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| Drug Used | Notes | Calculations |
| Banamine (Flunixin Meglumine) - NSAID | Administered IV for pain control/relief.* *The total daily dose should not exceed 2.2 mg/kg (1.0 mg/lb) of body weight.*
* *Avoid rapid intravenous administration of the drug.*
* *This is also given in teat surgery to decrease post-operative swelling*
* ***Withdrawal period: Meat (4 days), Milk (36 hours)***
 | $\frac{1.1\frac{mg}{kg}×weight (kg)}{50 mg/ml}$  |
| Lidocaine (Local anaesthetic) | Administered IV to provide short-term pain control (1-2 hours).* ***Withdrawal period: Meat (5 days); Milk (96 hours).***
* ***Toxic dose is 10 mg/kg, so try to stay at 5-7 mg/kg.***
 | *2% lidocaine hydrochloride solution is used. 5ml of lidocaine HCl was infiltrated into the tissues. In addition a teat infusion using 3ml lidocaine HCl was administered to provide analgesia to the mucosa of the teat canal.* |
| Xylazine (alpha-2 agonist)  | Xylazine causes sedation, muscle relaxation and analgesia. It is also known for decreased GI motility (may cause bloat).* ***Withdrawal period: Meat (5 days); Milk (72 hrs)***
* *contraindicated in cases of advanced pregnancy and thus local blocks are more favorable in such cases*

Given via the IM route. | $$\frac{0.025\frac{mg}{kg}×weight (kg)}{20\frac{mg}{ml}}$$ |
| Ketamine | Ketamine produces a dissociated anaesthesia, whereby the patient appears awake but is unaware of their surroundings.* ***Withdrawal period: Meat (3 days); Milk (48 hrs)***

Given via the IM route. | $$\frac{1\frac{mg}{kg}×weight (kg)}{100\frac{mg}{ml}}$$ |
| Penicillin-Streptomycin (Antibiotic)(Post-op) | Broad spectrum antibiotic administered IM postoperatively * ***Withdrawal period: Meat (21 days); Milk (3 days)***
* *Should not exceed 6 ml per injection site in cattle.*
 | $\frac{20000\frac{IU}{kg}×weight (kg)}{200000\frac{IU}{ml}}$  |

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| Back-up Drugs | Use |
| Tolazoline | Reversal of the sedative and analgesic effects of xylazine if administered IV, at a dose of 2-4x that of xylazine.Onset may occur within 5 minutes of administration depending on depth and duration of xylazine-induced sedation. |
| Epinephrine (1 mg/ml) | To counter Type I hypersensitivity reactions which are a major cause of adverse drug reactions.Via the IM/SC route at a dosage of 0.02 mg/kg.NB. Epinephrine is not used in conjunction with local infiltration anesthetic e.g. ring block, as vasoconstriction could lead to ischemic necrosis and sloughing of tissue. |
| Atropine (1 mg/ml) | To lessen the cardiac depressing effects of xylazine, i.e. prevent bradycardia without affecting sedation.Via the IM/IV route at a dosage of 0.04 mg/kg |