

STELFONTA®
(tigilanol tiglate injection)

Madison, pet owner

My vet tech and I did lots of research together. We felt like STELFONTA was a really good option for Sylvie.

YOUR STORY BEGINS

Important information about treating your pet with STELFONTA® (tigilanol tiglate injection)





Virbac Shaping the future of animal health



WHAT TO KNOW ABOUT TREATMENT

with STELFONTA® (tigilanol tiglate injection)

You and your veterinarian have chosen a prescription medicine called STELFONTA as part of your dog's treatment plan for mast cell tumor disease.

Some preparation will be needed before your dog's treatment with STELFONTA. In this brochure, you will find important information about the process and how to care for your dog afterward. And remember, always speak with your veterinarian if you have any questions about your dog's treatment.

WHAT ARE MAST CELL TUMORS?

Mast cell tumors are a common form of skin cancer that affects a part of the body's immune system known as mast cells. They are the most common type of skin tumor in dogs, accounting for roughly 20% of all skin cancers.[1] Although mast cell tumors may affect any dog, the risk for developing them is higher in middle-aged and older dogs and dogs of certain breeds (including boxers, shar-peis, and golden retrievers).[2,3]

HOW DOES STELFONTA WORK?

STELFONTA is a prescription medicine used in dogs to treat mast cell tumors in the skin or in certain areas, just underneath the skin. STELFONTA is given as an injection, directly into your dog's tumor. It destroys the tumor by breaking down cancer cells and starving the cells' blood supply, leaving behind a "pocket" or wound at the injection site where the tumor once was. Wounds are then left open, allowing STELFONTA to promote wound healing.[4]

When cleaning the tumor site, be sure to wear disposable gloves to avoid contact with any residual drug. Thoroughly wash your skin if it comes in contact with the treated tumor site, wound, or wound discharge.

Tumors treated with STELFONTA typically go through a 4- to 6-week treatment and healing process

Pre-treatment



2 to 4 hours post-treatment



start of tumor breakdown

24 hours post-treatment



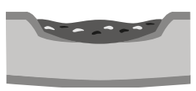
tumor breakdown evident

Day 7



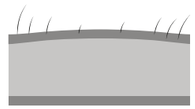
tumor breakdown with formation of healthy wound bed

Day 14



ongoing healing of tumor site

Day 28



treated tumor site healing

Overall extent of wound formation and time to healing can vary and is generally related to the size and/or location of the mast cell tumor.



"

Robert, pet owner

Gracie looks like her old self and never licks the area.

In a clinical study that evaluated 118 dogs treated with STELFONTA, only 1 case was treated with antibiotics, 1 was bandaged, 2 wore Elizabethan collars, and 1 was flushed with saline solution to reduce odor.[5]

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THE **4 STAGES** OF TREATMENT

with STELFONTA® (tigilanol tiglate injection)
and what to expect at each stage



1 STAGE 1: PRE-TREATMENT*



WHAT TO EXPECT

- Additional medications must be given prior to AND after treatment with STELFONTA. **These medications reduce the potential for severe, life-threatening adverse reactions and MUST be given as prescribed.** Use the table on the inside back cover of this brochure to keep track of which medications to give your dog and when.

2 STAGE 2: TREATMENT DAY*





In the first 4 hours after treatment, you may notice changes in tumor color and possible swelling at the treated tumor site.

WHAT TO EXPECT

- Your veterinarian will inject STELFONTA directly into the tumor site.
- General anesthesia is not required when using STELFONTA.
- The most common adverse reactions included wound formation, injection-site pain, lameness in the treated limb, vomiting, diarrhea, and hypoalbuminemia (low levels in the blood of the protein albumin).
- Make sure your dog has access to drinking water after treatment.
- Your veterinarian may prescribe medication for pain.
- Make sure to give all prescribed medications as scheduled and contact your veterinarian if you cannot.

3 STAGE 3: TUMOR BREAKDOWN (DAYS 1 TO 7)*







WHAT TO EXPECT

- Bruising or swelling and the leaking of fluid may appear at the treated tumor site and may last for several days. Your dog may experience some discomfort during this time.
- A reddish “pocket” or wound will form, which allows healthy new skin to grow.
- Most wounds can be left uncovered. Follow your veterinarian’s instructions.
- If cleaning is needed, wear disposable gloves and use warm water—no soap or disinfectants.
- Monitor your dog during the healing process. Contact your veterinarian if you notice excessive pain, increased or excessive swelling and bruising, extensive wound formation, lameness, tiredness, refusal to eat for more than 1 day, repeated vomiting or diarrhea, trouble breathing, or any other symptoms that concern you at any time during the healing process.
- Continue administration of prescribed medications.

4 STAGE 4: WOUND RESOLUTION (WEEKS 2 TO 4+)*





WHAT TO EXPECT

- Healthy new skin will grow over the wound, and hair will typically regrow.
- Your veterinarian will schedule regular follow-up visits. In some cases, a second injection may be needed if your dog’s tumor has not been completely removed.

*Photos shown on these pages feature a 12-year-old pit bull with a mast cell tumor on his right thigh, treated with 1 injection of STELFONTA.





NOTE: Wounds may be quite large before they are fully healed. At Day 28 post-treatment, the wound of this 15-year-old pug was larger than the initial tumor. Contact your veterinarian if you have concerns about the size of your pet’s wound.

DAILY LOG

KEEP TRACK OF YOUR DOG'S REQUIRED MEDICATIONS

using this convenient table.



Use the table on the following page to keep track of the medications your veterinarian has prescribed for your dog. **Administration of all of these medications as instructed by your veterinarian is critical to help prevent severe adverse reactions that can be associated with the removal of your dog's mast cell tumor.**

Dog's name _____

> Ally, pet owner
>
> *[Before and after treatment with STELFONTA], your pet will need to be on certain medications. Make sure you do this step. Don't skip it.*

> Kimberly, pet owner
>
> *I think STELFONTA is a fabulous treatment. Navi is doing great today.**

SCAN ME

To see actual cases of dogs treated with STELFONTA and to learn more, visit https://vet-us.virbac.com/stelfonta.

*In a recent survey with pet owners that had their dogs treated with STELFONTA, 90% reported that they were satisfied with the results.[6]

STELFONTA® (tigilanol tiglate injection)

References: 1. Garrett LD. Canine mast cell tumors: diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis. *Vet Med (Auckl)*. 2014;5:49-58. **2.** Dobson JM, Lascelles BDX. *BSAVA Manual of Canine and Feline Oncology*. 3rd ed. Gloucester, UK: British Small Animal Veterinary Association; 2016. **3.** Śmiech A, Łopuszyński W, Ślaska B, Bulak K, Jasik A. Occurrence and distribution of canine cutaneous mast cell tumour characteristics among predisposed breeds. *J Vet Res*. 2019;63:141-148. **4.** Moses RL, Boyle GM, Howard-Jones RA, et al. Novel epoxy-tiglianes stimulate skin keratinocyte wound healing responses and re-epithelialization via protein kinase C activation. *Biochem Pharmacol*. 2020;178 (114048). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bcp.2020.114048. **5.** Reddell P, De Ridder TR, Morton JM, et al. Wound formation, wound size, and progression of wound healing after intratumoral treatment of mast cell tumors in dogs with tigilanol tiglate. *J Vet Intern Med*. 2021;35:430-441. **6.** Data on file, Virbac Corporation.

TO BE COMPLETED BY YOUR VETERINARIAN

CORTICOSTEROID NAME:	ANTIHISTAMINE #1 NAME:	ANTIHISTAMINE #2 NAME:	OTHER:
DOSING INSTRUCTIONS:	DOSING INSTRUCTIONS:	DOSING INSTRUCTIONS:	DOSING INSTRUCTIONS:

PRE-TREATMENT 2 days before STELFONTA treatment Date:	AM ☐	PM ☐					
PRE-TREATMENT 1 day before STELFONTA treatment Date:	AM ☐	PM ☐					
TREATMENT DAY Date:	AM ☐	PM ☐	AM ☐	PM ☐	AM ☐	PM ☐	
DAY 1 POST-TREATMENT Date:	AM ☐	PM ☐	AM ☐	PM ☐	AM ☐	PM ☐	
DAY 2 POST-TREATMENT Date:	AM ☐	PM ☐	AM ☐	PM ☐	AM ☐	PM ☐	
DAY 3 POST-TREATMENT Date:	AM ☐	PM ☐	AM ☐	PM ☐	AM ☐	PM ☐	
DAY 4 POST-TREATMENT Date:	AM ☐	PM ☐	AM ☐	PM ☐	AM ☐	PM ☐	
DAY 5 POST-TREATMENT Date:	AM ☐		AM ☐	PM ☐	AM ☐	PM ☐	
DAY 6 POST-TREATMENT Date:	AM ☐		AM ☐	PM ☐	AM ☐	PM ☐	
DAY 7 POST-TREATMENT Date:	AM ☐		AM ☐	PM ☐	AM ☐	PM ☐	

Brief Summary: Before using STELFONTA® (tigilanol tiglate injection) consult the product insert, a summary of which follows:

CAUTION: Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

WARNING: SEVERE WOUND FORMATION IN HUMANS; EXTENSIVE WOUND FORMATION, MAST CELL DEGRANULATION, AND DEATH IN DOGS DUE TO MAST CELL DEGRANULATION

Human Safety

- **Accidental self-injection of STELFONTA may cause severe wound formation. To decrease the risk of accidental self-injection, sedation of the dog may be necessary (see Dosage and Administration, Human Warnings and Adverse Reactions on the product insert).**

Dog Safety

- **Always administer a corticosteroid (e.g. prednisone or prednisolone), an H1 receptor blocking agent (e.g. diphenhydramine), and an H2 receptor blocking agent (e.g. famotidine) when treating with STELFONTA to decrease the potential for severe systemic adverse reactions, including death, from mast cell degranulation (see Contraindications and Dosage and Administration on the product insert).**
- **Do not inject STELFONTA into subcutaneous mast cell tumors located above the elbow or hock (e.g. on the body, head, or neck). This may result in accumulation of necrotic debris in the subcutaneous space increasing the risk of systemic adverse reactions, including death, from mast cell degranulation (see Contraindications, Warnings and Adverse Events on the product insert).**
- **Treatment with STELFONTA has been associated with cellulitis and severe tissue sloughing extending away from the treated site resulting in extensive wounds that require additional treatment and prolonged recovery times (see Warnings, Precautions and Adverse Events on the product insert).**

Indications: STELFONTA injection is indicated for use in dogs for the treatment of:

- non-metastatic subcutaneous mast cell tumors located at or distal to the elbow or the hock
- non-metastatic cutaneous mast cell tumors

Concurrent Medications: Administer the following medications to decrease the potential for severe systemic adverse reactions from mast cell degranulation:

- **Corticosteroid (e.g. oral prednisone or prednisolone at anti-inflammatory dose):** Start medication 2 days prior to STELFONTA treatment and continue for 8 days post-treatment (10 days total).
- **H1 receptor blocking agent (e.g. oral diphenhydramine):** Start medication on the day of STELFONTA treatment and continue for a total of 8 days.
- **H2 receptor blocking agent (e.g. oral famotidine):** Start medication on the day of STELFONTA treatment and continue for a total of 8 days.

Dosing Instructions: STELFONTA is injected into the tumor at a dose of **0.5 mL per cm^3** of tumor volume, as determined by measuring the tumor and calculating the dose based on **0.5 x length x width x height.**

The Tumor Volume is not to exceed 10 cm^3. The dose of STELFONTA is not to exceed 0.25 mL/kg body weight. The dose is not to exceed 5 mL per dog, regardless of tumor volume or body weight. The minimum dose of STELFONTA is 0.1 mL, regardless of tumor volume or body weight. If the calculated dose is <0.1 mL, administer 0.1 mL.

Contraindications: Do not inject STELFONTA into subcutaneous mast cell tumors located above the elbow or hock (e.g. on the body, head, or neck). This may result in accumulation of necrotic debris in the subcutaneous space increasing the risk of systemic adverse reactions, including death, from mast cell degranulation (see Adverse Reactions on the product insert).

WARNINGS: NOT FOR USE IN HUMANS. KEEP THIS AND ALL MEDICATIONS OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

Caution is required during treatment to avoid accidental self-injection. Dogs undergoing treatment with STELFONTA should be adequately restrained and sedation used if necessary. People with known hypersensitivity to tigilanol tiglate or to any of the excipients should avoid contact with STELFONTA.

Wear disposable gloves when cleaning the treated tumor site to avoid contact with any residual drug. Thoroughly wash your skin that comes in contact with the treated tumor site, wound, or wound discharge.

STELFONTA may cause side effects, even at the prescribed dose. Ensure the dog receives their prescribed medications to decrease the potential for severe, life-threatening side effects from mast cell degranulation. Counsel owners to monitor the dog during the healing process and contact their veterinarian if they notice excessive pain, lameness, tiredness, refusal to eat for more than one day, repeated vomiting or diarrhea, trouble breathing, changes to the treated tumor site (including increased or excessive swelling and bruising, extensive wound formation, increased irritation) or any other symptoms that concern them.

PRECAUTIONS: STELFONTA® (tigilanol tiglate injection) has not been evaluated in dogs with signs of systemic disease due to the mast cell tumor(s).

STELFONTA is not intended for the treatment of metastatic mast cell tumors. The safe and effective use of STELFONTA has not been evaluated for simultaneous treatment of more than one mast cell tumor. The safe and effective use of STELFONTA has not been evaluated in dogs with a mast cell tumor volume >10 cm^3.

Use STELFONTA with caution in tumors located within mucocutaneous regions (e.g., eyelids, vulva, prepuce, and anus) as tumor necrosis could cause a change in morphology of the mucocutaneous region resulting in loss of functional integrity.

Use STELFONTA with caution in mast cell tumors with significant ulceration as leakage of the drug from the ulcerated area may occur following treatment potentially reducing effectiveness.

The safe use of STELFONTA has not been evaluated in dogs with concurrent diseases that may result in delayed wound healing. After treatment with STELFONTA, dogs may require additional care of the treated site to aid in the healing process. An Elizabethan collar or a non-constricting dry gauze bandage may be needed to prevent the dog from self-traumatizing the treated site.

After treatment with STELFONTA, separation from other household animals may be necessary to prevent grooming and trauma to the treated site.

The safe use of STELFONTA under conditions of use has not been evaluated in dogs younger than 3.5 years old.

The safe use of STELFONTA has not been evaluated in dogs that are pregnant, lactating, or intended for breeding.

Adverse Reactions: In a field study, the most common adverse reactions seen out of 117 dogs included wound formation (94%), injection site pain (52.1%), lameness in the treated limb (24.8%), vomiting (20.5%), diarrhea (20.5%), and hypoalbuminemia (18%). Wound formation, vomiting, and diarrhea were mainly observed within the first 7 to 10 days after treatment. Injection site pain and lameness in the treated leg were mainly observed within the first 2 days after treatment. Hypoalbuminemia was mainly observed within the first 28 days after treatment. All dogs received concomitant medications as noted in the Effectiveness section of the product insert.

Wound Formation

Tumor observations were conducted at 2, 4, 8, and 24 hours and 4 days after treatment. The 81 dogs treated with STELFONTA on Day 0 were reported most frequently with swelling, bruising, pain and heat at all tumor observation timepoints. The following were reported at 24 hours post treatment:

- Swelling: 97.5% (79/81 dogs)
- Bruising: 91.4% (74/81 dogs)
- Pain: 69.1% (56/81 dogs)
- Heat: 53.1% (43/81 dogs)

At 24 hours post treatment, intact skin was reported in 71.6% (58/81 dogs) of STELFONTA treated dogs. On Day 4 intact skin was reported in 17.3% (14/81 dogs) of STELFONTA treated dogs. On Day 4, the following observations were reported with the highest frequency:

- Necrosis: 55.6% (45/81 dogs)
- Crater pockets: 37.0% (30/81 dogs)
- Exudate: 37.0% (30/81 dogs)
- Eschar: 28.4% (23/81 dogs)
- Ulceration: 11.1% (9/81 dogs)

A wound healing assessment was performed on the effectiveness dataset which included 80 dogs in the STELFONTA group and 38 dogs in the untreated control group. Wounds developed in 92.5% (74/80) of STELFONTA treated dogs and 2.6% (1/38) of untreated control dogs by Day 7. On Day 28, the presence of wounds was 40% (32/80) in the STELFONTA group and 2.6% (1/38) in the untreated group. On Day 42 and Day 84, the presence of wounds was 27.1% (16/59) and 1.8% (1/57), respectively, in the STELFONTA group.

Effectiveness: See full prescribing information for details on effectiveness.

Contact Information: To report suspected adverse reactions or to obtain prescribing information or a Safety Data Sheet, call 1-800-338-3659. For additional information about adverse drug experience reporting for animal drugs, contact the FDA at 1-888-FDA-VETS or www.fda.gov/reportanimalae.

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