**INTRODUCTION**

Dipyrone

Dipyrone is a novel non-steroidal drug (NSAID) also known as metamizol in Europe. Dipyrone is a prodrug, which is converted to active metabolites with analgesic, anti-inflammatory, and anti-spasmodic effects. Compared to other drugs in the NSAID class, dipyrone is well tolerated with respect to gastrointestinal side effects. Dipyrone is available as an injectable formulation in Europe; however, no oral formulation which is bioavailable has been developed for use in horses. The commonly accepted dose is 30 mg/kg administered intravenously (IV) [1].

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**OBJECTIVE**

This study evaluated the efficacy of dipyrone administered intravenously to control fever in horses compared to placebo.

**METHODS**

This was a blinded, randomized, placebo-controlled pilot study with two treatment groups conducted at a single site. Thirty-one horses with fever (rectal temperature ≥ 102.0°F) from two treatment groups were randomized in two treatment groups conducted at a single site. This was a blinded, randomized, placebo-controlled pilot study with intravenously to control fever in horses compared to placebo. The commonly accepted dose is 30 mg/kg administered intravenously (IV) [1].

**RESULTS**

**RESULTS (CONT’D)**

**DISCUSSION**

Dipyrone administered IV at 30 mg/kg effectively reduced pyrexia in 10 of 15 horses in Phase I and 8 of 14 horses in Phase II. The findings of the combined Phase I and Phase II results show that dipyrone was effective in controlling fever in 18/29 horses. Additionally, horses in Phase II had additional time for the underlying disease to progress, which is indicated by the lack of response in placebo treated horses in Phase 2. Treated horses did not exhibit adverse events related to dipyrone administered IV at 30 mg/kg and all reported adverse events were expected and considered related to the underlying disease process.

**CONCLUSIONS**

A single dose of dipyrone IV effectively controlled fever for 6 hours post administration and was superior to placebo. The measured anti-pyretic effect was maximized at approximately 4 hours post administration. Dipyrone was well tolerated in horses with naturally occurring respiratory disease.

**DISCLOSURES**

Ryan Avenatti, Ming Yin, Tianhua Hu, Melinda Poole, and Emily Sundman are/were employees of Kindred Biosciences, Inc. Craig Reinemeyer is a contractor for Kindred Biosciences, Inc.

**REFERENCES**