TEAT LACERATION DRUGS

Before the surgery:

Procaine penicillin (BID) and Flunixin Meglumine

Ceftiofur can also be used for antibacterial activity

A combination of xylazine (0.02 mg/kg), ketamine (0.04 mg/kg), and butorphanol (0.01 mg/kg) is given IV or IM. Nervous animals can be given higher doses of ketamine (up to 2 mg/kg IM) during surgery.

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| Drug | Dose Rate (mg/kg OR IU) | Concentration (mg/ml OR IU) | Route of Administration | Withdrawal time |
| Tetanus toxoid | 500 |  | SubQ | 21 days for meat |
| Xylazine | 0.02 | 20 | IM | 48 hrs milk; 3 days meat |
| Ketamine | 0.04 | 100 | IM | Meat: 3 daysMilk: 48 hours |
| Butorphanol | 0.01 |  | IM | Meat: 2 days, Milk:0 days |
| Flunixin | 2.2 | 50 | IV | 4 days for meat, 36 hours for milk |
| Lidocaine | \_\_ | \_\_ | Injected as a local block | 24 hours for both meat and milk |
| Procaine penicillin | 20,000 | 200,000 | IM | Meat-30 days. Milk-10 days |
| Ceftiofur | 2.2 |  | IM | None when drug used according to label directions |
| Tolazoline | 0.04 | 100 | IM/IV | 48 hours milk and 8 days meat |
| Atropine | 0.04 | 15 | ¼ IV and the rest IM or SC | 6 days milk, 28 days meat |
| Epinephrine | 0.02 | 1 | IM/SC | 0 days meat and milk |

TABLE 1 SHOWING DRUGS TO BE ADMINISTERED PRE-OPERATIVELY

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| Drug | Drug information | Indications | Contraindications |
| Tolazoline | A non-selective α adrenergic antagonist. Causes CNS excitement and cardiovascular tachycardia. | Reversal of the sedation and analgesia effects of xylazine | No adverse effects |
| Atropine | Anticholinergic agent which blocks acetylcholine effect at muscarinic receptors (parasympatholytic). As an antimuscarinic agent, it blocks cholinergic stimulation and causes decrease in gastrointestinal motility and secretions, decrease respiratory secretions, increase heart rate (antivagal effect) and causes mydriasis. | Counteracting the bradycardic nature of Xylazine | Hypersensitive patients. Patients that have myasthenia gravis |
| Epinepherine | Action on alpha-adrenergic receptors- lessens the vasodilation and increased vascular permeability that occurs during anaphylaxis.Action on beta-adrenergic receptors- causes bronchial smooth muscle relaxation and helps alleviate bronchospasm, wheezing and dyspnea that may occur during anaphylaxis.Epinephrine also alleviates pruritus, urticaria, and angioedema and may relieve gastrointestinal and genitourinary symptoms associated with anaphylaxis  | For emergency use only in treating anaphylactoid shock in sheep, swine, cattle, horses, dogs and cats | Epinephrine may cause anxiety, tremors, excitability, vomiting, high blood pressure, and abnormal heart rhythms |

TABLE 2 SHOWING EMERGENCY DRUGS