Is your dog a candidate for STELFONTA® (tigilanol tiglate injection)?



A cancer diagnosis for your dog can feel overwhelming and selecting the right treatment option is critical. No one knows your dog as well as you do, so read on to see if STELFONTA is the right treatment to ask your Veterinarian about.

WHAT IS STELFONTA?

STELFONTA is a non-surgical pharmaceutical treatment for mast cell tumors for dogs. It is injected directly into the tumors and destroys them by breaking down cancer cells and removing their blood supply. This creates a 'pocket' or wound where the tumor once was. Wounds are typically left uncovered, allowing STELFONTA to promote wound healing over the following 4-6 weeks.



HOW EFFECTIVE IS STELFONTA?

- ✓ STELFONTA removes 87% of mast cell tumors with up to two injections.[1,2]
- ✓ Within 2 hours you will be able to see STELFONTA working as the tumor starts to swell and change color. Within 4 hours the tumor starts to necrose.[1]
- ✓ 89% of treated dogs remain cancer-free at the treatment site one year later.[3]

IS STELFONTA SUITABLE FOR YOUR DOG?

STELFONTA is not for all dogs, tumors or pet parents, but can be a great option for many.

If one or more of the below statements is true, ask your veterinarian about STELFONTA for your dog:

- ☐ I would prefer a non-surgical treatment for my dog.
- ☐ The tumor is on a limb, paw or head where surgical margins are challenging, potentially leaving tumor cells behind or requiring amputation.[6,7]
- ☐ The tumor is in a location of movement (i.e. elbow), which makes it difficult for stitches to hold after surgery.
- ☐ My dog is active and may cause trauma to surgical stitches, or not cope with an Elizabethan collar.

My dog is considered high-risk for general anesthaesia due to:

- ☐ Breed (Brachycephalic breeds such as boxers, pugs or bulldogs, find breathing under general anesthesia more challenging).[8]
- ☐ Health conditions, common in older dogs (e.g. low blood pressure, heart condition, liver or kidney disease).[8]
- ☐ Multiple mast cell tumors, prolonging the anesthetic time required to undertake surgery.

STELFONTA®

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THINGS TO CONSIDER BEFORE SELECTING STELFONTA®

A WOUND IS PART OF THE PROCESS AND ONE SIGN STELFONTA IS WORKING

- Tumors destroyed by STELFONTA fall away from the skin, leaving a pocket or wound where a healthy bed of skin re-grows.[1,2]
- The majority of these wounds are left to heal uncovered and receive no intervention. Most have fully healed 28 to 42 days after treatment. In 5% of cases, wounds are extensive and take longer to heal.[4]

Brooklyn, 6-year-old mixed breed, 0.42cm³ cutaneous mast cell tumor on base of ear.



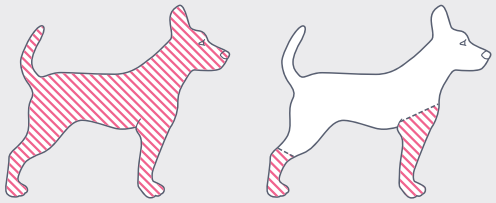
Wilbur, 6.5-year-old Pyrenees mix, 4.15cm³ subcutaneous mast cell tumor on inner elbow.



See more treatment journeys:

FDA APPROVED FOR THE TREATMENT OF NON METASTATIC MAST CELL TUMORS IN DOGS[5]

STELFONTA is suitable for non-metastatic mast cell tumors on the surface of the skin all over the body. Additionally it can treat tumors below the surface of the skin, providing they are at or below the back ankle (hock), or at or below the front elbow. Tumors must be no more than 10cm³. Your veterinarian can advise whether your dog is a suitable candidate for STELFONTA.



Mast cell tumors on the skin surface

Mast cell tumors below the skin surface

SIDE EFFECTS

Side effects are generally mild and short-lasting; they may include: bruising or swelling around the treated area, open wound formation where the tumor used to be, pain at the injection site, lameness in the treated limb, vomiting, and diarrhea. Contact your veterinarian if the symptoms are prolonged or excessive. In some cases, an extensive wound can develop, which can delay healing.

ESSENTIAL CONCOMITANT MEDICATIONS

As with any manipulation of mast cells, there is a risk of degranulation, a potentially fatal condition. To reduce the risk, it is important that accompanying medications are provided, starting two days before STELFONTA injection and continuing on treatment day and for a further 7 days.

1. US STELFONTA® (tigilanol tiglate injection) packaging insert. (2020) 2. De Ridder TR, et al. J Vet Intern Med 2020; doi :10.1111/jvim.15806. 3. Jones P et al. (2020) J Vet Internal Medicine. Recurrence-free interval 12 months after local treatment of mast cell tumors in dogs using intratumoral injection of tigilanol tiglate 4. Reddell PW, et al. J Vet Intern Med. 2021; doi :10.111/jvm.16009. 5. https://www.fda.gov/news-events/press-announcements/fda-approves-first-intratumoral-injection-treat-non-metastatic-mast-cell-tumors-dogs 6. Lowe R, et al. Vet Comp Oncol 2017;15(3):775–84. 7. Kiupel M and Camus M, Vet Clin CMall Anim 2019;49:819–36. 8. Brodbelt D, Vet J 2009;182(2):152–61.



DISCUSS STELFONTA WITH YOUR VETERINARIAN

STELFONTA can be prescribed by any General Practitioner Veterinarian, Veterinary Oncologist or Surgeon.

If your Veterinarian would like more information on STELFONTA® (tigilanol tiglate injection), the indication and treatment protocol, they can:

- ✔ **visit vet-us.virbac.com/stelfonta**
- ✔ **speak to their Virbac representative**
- ✔ **call 1-800-338-3659**
- ✔ **scan this QR code**

Alternatively contact Virbac to find an experienced veterinarian in your area: **1-800-338-3659**



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® (tigilanol tiglate injection) may cause severe wound formation. To decrease the risk of accidental self-injection, sedation of the dog may be necessary.

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.
- 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.
- 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.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

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. In dogs, do not inject STELFONTA into subcutaneous mast cell tumors located above the elbow or hock. Formation of wounds, possibly extensive, is an intended and likely response to treatment with STELFONTA along with associated swelling, bruising and pain; these wounds are expected to heal. Appropriate pre- and post-treatment medications must be given, including a corticosteroid plus blocking agents for both H1 and H2 receptors, in order to decrease the potential for severe systemic adverse reactions, including death, from mast cell degranulation. For full prescribing information, contact VIRBAC at 1-800-338-3659 or visit https://vet-us.virbac.com/stelfonta

Full prescribing information - click here
or visit STELFONTA.com