



Talking with your veterinarian about urinary incontinence.

Since urinary incontinence may be new to you, here are some questions that the veterinarian may ask you to help in the diagnosis (along with tests like urine culture, blood tests, abdominal imaging, or ultrasound).

Having the answers at the first appointment will help facilitate the discussion.

- When did you first notice your dog's urinary incontinence?
- How often do you find spots and where are they?
- Does the leakage occur during sleep or with activity?
- If with activity, what type?
- Does your dog seem to be drinking more water than usual?
- What are you feeding your dog?
- Have you changed your dog's diet or medications?
- Have your dog's grooming habits changed?
- Does your dog seem to be aware of the urination?
- Does your dog urinate in a normal posture?
- When your dog urinates, is she able to empty her bladder?

After the diagnosis— what to ask your veterinarian.



Once your dog is diagnosed with urinary incontinence caused by weak muscles in the urethral sphincter, you will want to get complete information about how to best treat your pet.

Here are some questions to guide the conversation.

- Will I need to give my pet medication? How often?
- Do dogs generally take the medication easily?
- Can I continue to feed my pet the same food?
- Can I still give my dog treats?
- Do I need to give my pet more water?
- Will I need to take her on walks more frequently?
- Will the medication keep my dog from accidental urination or leaks on the furniture?
- Are there any side effects of treatment?
- What should I do if my pet is not behaving normally?
- What signs should I be concerned about?
- How often do we need to come back to see you?



Up to one in five spayed dogs is affected by urinary incontinence due to urethral sphincter hypotonus (Urinary sphincter mechanism incompetence or USMI).¹



Stop the leaks and make your dog feel like a Superhero!



Be sure to ask your veterinarian if once-a-day PROIN ER™ (phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride extended-release tablets) or PROIN® (phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride) Chewable Tablets is appropriate for your dog.

Reference:
¹: Michael DeTora, DVM, and Robert J. McCarthy, DVM, MS, DACVS. "Ovari hysterectomy versus ovariectomy for elective sterilization of female dogs and cats: is removal of the uterus necessary?" JAVMA, Vol. 239, No 11, December 1, 2011.

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PROIN ER™
(phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride
extended-release tablets)

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION: For oral use in dogs only. Not for human use. Keep out of reach of children. If accidentally ingested by humans, contact a physician immediately.

The most commonly reported side effects were vomiting, loss of appetite, diarrhea, excessive salivation, agitation, tiredness, vocalization, confusion, increased water consumption, weight loss, weakness,

PROIN®
(phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride)
Chewable Tablets

fever, panting, and reversible changes in skin color (flushing or bright pink). Abnormal gait, seizures or tremors, as well as liver enzyme elevations, kidney failure, blood in urine and urine retention have been reported. In some cases death, including euthanasia has been reported. Sudden death was sometimes preceded by vocalization or collapse.

Instances of dogs chewing through closed vials

of PROIN® and eating the vial contents have been reported, in some cases resulting in overdose. Keep the product in a secured storage area out of the reach of pets in order to prevent accidental ingestion or overdose, as dogs may willingly consume more than the recommended dosage of PROIN® Chewable Tablets or PROIN ER™ tablets. Contact your veterinarian immediately if the dog ingests more tablets than prescribed or if other pets ingest PROIN Chewable Tablets or PROIN ER tablets.

PROIN and PROIN ER may cause elevated blood pressure and should be used with caution in dogs with pre-existing heart disease, high blood pressure, liver disease, kidney insufficiency, diabetes, glaucoma, and other conditions associated with high blood pressure. Dogs may transition from

PROIN Chewable Tablets to PROIN ER without a break in administration. However, do not alternate PROIN ER with PROIN Chewable Tablets because the effectiveness and safety of interchangeable use have not been evaluated.

The safe use of PROIN and PROIN ER in dogs used for breeding purposes, during pregnancy or in lactating bitches, has not been evaluated. Contact your veterinarian if you notice restlessness or irritability, loss of appetite, the incontinence persists or worsens, or any other unusual signs. See prescribing information for complete details regarding adverse events, warning and precautions or visit prnpharmaceutical.com.