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| Drug name | Classification | Trade name | Route of administration | Dosage | Indications | Contraindications | Withdrawal time | Major drug interaction |
| **Antibiotics** | | | | | | | | |
| Tilmicosin | Antibiotic- macrolide | Micotil 300 | Subcutaneous | Cattle: 10 to 20mg/kg SC  Sheep more than 15kg- 10mg/kg SC | -Bovine respiratory disease with *Mannheimia haemolytica, Pasteurella multocida* and  *Histophilus somni.*  -Ovine respiratory disease associated with *Mannheimia haemolytica.*  For control in cattle at high risk for BRD. | Do not use in automatically powered syringes.  IV is fatal in cattle and sheep.  Do not use in sheep less than 15kg.  May be fatal in swine, non-human primates, horses and goats. | 42 days for meat animals.  Do not use in lactating ewes nor in cattle 20 months or older. | Cannot be used when Colchicine is being used as well. |
| Amoxicillin | Antibiotic- aminopenicillin | Duphamox LA  Amoxycillin 150 LA (Anupco) | SC, IM | 15mg/kg IM only for Anupco Amoxycillin 150 LA and by IM or SC for Duphamox LA | -Broad spectrum  -Respiratory infections | -Not used in patients with previous sensitivity to penicillins. | 21 days in meat animals for Duphamox LA.  14 days in meat animals and 60 hours in milk animals for Anupco amoxycillin 150 LA | Do not use with bacteriostatic antibiotics such as tetracyclines as they can have antagonistic effects to the beta lactam antibiotics. |
| Marbofloxacin | Antibiotic- fluoroquinolone | Kelacyl  Marbocyl 10% | IV, IM, SC | Cattle- 2-8mg/kg IM, SC with the 1st injection being given IV for respiratory infections.  2mg/kg for acute mastitis.  Pigs- 2mg/kg | -BRD  -Acute mastitis in cattle  -Postpartum Dysgalactia Syndrome | Do not use with pathogen may be resistant to other fluoroquinolones.  Do not use in animals with hypersensitivity to quinolones.  US prohibits its use in food animals. | Cattle withdrawal is 6 days meat/offal animals and 36hours in dairy cattle.  Pigs is 4 days for meat/offal animals. | -Synergistic effects possible with other antibiotics.  -Increases the AUC and elimination time of flunixin and vice versa.  -May increase warfarin effects.  -Antacids or dairy products can prevent absorption of the enrofloxacin. |
| Enrofloxacin | Fluoroquinolone antibiotic | Enroflox 5% | SC, IM in cattle  PO or IV in horses | Cattle- 2.5 to 5mg/kg SC daily or 7.5- 12.5mg/kg SC once.  Horses- 7.5mg/kg IV | Enterotoxemia, colibacilliosis, salmonellosis, mycoplasmosis  Cattle- BRD  Swine-secondary infections to influenza, | Not for use in patients with seizure disorders.  Reduced dose is required for patients with liver or kidney impairments. | Cattle- 28 days for meat animals. Should not be used in dairy animals. |  |
| Tylosin | Antibiotic- macrolide | Tylosin, Tylan | IM | Cattle- 17.6mg/kg IM daily  Swine- 8.8mg/kg  Sheep and goat- 10mg/kg | -BRD  -Foot rot  -Calf diphtheria  -Swine arthritis  -Swine pneumonia  -Swine dysentery |  | 21 day withdrawal period for meat animals- not for use in dairy animals. | May increase Digitalis concentrations in blood.  May antagonize chloramphenicol. |
| Gentamicin | Antibiotic | Gentamycin 100 | IM or slow IV | Cattle, horses and sheep- 2mg/kg 2x daily  Pigs- 2mg/kg 2x daily | Broad spectrum for gram positive and negative bacteria associated with UTI, respiratory infections, GIT infections, uterine infections, skin and tissue infections. | -Pregnant animals  -Hypersensitive patients  -Patients with renal impairment | 7 days for meat animals.  3 days for milk animals. |  |
| Norfloxacin | Antibiotic- fluoroquinolone | Anflox 10% Injection |  | 2.5mg/kg for secondary, GIT and respirator infections.  5mg/kg for salmonellosis and severe respiratory disease. | Gram positive and gram negative bacteria and mycoplasmas | Not for use in patients with hypersensitivity to fluoroquinolones. | 4 days for both meat and milk animals | Enhances the activity of anticoagulants like warfarin.  Can cause CNS effects when used with NSAIDS. |
| Oxytetracycline | Antibiotic- tetracycline | Oxytet LA 10% | SC or IM | 10mg/kg SC or IM | Broad spectrum activity ranging for gram negative and gram positive- E.coli, Staph, Strep, Haemophilus, Bordetella, Pasteurella, Campylobacter, Salmonella, Mycoplasma, Riskettsia and Chlamydia. | Do not administer with penicillins. | 28 days in meat animals.  7 days in milk animals. |  |
| Ciprofloxacin | Antibiotic- quinolone | Cifran  Baytril 100 | IV only (Cifran)  Baytril (SC in cattle, IM in swine) | Cattle- Baytril- 7.5- 12.5mg/kg single dose or 2.5- 5mg/kg multiple dose over 3 days.  Swine- Baytril- 7.5mg/kg | Bovine respiratory disease and Swine respiratory disease. | Patients with hypersensitivity.  Caution in patients with history of CNS disease. |  | Not to be used with Mg or Al antacids as they will prevent absorption.  Inhibits CYP1A2 so slows the clearance of substances such as theophylline, methyxanthines and caffeine. |
| Ceftiofur | Antibiotic- cephalosporin | Cefokel 50mg/ml | IM | Cattle- 1mg/kg  Horses and sheep- 2mg/kg  Swine- 3mg/kg | Cattle: Foot rot, Respiratory disease, metritis  Horses: Respiratory diseases associated with *Streptococcus zooepidemicus*  Swine: Bacterial pnuemonias | Petients may be hypersensitive to chephalosporins. | Swine and sheep must not be used for meat until 24hrs has passed. |  |
| Procaine benzylpenicillin, benzathine penicillin (in Combikel 40 LA) and Dihydrostreptomycin sulphate | Combined antibiotics | Combikel 20/20  Combikel 40 LA | IM or SC | 1ml of suspension per 10-20kg | Broad spectrum |  | Combikel 20/20- 30 days for meat animals and 3 days for milk animals.  Combikel 40 LA- 30 days for meat animals and 10 days for milk animals. |  |
| Cefapirin | Antibiotic- cephalosporin | Metricure | Intrauterine suspension |  | Subacute and chronic endometritis | Not to be used in animals with hypersensitivity to cephalosporins or penicllins.  Not to be used in conjunction with other intrauterine antibiotics. | 2 days for meat animals. |  |
| Chlortetracycline hydrochloride | Antibiotic- tetracycline | Metricycline | Intrauterine bolus | 1-2 boluses for cattle.  0.5 boluses for sheep and goats. | Uterine infections and prevention of postpartum endometritis |  | 10 days for meat animals.  4 days for milk animals. |  |