March 14, 2022. 4. Slingsby LS, Waterman-Pearson AE. Comparison between meloxicam and carprofen for postoperative analgesia after feline ovariohysterectomy. *J Small Anim Pract.* 2002;43:286–289. 5. Speranza C, Schmid V, Giraudel JM, Seewald W, King JN. Robenacoxib versus meloxicam for the control of perioperative pain and inflammation associated with orthopaedic surgery in cats: a randomised clinical trial. *BMC Vet Res.* 2015;11:79. 6. Morton CM, Grant D, Johnston L, Letellier JM, Narbe R. Clinical evaluation of meloxicam versus ketoprofen in cats suffering from painful acute locomotor disorders. *J Feline Med Surg.* 2011;13:237–243. 7. Johnston L, Narbe R. Preferential accumulation of meloxicam in inflamed synovial joints of dogs. *Vet Rec.* 2012;170:207. 8. Gunew MN, Menrath VH, Marshall RD. Long-term safety, efficacy and palatability of oral meloxicam at 0.01–0.03 mg/kg for treatment of osteoarthritic pain in cats. *J Feline Med Surg.* 2008;10:235–241. 9. Clarke SP, Bennett D. Feline osteoarthritis: a prospective study of 28 cases. *J Small Anim Pract.* 2006;47:439–445.

Metacam[®] contains meloxicam. UK: POM-V IE: POM. Further information available in the SPC or from Boehringer Ingelheim Animal Health UK Ltd., RG12 8YS, UK. UK Tel: 01344 746959 (sales) or 01344 746957 (technical), IE Tel: 01 291 3985 (all queries). Email: vetenquiries@boehringer-ingelheim.com. Metacam[®] is a registered trademark of Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica GmbH, used under licence. ©2023 Boehringer Ingelheim Animal Health UK Ltd. All rights reserved. Date of preparation: May 2023. UI-FEL-0047-2023. Use Medicines Responsibly.



PAIN, INFLAMMATION AND MOBILITY SOLUTIONS. ONE TRUSTED SOURCE.

Metacam[®]

ACUTE PAIN COMES IN MANY SIZES.
SO DOES RELIEF.



A fact sheet to support the 2022 ISFM Consensus Guidelines on the Management of Acute Pain in Cats.



PAIN, INFLAMMATION AND MOBILITY SOLUTIONS. ONE TRUSTED SOURCE.

RECOGNISING ACUTE PAIN IN CATS. SIGNS CAN BE SUBTLE.

Look out for the subtle signs of pain in cats

A regular pain assessment will help to identify acute pain in your feline patient.¹

It is important to allow sufficient time for **observation** of:

- General behaviour
- Attitude
- Comfort with interactions
- Posture
- Activity
- Facial expressions

Furthermore, the use of pain assessment tools is recommended for a consistent, practical and more objective approach to feline acute pain assessment.¹

Picturing pain control

This simple system can help you identify facial expressions, postural features and behaviour that indicate if a cat needs additional pain management after surgery.

GOOD PAIN CONTROL

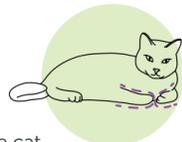
The Bagel

The relaxed, curled-up bagel position (with face tucked into hind legs) of this pain-free cat is a normal posture to conserve body heat and is not usually observed in painful cats.



The Croissant

This cat shows well-controlled pain. The ears are pricked (upright), the back is relaxed and the cat appears bright and alert. This cat also displays a tucked-in leg posture, resembling a croissant.



FACES OF ACUTE PAIN

The Humpy

A cat with a hunched back, legs straightened, often sitting quietly at the back of the cage may be in pain. This cat also has flattened ears and narrowed, half-closed eyes. This posture is often seen after abdominal surgery.



The Squinty

Cats with their heads down, ears flattened and narrowed, half-closed eyes may be in pain. Note how a line drawn through the centre of the eyes makes a V shape.



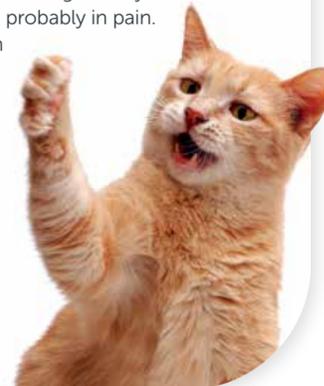
The Flat-out

Cats that are recumbent, tense or rigid may be in severe pain. This cat also has facial expressions of pain – flattened ears and narrowed, half-closed eyes.



The Untouchable

Previously friendly and easy-to-handle cats that hiss, snarl or flinch or try to claw or bite in reaction to gentle pressure to a wound, or those that generally resent handling are probably in pain. A cat's reaction can be expected to be proportional to the amount of pain being experienced.



Metacam[®]

Understanding pain expression in cats

To help you recognise signs of acute pain in cats, we have created illustrations based on the Feline Grimace Scale[®] (felinegrimacescale.com). This pain assessment tool looks at ear position, orbital tightening, muzzle tension, whisker position and head position.²

