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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 SCSheep 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 LAAmoxycillin 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 | KelacylMarbocyl 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 cattlePO 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, mycoplasmosisCattle- BRDSwine-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 dailySwine- 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 dailyPigs- 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 | CifranBaytril 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/kgHorses and sheep- 2mg/kgSwine- 3mg/kg | Cattle: Foot rot, Respiratory disease, metritisHorses: 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.  |  |